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The Weather
Today—Becoming colder in afternoon; fresh winds. Yesterday—High, 44; low, 29. Details on Page 11-B.
Fuel oil consumption 26 per cent of allotment to date for period ending February 2.

The Washington Post

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NO. 24,316 Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. Copyright, 1943, By The Washington Post. WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1943 X**** DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND SUBURBAN AREA THREE CENTS ELSEWHERE FIVE CENTS

6 Caucasus Cities Fall to Reds As Nazis Flee Toward Rostov; 11 Sunken U.S. Ships Identified

109-Billion Budget Sent To Congress By Roosevelt

16 Billions in New Taxes or Compulsory Savings Asked; 100 Billions for War

(Text of Budget Message, Page 6; Other Budget Stories on Pages 5, 7 and 8.)

By Robert De Vore
Post Staff Writer

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to Congress a 109-billion-dollar budget, geared to the country's total capacity to "pass the ammunition" for victory in 1944 and proposing to extract 16 billions from the national income by means of compulsory savings or new taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt's war budget alone reached the record-shattering total of 100 billion dollars—more than one-half of all the expenditures of the Nation from 1789 to the outbreak of the war.

It proposed to spend approximately two-thirds of the national income for war, thus bringing to the staggering figure of 339 billions the total war and defense spending, authorized or requested, since July 1, 1940.

For military reasons, details of the gigantic new program to arm, equip, transport and feed a fighting force of nearly ten million men, were withheld. Expenditures for the War and Navy Departments alone, exclusive of expected spending by the Maritime Commission and other war agencies, were estimated at 84 billions.

Leaves It Up to Congress

By asking Congress in his annual budget message to "strive" to collect 16 billions of additional funds either by taxing individuals and corporations, forcing Americans to save by exaction of refundable levies "or both," Mr. Roosevelt proposed bringing total taxes to a new all-time gross high of 51 billion dollars—about one-third of the national income.

The President told Congress to "work out" its own tax program. He called for "pay-as-you-go" taxes "as far as feasible." He recommended simplification of taxes, both for the taxpayer and the collector.

See BUDGET, Page 7, Col. 7

D. C. Requests $55,334,664; Cut of Million

By Roger Young and Robert Harvey
Post Staff Writers

Marked by a "terrific impact" from Federal mandates for pay raises and debt retirement, the District's second consecutive wartime budget was sent to Congress yesterday asking a total appropriation of $55,334,664 for 1944.

Not only is the figure almost a million dollars less than the District got last year, but it also represents a cut of over two million dollars from the amount first requested by the Commissioners.

Moreover, almost all of this cut must come out of municipal operating expenses—which the Commissioners had hoped to increase in order to gear local government to the Capital's accelerated expansion.

In a moment of early optimism, the Commissioners had suggested

See DISTRICT, Page 8, Col. 1

First Lady Wasn't Told of Gas Ban

Mrs. Roosevelt beat the press gals to the draw at her press conference yesterday when she anticipated questions about her using forbidden gasoline to drive to the Marian Anderson concert in Constitution Hall last Thursday.

She had not read the papers, said the First Lady, and did not know that the ban on pleasure driving had been ordered.

(Details on Society Page.)

New Serial Starts Today

Jenny Arnold wasn't as bad as everyone thought. She just wanted to lead her life in her own way and, in her rebellion, tried to build a hard shell around her soft-hearted self. The story of "That Wild Arnold Girl" by Irene L. Emhart starts in today's Post. You'll find the first chapter of this lively and stirring novel on page 3B.

The Federal Diary

Budget Anticipates Thousands Of New Government Employes

By Jerry Kluttz

President Roosevelt yesterday asked Congress to enact more permanent Federal employe salary legislation for the duration of the war in his annual budget message that recommended a record 1944 budget of nearly 109 billions which anticipates thousands of new Federal employes. He recommended personnel cuts for a number of agencies.

The President answered critics of Uncle Sam's personnel policy in his address, which was read to Congress. He said 400,000 civilian employes were engaged in the civil administration of the war. These people, he said, schedule war production, handle the procurement of food, equipment and munitions for the armed forces, administer price ceilings, ration commodities, conduct economic and propaganda offensives, and do necessary paperwork.

"More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all Federal civilian employes," the President said, are engaged directly in war production. It is scarcely ethical," he commented, "to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary Government jobs.

"This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs, could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. "Congressional committees (apparently refering to the Byrd and Ramspeck committees) have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on the truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective."

The President explained that his budget didn't carry funds to meet increased Federal salaries due to the recent Overtime Pay Act. "The pay increases," he said, "should be met largely by reducing the total number of employes proportionate to the increase in the workweek."

He told the Congress, however, that Federal pay scales needed "further study in the early days of the new Congress for enactment of more permanent legislation for the duration of the war." The President didn't specify the type of pay legislation he desired, but apparently he believes the present Overtime Act should be revised and continued beyond April 30, the expiration date.

It's evident that the new budget proposes the hiring of tens of thousands of more civilian employes. Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming said a few days ago that 75,000 to 100,000 new employes a month would have to be hired within the next year.

Estimates for War and Navy Departments that will do the bulk

See DIARY, Page B-1, Col. 1

Nomination Of Flynn Irks Republicans

Senate Probe Assured On Appointment as Envoy to Australia

By Wilbur Mackey
Post Staff Writer

A storm of criticism here and elsewhere and the assurance of a Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation greeted President Roosevelt's nomination yesterday of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia—which Flynn himself had already announced.

Chairman Connally (Democrat), of Texas, of the committee, to which the nomination was referred, said that the group would take up the appointment on Friday, and that a hearing would be held if it were sought. Minority Leader McNary, of Oregon, announced previously that if Flynn were named, the Republicans would demand an investigation.

The retiring Democratic National Committee chairman asserted in a statement last night that he would "welcome the fullest inquiry" into "these baseless charges." A Bronx County grand jury cleared him of accusations that he had used city labor and paving blocks to pave the courtyard of his estate at Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

"The man who instigated this whole affair was dismissed by Mayor LaGuardia," the statement noted. "Two grand juries and a (State) Supreme Court judge, who happened to be a Republican, have passed upon the episode and have

See FLYNN, Page 7, Col. 2

Ice Cream Plants May Be Used to Freeze Foods

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

Ice cream plants, which have had to curtail production because of shortages of butterfat, sugar and other materials, may be used to freeze foods as a means of easing shortages of canned fruits and vegetables, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealed yesterday.

Brown Named As Successor To Henderson

Speedy Approval Of Senate Expected; Faces Many Problems

By Ben W. Gilbert
Post Staff Writer

President Roosevelt yesterday named former Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan to succeed Leon Henderson as price administrator amid indications that the prospective OPA chief will have to resist terrific pressure to hold the price lid at present levels and keep inflation in check.

The rationing phase of OPA also holds out some tough problems for Brown, including the necessity of recapturing the authority over rationing which has been disbursed among a galaxy of governmental "czars," an informed official said.

Reorganization of the rationing setup under a strong official in OPA is needed to do an effective job of distributing scarce commodities to civilians, it was said.

Touchy Patronage Problems

The informed source—a man of broad governmental experience familiar with some of the problems faced by Henderson—stated that Brown also must face touchy questions of political patronage and other pressure from politicians which are still making Henderson's days hectic in spite of his imminent departure.

Henderson's resignation was accepted by President Roosevelt late last month with the understanding that he would remain pending appointment and qualification of a successor.

Although approval of Brown's appointment is generally expected in short order, farm bloc members have indicated that they may use the opportunity to ask Brown a few questions about his views on farm prices.

Brown, who served in the House before going to the Senate, was defeated for reelection. The fact that he piloted both the first and second price control bills through Congress was said to have contributed to his defeat.

Henderson even now is reported to face considerable pressure to relax price ceilings. The "heat is

See BROWN, Page 7, Col. 4

Named to High Bench

Judge Rutledge Widely Praised As Choice for Supreme Court

President Roosevelt's nomination of Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge of the United States Court of Appeals, here, for justice of the United States Supreme Court was announced by the White House yesterday.

Justice Rutledge was nominated to succeed James F. Byrnes, who vacated his seat on the Supreme Court bench to take the recently created post of Economic Stabilization director. He previously had been considered for the high tribunal on the occasions Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas were appointed.

The nomination of Judge Rutledge, former dean of the University of Iowa and Washington University (St. Louis) Law Schools, brought hearty responses from Western Congressmen, who have felt their section neglected in court appointments in the past, and from the presidents of the National and District Bar Associations.

Asked for a statement yesterday after the announcement of the nomination, Justice Rutledge told a Post reporter:

"The President's action brings me at once a sense of great honor and one of humility. To say more now would not be fitting."

The lawyer, pedagogue and jurist always has been reticent about speaking for publication. On the occasion of his arrival in Washington in March, 1939, to take up his duties as associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District, the youthful Midwesterner—he is 48—promptly labeled himself "poor newspaper copy."

Local attorneys, however, say his opinions always have been interesting, and sometimes colorful.

George Maurice Morris, president of the American Bar Association, declared himself highly pleased with the appointment. "Justice Rutledge is a man of unusual power and vigor. He will bring to his task an open mind and a demonstrated concern with the social

See RUTLEDGE, Page 7, Col. 2

Hitler Pours 70,000 Men Into Tunisia

Move Executed To Save Rommel, Mask Setbacks in Russia, Says Giraud

By International News Service

London, Jan. 11.—Adolf Hitler has poured 70,000 German troops into Tunisia to stop the American, British and French forces in that North African country, Gen. Henri Honore Giraud said today, according to a Morocco broadcast tonight.

The high commissioner for French North and West Africa was quoted as having asserted that the German expedition was rushed to Tunisia "in order to save (Field Marshal Erwin) Rommel's army and hide the setbacks in Russia."

The Morocco radio said General Giraud had made these remarks in a speech at Niamey while on a tour of West African bases. Explaining the present situation in Tunisia, where the Allies have made no major new advances on the rain-soaked terrain for several weeks, Giraud was quoted as having stated:

"A well-equipped (German) army which knows how to fight faces the American and British armies and some French troops, armed in accordance with the terms of the (French-German) armistice.

"Operations admittedly seem to be moving slowly, but the character of the country must be taken into account, as well as the importance of the positions held. Things might have moved quicker but the price would have been out of proportion to the result."

Allied Airmen Rake Enemy in Africa

By Wes Gallagher
Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan. 11.—American and British airmen operating in perfect synchronization are beating at the Axis from Tripoli to Tunisia, striking at Field Marshal Rommel's lines in his westward retreat from Libya and keeping under running attack the bases where he might seek juncture with the Axis Tunisian army.

In the latest of these assaults in Tunisia, an American Air Force spokesman reported today that American bombers had assaulted Gabes, now a main supply base for Rommel's forces in western Libya, Kairouan, the Axis traffic junction in inland Tunisia, and the German military camp of Kebili, 65 miles

See AFRICA, Page 4, Col. 3

Carrier Hornet, Three Cruisers, Seven Destroyers Are Included

The Navy last night announced the loss of the new aircraft carrier Hornet, three cruisers and seven destroyers—all previously revealed as sunk, but not identified—during fighting in the South Pacific.

All of the craft were sent to the bottom in three battles in or near the Solomon Islands last fall and their loss announced then. Their names were withheld until now, the Navy said, for "reasons of military security" and until complete casualty lists were received and next of kin notified.

The vessels lost and the engagements in which sunk or mortally damaged are:

The one-year-old, 20,000-ton carrier Hornet, destroyed by American warships, after "having been damaged beyond salvage" in the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, October 26.

The 6000-ton light cruisers Juneau and Atlanta, both less than a year old, sunk by enemy action in the great Battle of Guadalcanal, November 13-15.

The 9050-ton heavy cruiser Northampton, completed in 1940, sunk by enemy warships in a night engagement north of Guadalcanal, November 30-December 1.

Seven destroyers—the Cushing, Preston, Benham, Walke, Monssen, Laffey and Barton—all sunk in the big mid-November sea battle off Guadalcanal.

The Navy said the commanders of six of the ships are safe, but that skippers of five of them are listed as missing.

Capt. Lyman Knute Swenson, commanding officer of the Juneau, of Provo, Utah, is missing, as are four of the destroyer commanders. They are Commander Max C. Stormes, San Diego, Calif., skipper of the Preston; Commander Thomas Edward Fraser of Philadelphia, commander of the Walke; Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Harold Fox of Dowagiac, Mich., commander of the Barton, and Lieut. Comdr. William Edwin Hank, Norfolk, Va., commander of the Laffey.

Rear Admiral Charles P. Mason, commander of the Hornet, who was advanced to flag rank two weeks before his ship was lost and had been due for relief, survived. He is now on duty with the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet.

The commander of the Northampton, Capt. Willard A. Kitts, 3d, is safe, as is Capt. Samuel Power Jenkins of the Atlanta. Kitts is from Oswego, N. Y., while Jenkins' home is in San Diego.

The other surviving commanders are: Lieut. Comdr. Charles Edward McCombs of Martins Ferry, Ohio, temporary commander of the Monssen; Lieut. Comdr.

See LOSSES, Page 4, Col. 5

Last Moments of the Hornet

U. S. Navy Photo

CARRIER BURNING—Smoke rises from the stricken U. S. S. Hornet after the first attack by Jap bombers and torpedo planes during the Battle of Santa Cruz Island, last October 26. A destroyer stands by the listing carrier which was sent to the bottom by American warships when it became apparent there was no hope of saving her. Men are on her slanting flight deck

Carrier's Death

Sailor Says Suicide Dive Got Hornet

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 11.—Suicidal slashing by Jap dive bombers and torpedo planes sent the aircraft carrier Hornet to ruin off the Solomons in late October.

"But we're way ahead of the . . . down there," says James C. Sandridge, shipfitter first class, who has been home on a furlough.

He tells this story of the Hornet's death:

It was early afternoon and the Hornet's murderous air fleet had just taken off to attack the Jap fleet many miles distant.

Thirty-eight Jap dive bombers came in over the horizon headed straight for the Hornet, which was in the midst of a protective covey of destroyers and cruisers.

"Guns started firing in the worst shooting you could imagine," said Sandridge.

"Our gunners were really on the ball. I mean they were throwing that lead straight and fast. Fifteen minutes later and 20 torpedo planes came in to join the dive bombers.

"It was hell, if you ever saw it. No one got jittery. All hands were cool and doing their job. Those gunners were throwing everything but the anchors at 'em.

"The Japs were falling out of the skies like flies. We got all but six of 'em."

Shrapnel was flying everywhere, he said, and casualties mounted on the Hornet.

"Finally, one big, armor piercing, delayed action bomb got us.

See WITNESS, Page 2, Column 6.

U. S. Launches 3-Way Drive on Guadalcanal

Small Gains Made In Action West of Henderson Field

By John G. Norris
Post Staff Writer

Recently strengthened American forces on Guadalcanal have launched a coordinated artillery, aerial and infantry attack on the Japanese positions west of Henderson Field and made small gains into enemy territory, the Navy announced yesterday.

This resurge of activity ashore on Guadalcanal was believed by some observers here to be the opening of a drive aimed at crushing the starving and hard-pressed Nipponese troops occupying the western end of the strategic island.

There was no official confirmation of this, however, and other

See NAVY, Page 4, Col. 1

Argentina Asks Nazis to Recall Naval Attache

Buenos Aires, Jan. 11 (AP).—The government announced tonight that Argentina had asked Germany to recall Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, German naval attache accused of espionage after an investigation based on information supplied by the United States.

The action followed the German government's refusal to surrender him to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for trial—a necessary step because of diplomatic immunities enjoyed by Axis personnel.

Encircling Move Routs Germans; 18-Day Offensive Covers 112 Miles

By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press Staff Writer

Moscow, Jan. 11.—Six Caucasian cities along the road to Rostov, including Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody and Pyatigorsk, have fallen to the Russians in their biggest bag of the winter offensive, the Russians announced late tonight in a special communique.

The other important centers captured were Kislovodsk, 42 miles southwest of Georgievsk; Zheleziovodsk, 9 miles southwest of Mineralyne Vody, and Budennovsk, a railway city. Three lesser points also were captured.

The Red army took these cities on or near the Rostov-Baku railway by swift encircling maneuvers which forced the Germans to retreat hastily to the northwest through Armavir toward Rostov. The North Caucasus offensive is only 18 days old, but since the Russians checked the Germans at the suburbs of Ordzonikidze, they had advanced 112 miles.

Maslennikov Red Hero

Armavir itself, 170 miles southeast of Rostov, was menaced by this Russian offensive and by the sweep across the bleak Kalmyck Steppes. Mineralnye Vody is 255 airline miles southeast of Rostov. Georgievsk is 20 miles farther. Pyatigorsk is 28 miles southwest of Georgievsk.

Three other settlements, Achikulak, Alexandrijskaya and Archangelskoye, in the same general spa region—where the Germans had hoped to spend the winter in comparative luxury—also were announced as captured.

Lieut. Gen. Maslennikov emerged as the new Russian hero leading the currently most successful Russian offensive. Just a year ago he captured Kalinin in one of the major battles that saved Moscow.

The first great fruits of Maslennikov's drive were announced Jan. 3 with the capture of Mozdok on the approaches to the Grozny oil fields. Later, Red forces pushed through Nalchik and Prokhladnenski.

Form Vital Triangle

Abreast with the Caucasus gains, the Russian army on the lower Don stood within 60 miles of Rostov, the fall of which would trap all Nazi troops in the south. The precipitate withdrawal of the Germans suggested that they were aware of this peril.

Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody and Pyatigorsk form an important triangle in the center of the North Caucasus. Budynnovsk is on the Kuma River, 60 miles northeast of Georgievsk. The Germans occupied this region high in the foothills of the towering Caucasus range in mid-August.

Several generals supporting Maslennikov were cited for meri-

See RUSSIA, Page 4, Col. 3.

Political Crisis In North Africa Predicted Soon

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—French political development in North Africa appear to be reaching a climax, and "in a few days you may hear that heads have fallen and new men have stepped into positions of authority," Charles Collingwood, C. B. S. correspondent, reported tonight in a broadcast from Algiers.

Collingwood said the struggle for political control was among the "men of Vichy," the Royalists "who would like to see a king of France again" and the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

He reported North Africa has been "swept by intense political agitation" since Admiral Jean Darlan's assasination, and "those who had him killed did so for a reason, and that reason is tied up with the struggle for power that is going on now."

Secretary Upheld

U. S. Supreme Court Supports Subpena of Wage Records

The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the Secretary of Labor has the right to obtain a subpena from a Federal District Court for records of a company upon an allegation that the company is subject to the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act.

Justice Jackson delivered a 6-to-2 opinion, involving the Endicott Johnson Corp. of Binghamton and Johnson City, N. Y. The company contended there should first be a judicial hearing to determine whether the Federal agency had jurisdiction. Otherwise, it added, there would be no protection "against unreasonable search and seizure." Justices Murphy and Roberts dissented.

The Supreme Court also ruled that persons who testify in response to a Government subpena, before a grand jury investigating an alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, obtain immunity from prosecution even though they do not claim their constitutional right against self-incrimination.

Justice Roberts delivered the 6-to-2 decision, specifically applying to William F. Monia and L. Aubrey Williams, who testified before a Chicago grand jury which subsequently indicted them and a group of meat packing companies for allegedly violating the anti-trust law. Justices Frankfurter and Douglas dissented.

In the Labor Department case, Justice Jackson wrote that "Congress submitted the administration of the act to the judgment of the Secretary of Labor, not to the judgment of the courts. One of her principal functions is the conclusive determination of questions of fact for the guidance of procurement officers in withholding awards of Government contracts to those she finds to be violators for three years from the date of the breach.

"The matter which the Secretary was investigating and was authorized to investigate was an alleged violation of this act and these contracts. Her scope in determining what employes these contracts and the act covered. It also would include whether the payments to them were lower than the scale fixed pursuant to the act.

"She could not perform her full statutory duty until she examined underpayments wherever the coverage extended, because underpayment is an indispensable, albeit, not the only, element of proof of violation."

Justice Murphy, in the dissenting opinion with Justice Roberts, contended that the company was entitled to a judicial determination by the courts of whether it was subject to investigation "before its privacy is invaded."

The dissenting opinion declared that if Government agencies are "freed of all restraint upon inquisitorial activities and are allowed uncontrolled discretion," their investigations "may at times become

See COURT, Page 7, Col. 5

'Autocratic Action'

Nazi Plans to Move Internees To Germany Protested by U. S.

The State Department revealed last night that Germany plans to transfer approximately 140 American internees at Lourdes, France, to some place in Germany and immediately lodged a strong protest against the Nazis' "autocratic action."

A brief State Department announcement said that the group of American diplomats, consular officers, press correspondents and Red Cross representatives, taken into custody with the German seizure of unoccupied France, had been placed under guard by SS troops.

The Nazis' move to herd the group into Germany was begun, the State Department said, even while the United States was negotiating through the Swiss government for the exchange of the internees.

The only explanation offered for the summary action was the "German government thus intends to take upon itself for its own purposes the exchange negotiations."

Following is the text of the State Department announcement:

"The Department of State has been advised by its legation at Bern that the German government has thrown a detachment of SS troops around the American group at Lourdes, France. The group includes diplomatic and consular officers, press correspondents, Red Cross representatives and relief workers.

"The German government proposes to transfer the American group from French soil to a site in Germany.

"The German action was taken while the United States Government was negotiating through the Swiss government for the exchange of its personnel.

"It is reported that the German government thus intends to take upon itself for its own purposes the exchange negotiations.

"This autocratic action by the German government has been protested tonight by the Department of State."

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Accuracy of U. S. Gunners Praised

War Sidelights

Carriers Held Key to Pacific War

Chicago, Jan. 11 (INS).—Superiority in aircraft carriers is the answer to winning the war in the Pacific, a fighting United States admiral indicated tonight.

"Whichever nation has the best carrier force is going to control the seas," Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the now sunker carrier, Lexington, writes in "Flying" magazine. "The sooner we become alive to this realization and act accordingly, the sooner we can begin to win this war.

"In fact, it is the only way we will win the war in the Pacific."

Rumania Jittery

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—Advices from Rumania said today that unrest in that country had reached such a stage that the Antonescu government had been forced to create four new divisions of internal security troops.

These reports asserted that popular mistrust of the Rumanian government, arising from reverses in Russia, was the reason for the unrest.

Rail Workers Strike

London, Jan. 11 (AP).—Because their railroad company announced there would be no more "wakers up," between 300 and 400 locomotive engineers and firemen in the Nottingham district went on strike at midnight.

The trainmen complained it was impossible these days to buy alarm clocks to replace the men who have gone around to wake up locomotive crews between 11:30 p. m. and 7 a. m.

A number of trains were kept in their sheds by the strike.

Hungarians on Trial

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—The German radio admitted the existence of activity against the government of Hungary, a junior partner in the Axis, with the announcement that 78 persons went on trial at Klausenburg today as the first of 664 "accused of having tried to overthrow the order of the state by force."

Guerilla Head Greeted

London, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Yugoslav information bureau said today Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had sent Gen. Draja Mikhailovic a message expressing the hope that his guerilla fighters would enjoy continued success against Axis forces in Yugoslavia.

U. S. Fliers Smash Bridge Vital to Japs

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, Jan. 11.—Heavy and medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force effectively cut Japanese communications between northern and southern Burma yesterday by knocking down the central span of the Myitnge River bridge near Mandalay, an American communique announced today.

"This bridge, carrying all vehicular as well as rail traffic across the Irrawaddy, was vital to enemy movements in central Burma," the war bulletin stated.

American fighters based in India, doubling as light bombers, attacked Japanese supply depots in northeastern Burma with explosives and machine guns. The communique did not identify specific points attacked.

"Hits were reported on all targets and several fires were started," it was announced.

All planes and personnel returned safely.

A British communique said that British troops advancing toward Akyab in Burma are maintaining their pressure against Japanese forces in Rathedaung, 25 miles north of the Bay of Bengal port, and fighting is continuing on both sides of the Mayu River.

A formation of R. A. F. bombers escorted by fighters raided Japanese-occupied villages on Akyab Island yesterday and last night.

Stewardesses Sought By American Airlines

American Airlines will interview young college women, considering careers as stewardesses with the company, on Friday between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the Mayflower Hotel.

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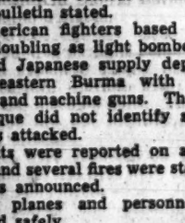

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Every Jap Battery On Munda Airfield Damaged, Pilots Say

By William Hipple
Associated Press Staff Writer

Guadalcanal, Jan. 5 (Delayed).—Three Navy pilots who flew over Munda on New Georgia Island during the United States fleet's shelling of Japanese positions there early this morning said it was "the most accurate big gun firing we ever have seen or hope to see."

A Navy communique January 6 reported a successful predawn bombardment by surface vessels the previous day of the recently established enemy airfield at Munda, which lies some 150 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, but gave no details of the action).

The fliers said they believed not a single antiaircraft battery protecting Munda was left untouched. They reported terrific damage to the airfield, its planes and dispersal areas.

Lieut. Comdr. Dennis Crowley of Roanoke, Va., Lieut. George C. Duncan of Tacoma, Wash., and Lieut. Marvin Barnett, Tampa, Fla., were the pilots. During the shelling they spotted targets for the warships.

"The ships didn't need much help," Crowley said. "The first shell struck directly on the runway a third of the way from the west end. Following shells worked toward the western end, then switched back and in neat succession ran the length of the runway down to the east end just like a plane taking off. That done, the firing next fell in a pattern on both sides, covering a large area around the field.

Four Big Fires Seen

"Opening the attack, we dropped bombs at 12:50 a. m., and were answered with heavy antiaircraft fire. On the dot of 1 a. m., the first United States ship fired a salvo.

"We saw the tremendous and brilliant flash of an explosion on the runway. The ack-ack stopped dead and never resumed. The Japs were surprised completely. Many must have been killed, while others headed for dugouts. I don't think any of them tried to take their planes off. That would have been suicide, for the field was much too damaged.

"The firing continued for 50 minutes, the ships taking turns until at the last the smaller vessels had moved close inshore to let go their salvos. The warships looked afire as they poured out their shells hot and heavy. It was almost as light as day in the space between the fleet and the beach.

"I saw at least four big fires which might have been burning planes or stores of gasoline. One still was burning when we left later on. There were also many explosions, probably from hits on gun positions and ammunition."

Crowley said a few Jap planes already in the air or called in from another field tried to attack the ships, which threw up a shower of antiaircraft. He doubted that the planes caused any damage.

Lieutenant Duncan said the members of his plane crew cheered themselves hoarse as the shells hit their targets.

"The ships threw so many salvos and the explosions on the ground were so heavy I smelled gunpowder thousands of feet up," he related.

When the firing at last was finished, the commander of the task force asked Crowley by radio "How does it look?"

"It's wonderful," the flier answered. "It couldn't have been better."

Chinese Fliers Fire Air Base, Kill Many Japs

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, (Tuesday) Jan. 12.—Formations of Chinese planes attacked a Japanese airdrome west of the Hsiang River in Hupeh Province at noon Sunday, the Chinese Central News reported today, killed many of the enemy and left fires which could be observed for a great distance.

Returning home, the Chinese fliers strafed a Japanese truck column. One of the Chinese planes was lost, the news agency said.

The Chinese high command announced the recapture of Shangcheng, a strategic center in southeastern Honan Province, after a battle in which 600 Japanese were killed or wounded Saturday.

At the same time a communique admitted that Japanese forces had occupied Loshan, 55 miles northwestward, in the campaigning above Hankow.

Chinese troops were declared to have inflicted more than 200 casualties on the invaders last Thursday northwest of Sinyang, a Japanese base 30 miles west of Loshan, and thrown back Japanese attacks in a pitched battle north of Sinyang.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with provision of Section One (1) of the by-laws of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Washington, the annual meeting of the association's members will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1943, at the home office of the association, 616 13th Street Northwest, in the City of Washington, D. C. Dated at Washington, D. C. January 5, 1943.
C. E. BALLOU, Secretary.

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Combat Photographers Got These Pictures

OUTSTANDING AERIAL CLOSE-UP OF THE WAR is this view of a camouflaged Jap transport aflame in waters near New Britain. Despite a covering of palm trees and other tropical foliage, the ship was detected by American airmen and knocked out by direct hits. Newly organized crews of combat photographers made this photo and the one below

United States Air Force Photos.

THE SINKING SHIP, near-misses shown in the water beside her, is pictured from a higher altitude. Announcement that combat photographers were now in all war zones was made yesterday by the Army Air Forces

Allied Fliers Sink Jap Warship With Air Torpedo in New Britain

By C. Yates McDaniel
Associated Press Staff Writer

Allied headquarters in Australia (Tuesday), Jan. 12.—Australian airmen scored the first aerial torpedo hit by planes from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command last Saturday and apparently blasted another Japanese warship—a light cruiser or a large destroyer—from the ocean.

The attack, reported in today's communique, took place off Gasmata, New Britain. The Australians in Beauforts saw one of their missiles hit and explode directly amidships on the Japanese ship. Smoke enveloped the vessel. The next morning reconnaissance planes returned to the area but close search failed to disclose any trace of enemy warships.

While a lull in the aerial warfare prevailed over New Guinea Monday, the communique reported, Australians flying Hudson bombers pounded the jetty at Dobo in the Aru Islands.

Before the war, Dobo was the base for a Japanese pearling fleet operating in the waters northwest of Australia.

Allied ground forces yesterday closed in further on Japanese enveloped in the Sananada corridor, which extends about a mile and a half inland from the Papuan coast.

Flanking Japanese positions on the west, strong Allied patrols captured a quantity of rifles, grenades and mahchine guns. On the east flank, Allied artillery and machine-gun fire reduced a Japanese bunker which was under construction, killing a number of the enemy defenders.

General MacArthur today thanked Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia for the message congratulating commanders of all ranks on the success of the Papuan campaign.

Belated reports from New Guinea today said a formation of Mitchells did a cleanup job on Lae January 10. The squadron was led by Lieut. Larry Tamberg of Fargo, N. Dak.

Radio operators of Lockheed Lightnings which provided an air screen for the bombers, taunted the Japanese fighter pilots without results.

"We knew the Japs were listening and we called them every name we could think of," said the flight leader, Capt. Robert Faurot, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. "They just wouldn't come up for a fight."

Ditter Renamed G.O.P. Committee Head in Congress

Representative J. William Ditter of Pennsylvania was reelected chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee yesterday at a reorganization meeting held to adjust its membership to the increased strength of the party in the House.

Representative Cliffod R. Hope of Kansas was reelected secretary of the committee, Earl Venable, executive secretary, and Robert V. Fleming of Washington, treasurer.

The following were named vice chairmen: Representatives Albert E. Carter, California; Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois; John M. Robsion, Kentucky, and Richard B. Wigglesworth, Massachusetts.

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Richelieu to Be Fit to Fight In Few Months

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, North Africa, Jan. 11.—Vice Admiral William Glassford, jr., head of a United States mission to Dakar, said today the 35,000-ton French battleship Richelieu at Dakar would be refitted and "within a few months will be a top-notch ship fighting with the Allied navies."

He said a number of American divers and technical experts had arrived at Dakar to supervise rehabilitation of the Richelieu, damaged by British attacks earlier in the war, and other warships at the West African port.

"French ships already are traveling with British convoys along the African coast," he added.

Glassford said it would take a full month to put the French fleet at the great West African port into shape to fight at the side of the Allies on the high seas, and "it will take the largest ship, the Richelieu, a few months."

Pierre Boisson, governor general at Dakar, had "firm control" there, he added, and the natives there were extremely loyal to the governor.

Gen. Henri Giraud's visit to Dakar had impressed the civilian population and military men, but the French fighting services already were anxious to take the side of the Allies, he continued.

Explaining how the French were cooperating with the Allies, he said they had divided up their merchant fleet at Dakar, part for their own needs and part into an Allied pool, while French sailors were anxious to man some American ships if possible.

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THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Suicide Dive Got the Hornet, Witness Says

WITNESS, from Page 1

I was on the third deck forward. Suddenly we saw a Jap bomber coming in on the portside. The gunners threw the lead at it—hit it—but it kept on coming.

"They had been hit by antiaircraft, but it was a suicidal dive they made."

Directly after the big bomb that buried in the Hornet came two ripping torpedo hits, disabling the water system.

"Officers and men started forming lines and we pulled water over the side in buckets to fight fires. Commander Moran, the damage control officer, was terrific. All the precautions he had taught against fires paid off right there. None got out of control."

Three hours slid by and no more attacks. The Hornet had hitched on to a cruiser under the cool direction of Commander Soucek, executive officer, and was being towed at a snail's pace.

"But they came at us again just before dusk with 20 horizontal bombers from 18,000 feet. Our gunners were still knocking 'em down. We had cut loose from the cruiser and the bad degree of list finally forced us to abandon ship."

The Navy communique said the Hornet was sunk by United States ships after having been damaged beyond salvage.

"I was in the water 55 minutes," continued Sandridge. "Our destroyers couldn't pick us up because the Japs were still around. Finally, just before dark, we went up the side of a destroyer. Not a man was lost in the water.

"Six Japs strafed our ship just at nightfall and then left. They didn't scratch us."

During all the battle the Hornet's airplanes had been out doing a neat job, said Sandridge. He said the score that day was 9 to 2 in favor of the Americans—and the Japs lost the use of a couple of cruisers from Hornet plane hits.

"The kids who fly the planes on the Hornet are magnificent. I can't tell you how much guts they have. Why, I've seen them stand there and argue over who would get off the deck first to intercept Jap planes and ships.

"Over on Guadalcanal when our planes landed there to put a halt to the shelling coming from Jap surface ships, the Marines greeted them with hugs.

"And say, let me tell you those kid Marines down there are the damndest bunch of fighters in the world. They're doing all right and the Japs know they're tough. I might add that Jap prisoners are few and far between. They just get killed, and that's that."

Shipfitter Sandridge has respect for every man on the Hornet.

"Heroes? Acts of bravery? They all looked good to me. No heroes—just a bunch of men doing their jobs."

Japs Interrupted Services on Hornet

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—Burial services for crew members of the aircraft carrier Hornet killed when the vessel was attacked by waves of Japanese airplanes were interrupted by another aerial assault that further crippled the already badly damaged craft, her chaplain related here.

Telling of the vicious attacks in which 75 dive bombers and torpedo planes and nine high level bombers participated, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Harp, jr., of Hagerstown, Md., said the first encounter—in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands last October 26—lasted less than an hour.

Then "it was decided that we would collect the dead on the open decks. They were brought to the fantail and the bodies were prepared for burial. We buried about 35, five at a time. Each was given the customary burial service at sea.

"While the service was in progress the alarm was given and another attack was on. One bomb and one torpedo hit the ship. The explosion of the torpedo was quite severe. The burial service was interrupted."

That attack, however, caused "very few casualties" but the vessel's list increased until "we almost had to hang on to keep from sliding overboard.

"It was hopeless to try to get the ship out of the area and shortly after 5 p. m., orders were given to abandon ship."

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Also in the February SKYWAYS:
- Igor Sikorsky Describes the Helicopter
- Blimps Blast Nazi Submarines
- Now—War in the Stratosphere, by Major Silsbee
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Fine Cotton Knit Gowns with drawstring	79c	64c
Infants' Layette Sweaters	$1.00	79c
All-Wool 3-Piece Bootee Set, sacque, bonnet and bootees	$1.98	$1.65

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18x18-inch	49c	29c
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34x52 inches	$2.50	$1.93

Cannon Products

	Were	NOW
Cannon Fine Baby Percale Crib Sheets, 42x72 inches	$1.35	$1.15
Cotton Knit Towel Sets, including (1) 20x40 knit towel, (1) 16x22 towel and (2) wash cloths	$1.25	$1.15
Cannon Knit Towel and Wash Cloth Set	69c	64c
Cannon Knit Towel, 20x40	69c	64c

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Extra heavy Cannon Terry knit bath blanket, 34x34 inches. Pink or blue edge. Regular $1.00 ..... 79c

Blankets and Quilts

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Esmond Warm Spun Crib Blankets. Nursery pattern. 36x50	$1.49	$1.25
Beacon Crib Blankets, nursery patterns. Rayon satin binding. 36x50-inch	$1.98	$1.69
Esmond 33⅓% Wool Crib Blankets. 36x50-inch	$4.98	$3.98
Rayon Satin Comforter, reversible and 100% wool filled	$5.98	$3.98
All-Wool Hand-Woven Afghans	$2.49	$1.98

Girls' Wearables

	Were	NOW
Girls' Wash Dresses, sizes 3 to 6x	$1.15	74c
Girls' Wash Dresses, sizes 1 to 6x	$1.98	$1.55
Girls' Wash Dresses, 1 to 6x	$2.98	$2.34
Girls' Twill Back Velveteen Dresses, sizes 3 to 6	$2.98	$1.88

Boys' Wearables

	Were	NOW
Boys' Wash Suits, sizes 2 to 6	$1.25	74c
Boys' Wash Suits, 2 to 6x	$1.98	$1.55
Boys' Cotton Knit Suits, sizes 1, 2 and 3	$1.35	$1.00
Boys' 3-Piece Suit, Wool shorts and shirt, cotton blouse; sizes 3 to 8	$5.98	$4.98

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4-Piece All-Wool Knit Leggings Set, sizes 2 and 3	$10.95	$8.75
2-Piece Element Cloth Wool Lined Snow Suit	$10.95	$8.75
3-Piece Element Cloth Wool Lined Snow Suit	$12.95	$10.95
2-Piece Zelan Treated Poplin, sizes 3 and 4	$5.98	$3.98
1-Piece All-Wool Snow Suit with hood attached. Sizes 2, 3 and 4	$8.95	$6.75
2-Piece Wool and Rayon Fleece, sizes 3 and 4	$5.95	$3.98
3-Piece Boys' and Girls' Wool and Rayon Fleece Coat, Leggings and Hat; sizes 3 and 4	$7.95	$5.98
Boys' All-Wool Suede Cloth, sizes 1 and 2	$13.95	$8.75
(4) Girls' Alpatex Fleece, sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6x	$19.95	$14.75
(2) Girls' All-Wool Checked Coat and Leggings Set. Sizes 3 and 4	$19.95	$14.75
Group of Girls' 3-Piece Snow Suits, sizes 4 to 6x	$10.95 and $13.95	$8.75
Group of Boys' 3-Piece Snow Suits, sizes 6 and 7	$7.95	$5.95
Group of Boys' 3-Piece Snow Suits, sizes 7, 8 and 10	$13.95	$9.95

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Surgeon Saves Life Aboard Destroyer

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 11.—A successful surgical operation aboard a rolling destroyer by a medical officer lashed between two stanchions was described today by the surgeon.

The operation, performed by Lieut. William W. Walker, 29-year-old surgeon from New York City, paid his debt in full measure to Lieut. Roy A. Chambers of Albia, Iowa.

Chambers, 24, recovering now in Brooklyn Naval Hospital, saved Walker's life on a previous voyage when Walker slipped while climbing a ladder to board ship and fell into the sea. Chambers, in charge of the boats bringing men to the warship, maneuvered his craft to prevent Walker being crushed between boats.

The story of the operation—an appendectomy—was related by Lieutenant Walker in an interview at which his skipper, Lieut. Comdr. George C. Seay, was present.

Former Football Player

The operation on Chambers, a former Drake University football player, was performed Wednesday on a table in the ship's wardroom. Chambers was the only person aboard who had given anesthesia and so Lieut. Howard L. Stone, who had never attempted the job before, was given the task. Stone is gunnery officer. Chambers is an engineer officer.

To make matters worse, three days before Walker removed the appendix of John B. Whirl, a merchant seaman of Racine, Wis., who was picked up at sea from his ship, and all of the sterile towels and gowns had been used.

Chambers complained of pain several days before the operation but Walker said he wanted to avoid an operation at sea if possible.

Operation Delayed Two Days

"I held off for two days," Walker related. "We couldn't get the supplies I needed because it was too rough for a plane to land. I spoke to Chambers, who was in considerable pain, and asked him if he wanted to wait another day. He knew, of course, about the lack of sterile towels and also there was no anesthetist aboard.

"He decided to be operated on immediately and he got up and walked to the operating table and let them lash him down. It took plenty of courage. I don't think I would have done it.

"We boiled out towels and gowns for 20 minutes, and put them on wet and hot."

Destroyer's Speed Cut

Commander Seay slowed the destroyer to seven knots an hour—about 8 miles land speed—and kept it headed into the northwest wind. So that he could work without fear of slipping, Walker had a safety belt put around his waist and the lines stretched tightly to stanchions on either side.

"We began to operate at 11 a. m. and it was two hours before he was back in his bunk," Walker said. "The appendix was ruptured and what was more it wasn't in the right place—it was somewhere near his kidneys.

Walker used makeshift rubber tubing to drain the wound after the operation. Ship fitters improvised a hospital bed and this was placed in the captain's room. The day after the operation additional medical supplies were dropped to the destroyer from a Navy plane. These included needed sulfa drugs.

Treaty Signed With Chungking to Become Effective After War

The United States and Great Britain, in identical treaties signed yesterday in Washington and Chungking, formally relinquished their extraterritorial rights and privileges in China.

In effect, the Anglo-American move applies to China what Secretary of State Hull has called, "the principle of equality of treatment among nations."

From the Chinese point of view, it constitutes formal assurance that the postwar sovereignty of China will be free of the fetters of a system which enabled foreign powers to do in China what they could not do normally within the borders of a sovereign foreign nation.

Rights Relinquished

Specifically, the United States, in the treaty signed here by Secretary of State Hull and Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-ming, relinquishes its right to maintain troops in China or ships of war in Chinese waters; relinquishes its right to maintain its own courts of justice in China, and acknowledges the principle that Chinese nationals in the United States and American nationals in China should be on the same footing in respect to legal proceedings, the administration of justice and the levying of taxes.

The treaty, still to be ratified by the Senate, will have little practical effect until after the war, inasmuch as Japan now controls much of the area in which extraterritorial rights existed. Its moral significance, however, is that it recognizes sovereign China as an equal among the nations.

"Proof of Solidarity"

In messages to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said the treaties were a "signal proof of solidarity among the United Nations, not only for the purpose of war, but also for winning the peace."

Dispatches from London said the Sino-British treaty does not apply to leased territories, such as Kowloon and the adjoining suburban area, which are legally regarded as part of Hongkong. Britain has not given up her claims to sovereignty over Hongkong, which was conquered by the Japanese during the early phases of the war.

Anti-New Dealer Pays $51 in Back Social Security

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (AP).—Fred Perkins, 64, York, Pa., battery manufacturer who has been feuding with the Government over New Deal measures since NRA days, was given a six months suspended sentence and placed on probation for two years in Federal Court today after he said he had decided to "take my medicine" and pay $51.16 in social security taxes.

The self-styled little business man, jailed 18 days in 1934 for defying the NRA, told Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick he decided to pay taxes on a $5116 payroll for the year ended June 30, 1942, because he is now convinced the social security law is constitutional.

"But," he declared, "I think it will ruin America."

Paul Goldblatt Reaches England In Red Cross Unit

Paul Goldblatt, executive director of the Jewish Community Center here from 1937 to 1939, is one of nine assistant field directors whose safe arrival in the British Isles was announced by the American Red Cross yesterday.

Goldblatt, whose wife and two children are residing in Washington while he is serving overseas, has been associated with Jewish welfare work for about 20 years. He left Washington in 1939 to become owner of Berkmir's Meats in Tampa, Fla., and joined the Red Cross as an assistant field director last November.

Roosevelt Names 2 for WMC Posts

The President yesterday sent to the Senate two nominations for posts in the Washington Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission.

Proposed for appointment were Edward L. Stevens of Virginia to be field supervisor, and George D. Penniman, Jr., of Maryland, to be labor utilization analyst.

The nominations were referred to the Military Affairs Committee for study.

Clark Gable Assigned To Second Air Force

Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP).—Second Air Force headquarters announced today First Lieut. Clark Gable, who received his aerial gunner's wings January 7, has been assigned to the Second Air Force and arrived here last night.

The announcement said the former film star was not expected to remain long at this base. The Second Air Force trains and organizes bomber crews for combat duty.

Five More German Aliens Seized

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—Arrest of five more German aliens—one a woman possessing a short wave radio, rifle, cameras, and $2500 worth of German real estate bonds—was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Spencer Drayton, in charge of the FBI office, said 219 enemy aliens had been seized here since Pearl Harbor.

A second woman arrested, Drayton said, possessed Nazi literature showing her in sympathy with the German cause. One man had been a Storm Trooper in 1936.

Treaty With China Concluded

Associated Press Photo

SIGNATORIES—Ambassador Wei Tao-Ming (left) and Secretary of State Cordell Hull signed a treaty yesterday which does away with the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by the United States in China for almost 100 years. Britain signed a similar treaty in Chungking and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek hailed them as "signal proof of solidarity among the United Nations . . ."

Senate Group Seeks to Halt Draft Drain on Farm Labor

The Senate Agriculture Committee voted yesterday to summon agricultural, selective service and manpower commission officials to appear tomorrow with a proposal to halt the exodus of farm labor into the armed forces.

"The food situation has become so critical that drastic action must be taken, and at once," Senator Bankhead (Democrat) of Alabama declared.

Bankhead told the committee he had been advised by Samuel B. Bledsoe, an assistant to Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard, that officials were working on a new regulation to alleviate the farm manpower shortages.

The committee instructed Acting Chairman Wheeler (Democrat), Montana, to instruct administrative officials to discuss proposed changes with the committee before issuing a new directive.

Although Congress wrote into recent revised price control legislation an amendment to require the deferment of all essential, irreplaceable farm labor, committeemen said regulations actually prevented deferment in thousands of cases.

Senator Russell (Democrat), Georgia, asserted administrative regulations provided each farmer had to produce so many "units" to make his help eligible for deferment, and added:

"Many small farmers, whose help is essential, do not produce the exact things that the law allows deferment on. The real weakness, however, is that counties containing nothing but farms are given military draft quotas on the same basis as counties containing large cities."

When Senator Thomas (Democrat) of Oklahoma expressed the view "we are drafting too big an Army," Wheeler interposed:

"When you get to talking about drafting 10 million men, you've got to think of the problem of feeding and supplying them and obtaining the necessary ships to do so."

Thomas said he opposed drafting farm labor "who will never get across, but whose services are vitally needed to produce food."

Wheeler said he had it on authority of a high-ranking official that Russia was "demanding food instead of military equipment now."

Senator Tydings (Democrat) of Maryland said the solution was to devise a new draft deferment regulation in Washington that will apply alike to all States and counties of different agriculture production."

Senator McNary (Republican) of Oregon and Bankhead suggested also amending the price control law to prohibit price-fixing officials from deducting Government benefit payments in establishing parity for farm prices in placing ceilings.

Farm groups have contended repeatedly that this procedure conflicted with the price control law and resulted in lowering ceilings below parity.

Early College Plan Opposed By Principals

By the Associated Press

The National Association of Secondary School Principals, a department of the National Education Association, spoke out yesterday against a proposal for immediate admission to college of outstanding 17-year-olds who have completed their third year of high school.

The association's executive committee, in a resolution appearing in the organization's official publication, expressed the view that wartime courses offered by the high schools provide 17-year-olds with "the best preparation and training for future service in the armed forces and for production of essential wartime materials and goods."

The proposal for immediate college admission of capable 17-year-olds, whose year in college would be credited toward both a high school diploma and a college degree, had been approved earlier by the National Education Association's educational policies commission as a wartime measure.

Several colleges also had indorsed the proposal, which was given impetus by reduction of the minimum draft age to include boys 18 years old, but Dr. Paul E. Elicker, executive secretary of the Association of Secondary School Principals, made this argument against it:

"High school principals, for many years, have been admonished by the colleges that students from the secondary schools should be better and more thoroughly prepared, and that high school students have a higher degree of maturity before they attempt to carry on the work of the first year of the college.

"School administrators now have difficulty in understanding and accepting this new plan of the colleges that is in direct opposition to the long-established admission policy of higher institutions of learning."

Drafting Men For Marines, Navy Delayed

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, disclosed yesterday that disagreements over establishing uniform standards for all persons being inducted into the armed services had delayed drafting of men for the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

McNutt said that he expected the universal draft system to be in operation by the end of February, instead of by February 1, as planned.

Meanwhile, persons desiring to enter one of the naval services may apply to their local draft boards to be inducted ahead of schedule into the service of their choice, he said. In this way, they will be able to fill quotas until the permanent system is worked out, he said.

Navy Will Start Today

Induction of men into the Navy by this temporary system is scheduled to start today, he said. The Marine Corps has been accepting men under the plan for some time.

After the end of February, some small measure of volunteering will be followed to remain for draft eligibles not engaged in war work, McNutt indicated. They will be allowed to ask the draft boards to call them ahead of their turn, he said. However, he pointed out that draft boards had been instructed to prevent persons engaged in essential work from volunteering.

He also said that no guarantee was being provided that a person would get into the service of his choice, although every effort would be made to grant individual requests.

Joint Induction Centers

Joint induction centers will be set up under the permanent system, allowing all the services to secure their men from the same centers, McNutt said. Provision also may be made to allow the services to make special calls for men of unusual skill, and State quotas undoubtedly would be set for such groups, McNutt said.

McNutt said that he may have to ration manpower to provide enough labor to meet the production goals of the President's 100 billion dollar war budget. Labor rationing would be designed to halt hoarding of skilled workers and correct generally unbalanced labor supply conditions.

McNutt said that there has been more labor hoarding "than I like to see," but that it involves "a very human trait."

Public Didn't Have Faith in Woman Driver of Bus

Pittsburgh, Jan. 11 (AP).—Because some women passengers didn't have enough confidence in her driving to ride with her, Elsie Smith, 22, Pittsburgh's first woman bus driver, has lost her job with the Oriole Motor Coach Co.

But George Supan, company vice president, said:

"Elsie was excellent. She could handle a bus as well as a man. When women drivers become absolutely necessary, we'll call her back."

Lend Substitutes

Keep Butter For U.S., Plea Of La Follette

Butter for the home folks and oleomargarine for those abroad is the aim of Senator LaFollette (Progressive) of Wisconsin.

In a letter to Secretary Wickard, made public yesterday, the Senator said that while an important part of the war effort was in the feeding of the Allies, "I strongly urge you to take the necessary action to preserve our butter supplies for our own armed forces and domestic consumption."

Secretary Wickard recently directed creameries to reserve 30 per cent of their butter production for war purposes.

"The order . . . made it clear," said LaFollette, "that it is expected the Government will export to foreign nations this year about 170 million pounds of butter under the lend-lease program."

"This anticipated exportation of butter in the face of the present acute butter shortage," he said, "and the growing use at home of various substitutes for butter, raise some important questions which I feel require your most earnest consideration as food administrator in the interests of the American dairy farmers who are straining their resources to the utmost to supply their share of the Nation's food requirements."

LaFollette said that the use of butter substitutes "has been consistently discouraged as a matter of public policy," and that "the fruits of all these past efforts will be threatened with complete destruction, if now, in a period of shortage, we send our butter abroad and force our own people to use butter substitutes."

"I ask this," the Dairy State Senator concluded, "on behalf of the farmers of the country who need your help if their domestic market for dairy products is to be preserved and protected from the competitive raids of cheap substitutes while their backs are turned and their efforts devoted to producing for foreign nations that can use the substitutes just as well as Americans can."

LaFollette at the same time estimated that butter in storage as of last December 1 totaled 44,600,000 pounds, as compared with 152 million pounds a year before and that the production of colored oleomargarine had jumped from an average of two million to three million pounds a month to 12 million pounds in October, 1942.

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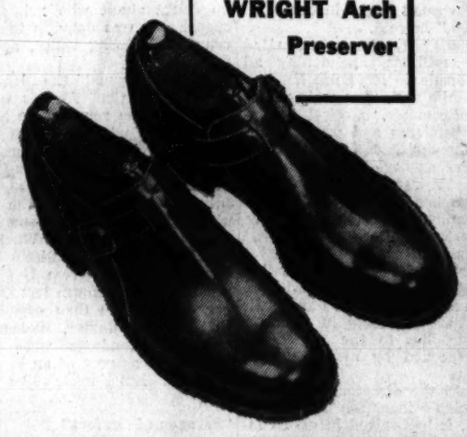

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Hoffman Admits Circulating Speech

Ickes' Disclosure

Russia Given War Material Preference

Interior Secretary Ickes, in an unscheduled address at a Russian War Relief luncheon yesterday, said he had received a communication from the President directing that Russia be given preference in shipments of war materials to the fronts.

Asked later to amplify the new policy, the Secretary referred questions to the White House, which, he asserted, would doubtless have something to say soon. There was no immediate comment from that quarter.

Some of his hearers interpreted the remark as referring to lend-lease shipments to members of the United Nations.

Litvinoff Grateful

Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, honor guest at the luncheon held for the board of directors of Russian War Relief in the Mayflower Hotel, was warm in thanks of United States war aid to the Soviet.

"The Soviet Union has received considerable military aid and also a certain amount of food supplies from Lend-Lease," he said. "The Soviet government and people naturally value this aid profoundly, and realize the part played by it in the issue of the fight against the Fascists of all the countries forced on to the Soviet-German front."

Evaluating Russian War Relief, the Ambassador reminded that "the Red army has been fighting picked German troops for 19 months, during which time it has been up against the greater part of Germany's armed forces. And this fighting has not been of a sporadic nature, but has been going on all this time without stopping . . . without the slightest breathing spell, without a lull on a scale unprecedented in the history of wars. . . . It is seldom that fewer than 100,000 men take part in engagements."

No Small Losses Suffered

While dealing heavy blows, "the Soviet troops themselves have suffered no small losses in dead and wounded," he said.

Civilians have been evacuated by the millions, abandoning all their clothing. It is not hard to imagine, he said, "the crying need for medicaments, surgical instruments, bandages and warm clothing. The assistance coming from the relief agency differed in that it came "straight from the hearts of Americans as an expression of their sympathy for the Red army and citizens of the Soviet Union," he declared.

Reporting for the organization its president, Edward C. Carter of New York, said the goal of six million dollars set early in 1942 for relief supplies to the Soviet has been exceeded by more than 50 per cent.

He told the directors that since the agency's inception in the fall of 1941, it had raised in cash contributions, in kind and in collectible pledges made during 1942 a total of $9,342,204 by December 31.

U. S. Opens 3-Way Solomons Drive

NAVY, from Page 1

military men doubted the attack was a full-fledged offensive. The Navy communique gave only the bare fact that an attack had been launched and added:

"Enemy resistance to the advances was weak."

Except for patrol clashes and one or two American advances into the mountainous jungles southwest of Henderson Field, there has been little fighting on Guadalcan for weeks.

Since the great sea battle of mid-November which gave the Allied forces control of the sea and air in the southeastern Solomons, a tight blockade has prevented the Japs from reinforcing and supplying their troops on the island. Meanwhile, our forces there were considerably strengthened and reserves of arms, food and essential stores established.

Captors Relieved

Many of the marines who originally captured the island are believed to have been relieved by fresh troops and sizable Army units moved in.

Military men here, however, have doubted that the American forces on the island would launch any major offensive against the Japs aimed at cleaning them entirely out of the island. They reason that it is better strategy to starve out the isloated enemy troops rather than undertake the difficult task of digging them out of the hills and jungles.

Therefore, though yesterday's communique reported what looked like a general offensive—an artillery barrage on Jap positions, followed by dive-bomber and fighter attacks and then [illegible] assault by ground forces—observers were hesitant in predicting that major operations were starting. It could be a major offensive with limited objectives.

Warns Constipated Folks About Lazy Liver

Many doctors say constipation with its headaches, mental dullness, that half alive feeling often result if liver bile doesn't flow freely *every day* into your intestines—so take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets to insure *gentle yet thorough* bowel movements. Olive Tablets are *simply wonderful* to stir up liver bile secretion and tone up muscular intestinal action. Follow label directions. 15c, 30c, 60c. All druggists.

Sent 'Judas' Talk to Trio Facing Trial For Seditious Plot

By Dillard Stokes
Post Staff Writer

Representative Clare E. Hoffman ast night admitted that he supplied quantities of his "Roosevelt Is a Judas" speech to three men who are now indicted for seditious plotting with the boss of the Nazi propaganda press in Erfurt, Germany.

Hoffman did not mention, however, that one of these men is still circulating Hoffman's eloquence—officering his followers bulk bundles of Hoffman's "It's All a Smear" address of last December 8.

Hoffman tucked the admission in the middle of his revision of a speech he made on the floor yesterday, having—as he explained when he was on his feet—been unwilling to take up the time of the House with the information.

Copies of the speech, said Hoffman, "went to Charles B. Hudson, Gerald B. Winrod and David Baxter—none in franked envelopes.

The stormy Michigan isolationist made this admission a month after he was asked direct questions about these three men by Representative James P. McGranery (Democrat) of Pennsylvania and nine months after The Post exposed the use that was being made of the Hoffman speech.

Baxter was the chancellor of the SOCIS, a secret, revolutionist group which likened itself to the Fascists and the Nazis. Baxter sent out the "Roosevelt Is a Judas" speech in the same wrapper with a "warning" to the revolutionist to buy arms and plenty of fresh ammunition.

Hudson Sent to Jail

Hudson ran an isolationist, anti-British, antiwar propaganda bulletin in Omaha, Nebr., plying his mailing list with vast blocks of propaganda under the franks of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Democrat) and others. Hudson mailed out Hoffman's "Roosevelt Is a Judas" speech with a seditious postcard and was sent to jail here for refusing to tell the grand jury who printed the card. There was no doubt about who printed the speech. It was done in the Government Printing Office, at Hoffman's order.

Winrod earned the label of "Jayhawk Hitler" for his vehemence when he ran for the Senate in Kansas, where he issues an antiwar "religious" journal at Wichita. Since Winrod was indicted for seditious conspiracy last July 21, he has flooded the mails with attacks on the Department of Justice. Currently, Winrod is sending out a long bulletin which quotes at length from Hoffman's remarks in the House last December 8. Hoffman then complained that Winrod, Baxter, Hudson and their co-defendants were being persecuted as part of an effort to discredit isolationists like himself.

"Paragon of Oratory"

Winrod assures his readers that Hoffman's "It's All a Smear" address is a paragon of oratory and Americanism which they ought to give out to their friends. Winrod's bulletin closes with a blank to be filled out and sent to him. Here it is:

Dear Brother Winrod: I am praying as requested. Enclosed find an Holiday Offering of $——. You may send me 5 copies of Congressman Hoffman's address. (Note: if more than 5 copies are desired, indicate the number here ——.)"

The blank then has spaces for names and addresses of the contributors.

Hoffman gave the speech he made yesterday this formal title—"Conspiracy to Destroy Congress by False Propaganda and the Misuse of Judicial Process by Assistant Attorney General William Power Maloney."

Chief Prosecutor

Maloney is the chief of the squad of crack prosecutors who have investigated enemy agents and subversive movements for 18 months. He jailed the German agents, George Sylvester Viereck and Frank B. Burch, and also Viereck's hired man in the Capitol, George Hill, secretary of Representative Hamilton Fish.

It was Maloney who questioned Hoffman on the several occasions the prolix Michigan isolationist was summoned before the grand jury.

As in his "It's All a Smear" address of last December 8, Hoffman yesterday advanced the idea that the indictment of the alleged seditious conspirators *really* was aimed at him. Maloney—said Hoffman—plotted this indictment with this writer, the publisher of The Post, the publishers of PM, the Chicago Sun and the New Republic and also with the Daily Worker, Earl Browder and others. He urged passage of his resolution for an investigation.

When he came to admitting he supplied his "Roosevelt is a Judas" speech to Hudson, Winrod and Baxter, Hoffman made the explanation that it was a good speech which he was willing to supply to anybody who asked for it. He was not to blame, he said, if it got in the wrong hands.

Since Hoffman's "It's All A Smear" speech the 28 persons indicted last June have been named with six more defendants in a new indictment, returned last week, which charges them with complicitay with Ulrich Fleischauer, head of the Erfurt propaganda press. This new indictment, Hoffman said yesterday, is "double jeopardy" and so is unconstitutional. This is true in principle, he said, although the new indictment is according to law.

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ZEMO

Reds on the Road to Rostov

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

TWIN DRIVES—In their biggest bag of the winter offensive, Russian troops last night captured six Caucasian cities along the road to Rostov, including Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody and Pyatigorsk (circled, lower arrow). The three lesser points were also captured in the same area. The Germans were forced to retreat hastily northwest through Amivar toward Rostov. Other Red Army forces were in the vicinity of Zimovniki (top arrow) in a drive down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk railroad. Shaded area marks approximate German front lines and dotted line is deepest Nazi penetration into Russia

RUSSIA, from Page 1

torious service. Among these were Lieut. Gen. N. Y. Kirichenko, commander of the Fourth Guards Cossacks, and Maj. Gen. G. P. Lobanov, commander of a tank force.

The key railway towns and other villages in the Caucasus fell only after "stubborn fighting," this communique said, but it declared that large quantities of war material were captured.

(The regular Soviet midnight communique, as heard in London by the Soviet Monitor, gave additional details of this fighting. Soviet mechanized units broke through German defenses and pushed the enemy into Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, it said, and "on the heels of the retreating Germans our troops broke into the towns and after fierce fighting captured them."

Don Drive Continues

(The Russians were reported still advancing in another column thrusting along the lower Don toward Rostov, and the communique claimed the capture of the district center of Kuteynikovo, four more populated places, and the railway station of Kuberle. Kuberle is about 20 miles southwest of Zimovniki, and about 55 miles from Salsk.)

(The communique also reported the capture of Konstantinovskaya, apparently the same town that is listed on some maps as Konstantinovsk. This town, which apparently had been bypassed in the drive on the north side of the lower Don to the region of the Donets River, is about 70 miles northeast of Rostov.

(On the central front, a German attack northwest of Velikie Luki "succeeded in pressing back somewhat our units" at a cost of several hundred killed. Another Nazi attack in a neighboring sector was reported beaten back with three infantry companies annihilated.

(The midnight communique declared six streets were cleared in fighting in the factory area of Stalingrad, with about 400 Germans killed.

(Indicating growing Axis concern over Russian successes, the Rome radio broadcast a commentary of Dienst aus Deutschland of the German foreign office saying:

("The most rigid reserve must be maintained regarding the fighting in Russia, as the Russians are displaying their greatest strength now.")

In their noon communique, the Russians listed capture of 13 Caucasian villages, and smashing of a German wedge southwest of Velikie Luki. This communique told also of increasing German resistance and counterattacks which have slowed the momentum of the Soviet offensives everywhere except in the north Caucasus.

Hitler Pours 70,000 Men to Tunisia

AFRICA, from Page 1

to the west of Gabes.

Martin Marauder bombers hit the railroad yards and oil tanks at Gabes while Bostons pounded Kebili and Mitchell bombers attacked the railroad junction just north of the port of Hammamet, 40 miles to the southeast of Tunis.

Over Gabes Axis antiaircraft fire was heavy and the raiding force also was attacked by German planes, one of which was destroyed and another damaged. Two American craft were lost.

Camp Left Aflame

The Gabes raid nevertheless was "highly successful," the spokesman declared. The Kebili camp was left aflame.

These attacks followed raids by Marauders on an Axis airdrome only 10 miles west of Tripoli, in which hangars and other targets were squarely hit and three German fighters were damaged without Allied loss.

One of the most spectacular air actions reported during the day was a one-man assault by Maj. Phillip George Cochran of Erie, Pa. Flying alone low over Kairouan he dropped a big bomb, the only one he carried, squarely in the middle of the German military headquarters, smashing it.

(The British Middle East command in Cairo announced that "targets around Tripoli" had been hit and Axis transport attacked along the coastal roads of both Tunisia and Tripolitania, westernmost Libya.

(The British also reported a daylight attack by heavy Allied bombers on the La Goulette port area of Tunis and on Axis airdromes in Sicily and on the island of Lampedusa.)

The American raid far to the east within 10 miles of Tripoli was especially significant in connection with indications that Rommel's army again was on the march westward toward Tunisia.

Aiming at Tunisia

It appeared to most observers here that the Axis was convinced that Tripoli could not be defended and that Rommel's aim now was to get into southern Tunisia and employ the Mareth Line on the Tripolitania-Tunisia border.

"The question," said one Allied officer, "is which way are they going to turn? If they turn it against the Eighth Army (the pursuing British in Libya) we can attack them from the rear. If they turn it against us the Eighth Army will smash them."

As to the situation aground, however, an Allied spokesman said all action thus far had demonstrated that "we have a bloody tough job on our hands before the Germans are thrown out of Tnisia." He added that prolonged offensive operations by either side were impossible in the mountainous terrain at this time of year.

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Why Be Troubled By Wartime Constipation?

Avoid one of the common causes—lack of "bulk"!

No wonder so many folks feel "all done in" these war days! It's the way we live—longer hours, harder work, irregular eating habits. And in this hurly-burly, meals are apt to be rushed, improperly balanced—and the important matter of "bulk" overlooked.

What a difference getting enough "bulk" might make! For lack of it is one of the common causes of constipation. In such cases, medicinal laxatives are only "makeshift" remedies; they don't correct the cause!

But eating KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly and drinking plenty of water can *prevent or overcome* this trouble. For this delicious cereal supplies the necessary "bulk." Start eating ALL-BRAN today. ALL-BRAN is made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek.

Navy Identifies 11 Warships Sunk in Pacific

LOSSES, from Page 1

Edward N. Parker, Bellefonte, Pa., of the U. S. S. Cushing, and Lieut. Comdr. John Barrett Taylor, Churchville, Pa., commander of the Benham.

All of the seven destroyers lost were modern craft. The Barton and Laffey, sister ships of 1700 tons, joined the Fleet only last spring.

The Monssen was a 1630 tonner completed in 1941, while the Walke, 1570 tons, joined the fleet in 1940. The Benham, 1500 tons, was commissioned in 1939, and the Preston, 1480 tons, and the Cushing, 1465 tons, were completed in 1936.

Loss of the aircraft carrier Hornet brought the total of such American craft sunk during the war to four. The others were the Lexington, Yorktown and Wasp. Of the prewar carrier fleet, only the Enterprise, Saratoga and Ranger are left, though several newly built carriers are now being readied for action.

Though mortally wounded in the naval air battle of October 26 near the Santa Cruz Islands, northeast of Guadalcanal, the Hornet took heavy toll of the opposing fleet. Her planes severely damaged two Jap aircraft carriers, two battleships and three cruisers. The American destroyer Porter was the only other United States vessel lost in the engagement.

Twenty-eight Jap vessels were sunk in the mid-November battle in which the Juneau, Atlanta and seven destroyers were lost. In the November 30-December 1 engagement, nine enemy ships were sunk, while the Northampton was the only United States vessel sent to the bottom.

Text of the communique, No. 248, follows:

South Pacific (All dates are East Longitude):

"1. Navy Department communiques have previously announced the loss of the following U. S. naval vessels in air and surface actions with Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area. One aircraft carrier (Navy Department communique No. 175), two light cruisers and six destroyers (Navy Department communique No. 194), one destroyer (Navy Department communique No. 198) and one cruiser (Navy Department communique No. 211).

"2. For reasons of military security and to avoid causing needless anxiety on the part of relatives and friends of the personnel who survived these actions, the original announcement of the losses did not state the names of the ships. Reports of casualties have since been received and the next of kin of all personnel killed, wounded or missing in these actions have now been notified. The vessels lost are listed below.

"(a) The U. S. S. Hornet (aircraft carrier) was sunk by U. S. ships after having been damaged beyond salvage in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26, 1942. (N. D. C. No. 175.)

"(b) The U. S. S. Juneau and U. S. S. Atlanta (light cruisers and the U. S. S. Cushing, Preston, Benham, Walke, Monssen, Laffey and Barton (destroyers) were sunk by enemy action during the battle of Guadalcanal, November 13-15, 1942. (N. D. C. No. 194 and No. 198.)

"(c) The U. S. S. Northampton (heavy cruiser) was sunk by enemy action during the engagement north of Guadalcanal on the night of November 30-December 1, 1942. (N. D. C. No. 211")

In Congress

SENATE

Met at noon.

Received President's budget message.

Received nominations of Wiley B. Rutledge to Supreme Court; Prentiss Brown as Price Administrator; Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, and Josh Lee as member of C. A. B.

Received Green bill to broaden provisions of Social Security Act.

Adjourned at 2:03.

HOUSE

Met at noon.

Received President's budget message.

Heard Representative Maas defend Governor Stassen.

Received report on expenditures under 1942 Emergency Relief Appropriations Act.

Adjourned at 2:54.

Legion Head Urges Emphasis On War Plans, Not Vain Utopia

Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, said here last night that "we must not weaken our (war) efforts by vain and premature planning for a new and never to be attained world-wide Utopia."

Asserting that "we cannot pause in the midst of battle to decide sociological questions nor to determine how we can bring the idealistic freedoms to the people of all the world," Waring added that "such theories have no place in a war to the death."

"We must not busy ourselves with the terms of a peace not yet won, except to make the single resolution that it must be a peace of absolute military victory, a dictated peace, and never a negotiated peace," he said in an address prepared for a meeting of Congressmen and key legionnaires.

Waring declared that the Legion favored leaving military procurement in the hands of the armed services instead of a civilian board and in leaving it to the military command to decide how large the Army should be.

He added that the manpower problem would be solved "when slowdowns, work stoppages and strikes cease," when women and older men are employed more extensively, "when we discard for the duration the now perfectly ridiculous theory of limiting hours of work in wartime" and when "the thousands upon thousands of Government employes and bureau attaches, entirely unnecessary in the war effort," are released for production lines.

Waring spoke at the Mayflower Hotel before members of the Senate and House Military and Naval Affairs Committees, the Senate Finance Committee, the House World War Veteran's Committee and legionnaires assembled in Washington for annual meetings. His address was broadcast over an N. B. C. hookup.

"We of the American Legion are practical in our approach as to what is necessary now. Our sole aim must be to devote our every effort, our every thought, our every resource to the victorious conclusion of this war. Until this war is over and victory won, we must not weaken our efforts by vain and premature planning for a new and never to be attained world-wide Utopia."

Gorsline Is Appointed County Farm Agent

Staunton, Va., Jan. 11 (AP).—James M. Gorsline of Staunton has been officially named Augusta County farm agent by C. A. Montgomery of Blacksburg, assistant director of State extension work.

Unofficially he has held the place since the illness and death of Joseph C. Coiner, who was appointed acting county agent when Edwin C. Morse entered the Army as an officer. Morse's place will be held for him for the duration of the war.

Gorsline came to Augusta February 10, 1941, from Loudoun County. He previously had served as a county agent in Michigan for more than 10 years.

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It pays your beneficiary up to $1,000 if you are killed.

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Don't delay—write today! Send full name, address, age, occupation and name of beneficiary to Postal Life & Casualty Insurance Company, 5129 Postal Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. Adv.

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An excellent new laxative called TAM acts entirely through skin-ripened leaves and fruits. It tastes like a fine candy and acts like a charm. TAM indirectly helps to clear away headaches, bad breath, sallow skin, tiredness, gas and other conditions which frequently accompany constipation.

When you realize that so many laxatives today depend on chemical drugs, you can see why we are so enthusiastic about pleasant, tasty TAM. Buy it and try it. Large 10-oz. Jar, $1. 5-oz. Jar..., 49c

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The first window is on F Street commemorating the occasion of the Centennial of the transfer of the remains of the Great South American Liberator, General Simon Bolivar, from Colombia to Venezuela.

Saltz F St.

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Saltz F Street Fleece Overcoats
39.75

$55 Suits and Coats
Saltz F Street Unfinished Worsted Suits
Saltz F Street Shetlands Suits
Saltz F Street Harris Tweed Coats
44.75

$60 Suits and Coats
Langrock Handwoven Harris Tweed Suits
Langrock Shetlands Suits
Langrock Handwoven Shetlands Topcoats
49.75

$65 Suits and Coats
Langrock Imported Worsted Suits
Saltz F Street Garnet Flannel Suits
Langrock Imported Tweed Suits
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War Budget Catches D. C. in Economic Pincers

Men, Material For Expansion Needs Lacking

The effect of the war on the District government is revealed in the 1944 budget to be working in a sort of pincers movement against the municipal economy.

The tremendous influx of war-workers into the Capital has created a demand for physical expansion of the city's public facilities that is countered by an almost complete inability to obtain the necessary materials or manpower for such expansion.

Item after item in the detailed analysis of the department appropriations shows the abandonment of virtually all construction projects until after the war.

In some cases this retrenchment is balanced by circumstances that cause an equal diminution in the necessity for the projects—the Highway Department's proposed superhighway linking K Street with Key Bridge, for example, was easily postponed because war rationing has so reduced automobile traffic that no urgency remains for this approach.

Water Department Cut

On the other hand, the unavailability of materials to enlarge the sewer and water systems to keep up with the swelling population is regarded as a serious and potentially dangerous handicap.

The Water Department had asked in its original estimates for $895,620 more than the 1943 figures to expand the water supply system, figuring on a daily average water consumption in 1944 of 153,100,000 gallons. Only $150,000 more was allowed in the budget. For rehabilitation of the Dalecarlia MacMillan Reservoir filters, the department asked for $939,000—and got $85,000.

The refuse division had asked for new equipment for the incinerator, and new trucks and men for collection, but was denied its request because of the hopelessness of getting the equipment and the difficulty in getting men to work. Again the war exerted a double pressure on this department, for the collection of tin cans has put an additional burden upon it.

Gas, Auto Revenues Dwindle

The highway fund of $2,781,455, including unexpended balances, would have been paid almost entirely from gasoline taxes in other years. But even with a four-billion-dollar cut from last year the Budget Bureau expects that not more, and possibly less, than 70 per cent of this fund will be obtained from these rapidly dwindling receipts.

Further losses are expected from revenue formerly obtained from registration of motor vehicles and issuance of drivers' permits, though the Budget Bureau, with inexplicable optimism, hoped that "this decline may be somewhat offset by the influx of foreign cars to the District of Columbia."

Besides the postponement of such monumental engineering as the K Street trunk highway, the Anacostia River Bridge, the Dupont Circle and Thirteenth Street-New York Avenue underpasses, routine maintenance and repair of District streets will be on a subnormal scale in 1944.

All New Paving Out

Not only is all new paving and widening out, but the appropriation for repairs is cut from $950,000 to $450,000. Highway Director H. C. Whitehurst, declaring such a cut to be entirely out of the question, said that efforts would be made at the hearings on the bill to have the apportionment of funds within the highway total realigned so as to restore the $500,000 for repairs.

"The taxpayers cannot afford to let the streets fall into the state of disrepair they did during the last war," Captain Whitehurst said. "That item should never have been touched."

Just as the disallowance of funds for building new roads is somewhat mitigated by the absence of new residential suburbs that would demand the construction of access roads, this same absence relieves the water and sewer departments of the necessity for new mains and pipes to homes.

However, the Sewer Department had wanted to begin a new sewer for the Deanewood section, to pave the bed of Piney Branch, to install four new sewers and to extend nine others, mostly in the defense housing areas in Anacostia. The cut in its appropriation from $1,777,260 to $1,246,020, will not permit many of these improvements.

Anacostia Hit Hard

Anacostia crystallizes the District's dilemma since it has been built up within the past few years with warworker settlements which the Commissioners are called upon to protect, yet are not allowed money or materials for the purpose.

Not only were the water and sewer system expansions sought largely for this section, but much of the extension of the electrical and library services refused would have been for this part of the city.

One place where the war exigencies served to counterbalance one another is in the school items. The cancellation of plans to build new school buildings is not such a blow as might have been expected, since the school attendance has actually dropped 4 per cent, despite the great increase in population, the Budget Board pointed out. The 18-19-year-old draft and the growing number of working children have drained off more from attendance than the population growth has added.

For buildings in new war centers, the Commissioners have been depending on Lanham Act funds, which also are sought for sewer and water mains in these sections. Hope of getting these funds, or the necessary priorities, however, becomes fainter with each announcement by the War Production Board.

Comparison of 1943-1944 Budget Figures

Summary of District budget estimates for 1944 together with the original estimates by the Commissioners, compared with the 1943 appropriation, showing also increases and decreases in budget allowances for each department.

Classification	Budget estimates 1944	Commissioners' Original estimates 1944	Appropriation, 1943 (revised)	Increase(+)or decrease (—)
Annual appropriations:				
General expenses	$3,596,145	$3,609,545	$3,486,515	+$109,630
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses	†330,395	330,395	318,480	+11,915
Repayment of loans, Public Works Administration, Federal Works Administration and United States Treasury	5,500,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	+3,000,000
Free Public Library	637,731	696,782	†749,543	—111,812
Sewers	†1,246,020	1,252,270	1,777,260	—531,240	
Refuse, collection and disposal	1,858,910	2,123,120	1,925,215	—66,305
Electrical Department	†1,090,320	1,115,320	1,094,730	—4,410
Public schools	12,799,898	12,918,018	12,539,825	+260,073
Recreation Department	449,260	549,260	391,394	+57,866
Metropolitan Police	4,176,795	4,417,395	3,954,382	+222,413
Policemen and firemen's relief	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,355,000	+95,000
Fire Department	2,435,810	2,495,235	2,593,255	—157,445
Health Department	3,714,638	3,798,698	†3,670,137	+44,501
Courts	514,297	514,297	469,452	+44,845
Public Welfare	†8,245,993	8,826,103	†8,335,245	—89,252
Militia	39,420	39,420	39,360	+60
Improvement of Washington Channel	.....	.....	64,000	—64,000
National Capital Parks (public works)	978,089	978,089	991,335	—13,246
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	1,055,050	1,055,050	345,470	+709,580
National Zoological Park	277,130	277,130	261,510	+15,620
Judgments and claims	.....	.....	4,918	—4,918
Blackout expenses	.....	750,000	.....	.....
Total, annual appropriations, general revenue account	50,395,901	52,696,127	46,867,026	+3,528,875
Special accounts:				
Highway fund, etc.	†2,781,455	3,505,489	6,039,028	—3,257,573
Water account	†2,167,308	1,867,308	3,404,895	—1,237,587
Total, general revenue and special accounts	55,344,664	58,068,924	56,310,949	—966,285

†Together with unexpended balances.

Maas Upholds Views Of Minnesota Governor

Representative Maas (Republican of Minnesota) vigorously denied in the House yesterday that recent utterances by Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota on postwar ideas were intended to make the Minnesota executive a "stalking horse for anyone."

Replying to recent criticism by Representative Hoffman (Republican of Michigan) that "it's all right" if Stassen wished "to become a stalking horse for Mr. Willkie," Maas said the Governor "has a mind of his own and he has always spoken it frankly and fearlessly."

Alleged Air Contracts Fraud Evidence Found

By the Associated Press

William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn district attorney who prosecuted the slaying ring known as "Murder, Inc.," has assisted in uncovering evidence concerning alleged contract frauds at Wright Field, Ohio, the War Department disclosed yesterday.

O'Dwyer, who ran unsuccessfully against Mayor F. H. LaGuardia in tthe New York election of 1941 and now is a lieutenant colonel in the Air Forces, was assigned to Wright Field recently to augment a staff which had been investigating procurement for some time.

The evidence is being referred to the Justice Department, Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson announced, adding that he believed indictments would be sought against certain unnamed persons. Patterson added that so far nothing has been found involving any Army officer in the alleged irregularities.

City's Police Dept. Suffers War's Impact

Washington's protective services suffered the impact of war along with other District departments in the 1944 budget. Although the Police Department will receive $222,413 more than in 1943, and 100 new officers will be hired, there still will be 100 less than Police Chief Edward J. Kelly thought necessary.

This shortage will be felt even more because of the Commissioners' order restricting the work of the auxiliary police—who had been working with the precinct officers—to duty during actual raids or air-raid tests.

The Budget Bureau also disapproved requests for new equipment, including scout cars, for the Police Department, and for five pieces of apparatus for the Fire Department. Included in the Fire Department slash of $157,455 was $59,425 which was to be used for this equipment.

This amount is exactly the same as is carried in the 1943 budget, and is for exactly the same equipment, which will probably be exactly as unavailable in 1944 as now. The desired pieces include a combination hose wagon, three pumping engines and a ladder truck. Also, two chief's automobiles and a general utility car were proposed to be bought when possible. No new personnel was requested by the Fire Department.

Msgr. Flanagan Recovering

Rochester, Minn., Jan. 11 (AP).—Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of Boy's Town, Nebr., was recovering from a "slipped disc" operation today at St. Mary's Hospital.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets — Phone District 5300

Kiviette creates a tantalizingly simple dress—an apparently artless two-piece frock of navy blue wool jersey with schoolgirl collar and cuffs of waffle-weave cotton pique. But the fabric is fine enough to have been spun from a fleecy cloud—and in the cut of Kiviette clothes is subtlety to charm the connoisseur in you. Sizes 10 and 14 or to order in your size **$69.75**

WALNUT ROOM, THIRD FLOOR

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Store Hours 9:30 to 6—Thursdays 12:30 to 9

Captivator

newest of hats, engaging version of the fascinator your grandmother wore

Small wonder that grandmother had so many beaux, if her little headpiece was half as becoming as this minx of a hat that is mostly scarf. Lacy-knit 50% wool-50% mohair with a fringe of fur felt loops—yours artfully in fuchsia, blue, brown, black or white-with-black. Adjustable head-size..... **$15**

MILLINERY SALON, THIRD FLOOR

Hand-screened Rayon Jersey

predicts brighter days ahead for your winter-weary wardrobe

You know how much softer and more individual hand-screened prints look. You know what a wonderful "friend" a rayon jersey dress can be for daytime or dressing up and what a wonderful in-a-suitcase traveler it is. Then choose happily from this softly detailed group—spring-minded dresses to wear now. In the collection, sizes 12 to 20.

A—Huge carnations bloom—brown against slate blue, chartreuse or red against black, gray on red. With double buckle and two big, bold buttons of glowing plastic..... **$13.93**

B—Shawl collar and covered buttons, soft fullness below the hipline, with black print and patent leather belt-front decisive in their contrast to fuchsia, water blue or gold color..... **$13.93**

INEXPENSIVE DRESSES, THIRD FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS — PHONE DISTRICT 5300

Your Table Is Set Importantly by Lenox and Hawkes

For "state" occasions, yes—but when your guests are "only the family," you will still want to use this precious china and glorious crystal; and, because fineness is an inherent part of both, making them extra-durable, you need not hesitate. We picture—but you should see them personally to feast your eyes on their true beauty:

Hand-decorated Mandarin pattern in Lenox China—pinks, blues and greens skillfully applied on a creamy-soft background. Dinner plate, **$5.85.** Cup and saucer, **$6.25.**

Hand-cut crystal stemware—Hawkes' shining "Coronet Pattern." The beverage glass pictured, **$4.50.** The goblet, **$7.25.**

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, FIFTH FLOOR

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SEE THE UNITED STATES FIRST

Complete Text of President Roosevelt's Budget Message as Read to Congress

The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: Victory.

Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—nation survival.

In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls, or shirt sleeves.

Budgeting for Total War Expenditures

The huge and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our Allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to two billion dollars just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed six billion dollars and they will average more than eight billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at 77 billion dollars; for the next fiscal year, at 100 billion dollars. These estimates include the net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion, and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to "pass the ammunition." Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the Nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objectivev of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers, and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on farflung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by Government corporations.

Estimates of total expenditures for war, fiscal years 1943 and 1944:

(Billions)

Object of expenditure	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural lend-lease	5	6
Total	$77	$100

This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime there are available about 170 billion dollars unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year.

The Procurement of Munitions

Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced proportion program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

MANPOWER—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing manpower. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 46 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of manpower except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, seven million of whom were unemployed and more than three million of whom are additions to the Nation's labor and armed forces.

Manpower mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately six million people will be needed above present requirements for the armed services and war production. This number can be obtained by transferring from less essential work and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries, and to reduce harmful turn-over and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of labor hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed or race. I reiterate my previous recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

Manpower needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential civilian requirements. I stress the important distinction between "essential requirements" and the thousand and one things that are nonessentials or luxuries. The production of these nonessentials wastes manpower at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our manpower resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary

EQUIPMENT—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war production program outlined in this message.

Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of manpower and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

MATERIALS—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The Nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

WAR CONTRACTS—The procurement program must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits, with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

Farm and Food Program

Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history but the needs of our armed services and our Allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

To facilitate this program, I am recommending appropriations for aids to agriculture totaling 837 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944. Among the major items included in the 837 million dollar total are 460 million for conservation and use of agricultural land resources; 104 million for parity payments on the 1942 crops; and 96 million for exportation and domestic consumption of surplus commodities. Other large items included are 64 million dollars for payments under the Sugar Act; 38 million for the Farm Security Administration; and 31 million for reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages.

Prior to the 1943 appropriation acts, annual appropriations for parity payments were made a year in advance of actual need, and acreage allotments for the year ahead were used as a factor in determining payments on the crops of the current year. In the 1943 budget and appropriations acts, provisions were made to insure that all factors used in determining the amount of parity payments on the crops of a given year would pertain to the program of that year. Also, to bring this item into conformity with our general budgetary practice, the annual cash appropriation for parity payments was omitted, but the Secretary was authorized to incur contractual obligations assuring the cooperating producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco that such payments would be made, if and as necessary, on their 1942 crops.

The appropriation now requested, therefore, is simply the amount estimated to be necessary to compensate the producers of corn, wheat, and certain minor types of tobacco for the disparity between the market returns from the normal yield of their 1942 allotted acreage and the parity price return from that production. It is expected that no parity payments will be necessary on the 1942 crops of cotton, rice, and most types of tobacco.

Since the established national policy is to assure the cooperating producers of these basic crops parity prices on the normal yields of their allotted acreages, I am again recommending hat the authority to incur contractual obligations for such payments on future crops be renewed.

On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as the basic law will permit to encourage greater production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less-needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an over-all reduction of about 30 million dollars.

Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it has given to the smaller and poorer industrial concerns.

Because no one can immediately foresee all the needs we may encounter in fulfilling our essential war requirements for agriculture, various loan and purchasing operations, involving contingent liabilities which cannot be exactly predetermined, may be necessary.

Civilian Consumption

In spite of a 100-billion-dollar war program, civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the next year. This implies an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941. Even the most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world. Do not let us assume from that statement, however, that there is no need for greater improvement in the living conditions of a large segment of our population.

It is the responsibility of the Government to plan for more production of essential civilian goods and less of nonessential goods.

Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized; unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

In order to distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing some commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure to each civilian his share of basic commodities.

The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service, education, and care for children in wartime as well as in peace.

The Stabilization Program

We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices which he can pay. Otherwise, rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist. By a concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents and wages we have succeeded in keeping the rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds. We shall continue those efforts, and we shall succeed. By making effective use of all measures of control, we shall be able to stabilize prices with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production.

Some would like to see the controls relaxed for this or that special group. They forget that to relax controls for one group is an argument to relax for other groups, thereby starting the cost-of-living spiral which would undermine the war effort and cause grave postwar difficulties. Economic stabilization for all groups—not for just the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war. I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

Stabilization goes beyond effective price control. Under war conditions a rise in profits, wages, and farm incomes unfortunately does not increase the supply of goods for civilians; it merely invites the bidding up of prices of scarce commodities. The stabilization of incomes and the absorption of excess purchasing power by fiscal measures are essential for the success of the stabilization program. I am confident that the Congress will implement that program by adequate legislation increasing taxation, savings, or both. Thus, we will help to "pay as we go" and make the coming peace easier for ourselves and our children.

Civilian Controls in Total War

Total war requires nothing less than organizing all the human and material resources of the Nation. To accomplish this all-out mobilization speedily, effectively, and fairly we have had to adopt extensive controls over civilian life. We use the Selective Service System to man the armed forces. We are systematizing the movement of labor to assure needed manpower to war industries and agriculture. We regulate prices, wages, salaries, and rents; we limit consumer credit; we allocate scarce raw materials; and we ration scarce consumer goods—all to the end of providing the materials of war and distributing the sacrifices equitably.

Such regulations and restrictions have complicated our daily lives. We save rubber, metal, fats—everything. We fill out forms, carry coupons, answer questionnaires. This is all new. We have over-done it in many cases. By trial and error we are learning simpler and better methods. But remember always that reaching the objective is what counts most. There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict the living habits—the eating, clothing, heating, travel, and working habits—of 130 million people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage total war.

About 400,000 civilian employes of the Federal Government are engaged in the task of civilian administration for total war. They direct and schedule war production; handle the procurement of food, munitions, and equipment for our armed forces and our Allies; supervise wartime transportation; administer price, wage, rent, labor, and materials controls and commodity rationing; conduct economic and propaganda offensives against our enemies; and do necessary paper work for the armed forces.

Besides these Government employes, millions of men and women volunteers—who draw no pay—are carrying out tasks of war administration, many of them after long hours at their regular occupation. These patriotic citizens are serving on draft boards, on war price and ration boards, in the civilian defense organization, the war bond campaign, and many other activities. They deserve the gratitude of their countrymen.

More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all Federal civilian employes are engaged directly in war production. They build and load ships, make guns and shells, repair machines and equipment, build arsenals and camps, sew uniforms, operate airports and signal systems. These are the workers in navy yards, arsenals, storage depots, military airfields, and other operating centers. It is scarcely ethical to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary Government jobs.

This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs, could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. Congressional committees and many individuals have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective.

COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES—Last month the Congress took temporary and emergency action, which will expire April 30, 1943, relative to compensation for Federal employes. The legislation removed inequities, lengthened the workweek to conserve manpower, increased payment for longer hours and provided bonus payments for certain employes. The pay increases should be met largely by reducing the total number of employes proportionate to the increase in the workweek.

In the present appropriation requests and expenditure estimates for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, no allowance has been made for any cost increase resulting from the adjustment in Federal salaries.

The problems of Federal salary administration need further study in the early days of the new Congress for enactment of more permanent legislation for the duration of the war.

'Nonwar' Expenditures

I am making recommendations in the usual detail for so-called "nonwar" appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. This classification includes the same items as in former years.

Actually the "nonwar" classification now has little, if any, meaning. Most of these expenditures are related to the war effort and many are directly occasioned by it. This "nonwar" category includes, for instance, expenditures for war tax collections, for budgeting, disbursing and auditing war expenditures, and for statistical and scientific services to war agencies. It includes also such items as the control of white pine blister rust, which I recently discussed. Expenditures for controlling this threat to our timber resources are necessary to avoid possible loss of millions of dollars in lumber from trees which require more than 50 years to reach maturity.

All counted there are less than 850,000 civilian employes of the Federal Government, including the postal service, who are engaged in these so-called "nonwar" activities.

A few weeks ago I transmitted to Congress a comprehensive report on "nonwar" expenditures during the past decade. This document demonstrated the important reductions which had been made in these expenditures, especially since the start of the defense program.

The following table summarizes reductions analyzed in the report, to which it is now possible to add revised estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and estimates for 1944 as developed in this budget.

"Nonwar" Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1939-44

(Excluding Interest and Statutory Debt Retirement)

(Millions)

Fiscal year	Total Non-War Expenditures	Reduction Below 1939
1939	$6516	....
1940	6246	$ 270
1941	5298	1218
1942	5125	1391
1943 (estimated)	4582	1934
1944 (estimated)	4124	2392

The table shows a reduction of 36.7 per cent in "nonwar expenditures in the next fiscal year compared with 1939. In appraising these reductions, it should be borne in mind that large items, such as veterans' pensions and social security grants, are controlled by legal or other commitments. In fact the outstanding increase for the fiscal year 1944 is for the Veterans' Administration, for which expenditures are estimated at 879 million dollars, or 265 million dollars higher than in the current year. Most of the increase is for insurance for our fighting forces in the present war.

The most important reductions recommended for the coming year relate to work relief and general public works. Because of present high levels of employment, I am able to recommend elimination of the Works Projects Administration. This action under present conditions does not cast upon the state and local governments more than the proper burden of financing the relief of those who are unable to work. Expenditures for general public works will be greatly curtailed. Continuing projects are directly related to war needs. Others have been discontinued as rapidly as this could be done without risking the loss of the investment already made.

I shall be glad to cooperate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in "nonwar" expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to the Congress and to the Nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only 4 cents for all the so-called "nonwar" purposes.

Interest

War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1,041 million dollars in 1940, the fiscal year before the defense program started, to an estimated 1,850 million dollars for the current year and 3,000 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944, under existing legislation.

Financing Total War the Need for Additional Funds

Financing expenditures which will exceed 100 billion dollars is a task of tremendous magnitude. By meeting this task squarely we will contribute substantially to the war effort and clear the ground for successful reconstruction after the war. An adequate financial program is essential both for winning the war and for winning the peace.

Financing total war involves two main fiscal problems. One problem is to supply the funds currently required to pay for the war and to keep the increase in Federal debt within bounds. The second problem is caused by the disbursement of 100 billion dollars a year to contractors, war workers, farmers, soldiers, and their families, thus adding many billions to the peoples' buying power, at a time when the amount of goods to be bought is declining steadily. A large portion of this excess buying power must be recovered into the treasury to prevent the excess from being used to bid up the price of scarce goods and thus undermine the stabilization program by breaking price ceilings, creating black markets, and increasing the cost of living.

We cannot hope to increase tax collections as fast as we step up war expenditures or to absorb by fiscal measures alone all excess purchasing power created by these expenditures. We must, therefore, provide a substantial portion of the needed funds by additional borrowing, and we must also use direct controls, such as price ceilings and rationing, for the protection of the consumer. Nevertheless, the more nearly increases in tax receipts follow increases in expenditures, the better we safeguard our financial integrity and the easier the administration of price control and rationing. All of these measures are interrelated. Each increase in taxes and each increase in savings will lessen the upward pressure on prices and reduce the amount of rationing and other direct controls we shall need.

The revenue acts of the past three years, particularly the revenue act of 1942, have contributed greatly toward meeting our fiscal needs. In the fiscal year 1944, total general and special receipts under present law are estimated at 35 billion dollars, or almost six times those of the fiscal year 1940. But the increase in expenditures has been even more rapid.

I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

On the basis of present legislation we expect to meet 34 per cent of total estimated Federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

The Need for a Balanced and Flexible Revenue System

I hope that the Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenues, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or nonessential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

I cannot ask the Congress to impose the necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

Fairness requires the closing of loopholes and the removal of inequities which exist in our tax laws. I have spoken on these subjects on several previous occasions.

The Congress can do much to solve our problem of war finance and to support the stabilization program. In the past wars have usually been paid for mainly by means of inflation, thereby shifting the greatest burden to the weakest shoulders and inviting postwar collapse. We seek to avoid both. Of necessity, the program must be harsh. We should remember, however, that it is a war for existence, and not taxation, which compels us to devote more than one-half of all our resources to war use. An effective program of war finance does not add to the total sacrifices necessitated by war, but it does assure that those sacrifices are distributed equitably and with a minimum of friction.

We should remember, furthermore, that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war. It is a modest contribution toward victory when we compare it with the contribution of those in the fighting forces.

By the end of the current fiscal year the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars, under existing revenue legislation. Before the present debt limit of 125 billion dollars is reached, the Congress will be requested to extend that limit. To do this is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid. The nation is soundly solvent.

Preparing for Total Victory

Preparing for total victory includes preparing the base on which a happier world can be built. The tremendous productive capacity of our country, of all countries, has been demonstrated. Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a Utopian dream. It can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory. The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate post war reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making post war problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their prewar level, but substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand in hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound.

I shall be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and all times in regard to the methods by which they propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message. We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.

January 6, 1943. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

General Budget Summary

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

[For the fiscal years 1944, 1943, and 1942]

Classification	Estimated, 1944	Estimated, 1943	Actual, 1942
GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS			
RECEIPTS (based on present legislation):			
Direct taxes on individuals	$13,750,600,000.00	$8,338,500,000.00	$3,695,340,677.98
Direct taxes on corporations	14,915,000,000.00	10,070,000,000.00	5,021,578,715.65
Excise taxes	3,915,280,000.00	3,678,110,000.00	3,127,631,235.25
Employment taxes	1,982,200,000.00	1,472,300,000.00	1,194,046,888.42
Customs	204,300,000.00	252,600,000.00	388,948,426.88
Miscellaneous receipts	639,215,000.00	740,745,000.00	277,376,297.34
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	.....	.....	—37,007,417.65
Total receipts	35,406,695,000.00	24,552,255,000.00	13,667,914,823.84
Deduct:			
Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,525,450,000.00	1,076,180,000.00	868,853,202.82
Post-war credits for excess-profits tax and Victory tax	800,000,000.00	500,000,000.00	.....
Net receipts, general and special accounts	33,081,245,000.00	22,976,075,000.00	12,799,061,621.02
EXPENDITURES:			
War activities	97,000,000,000.00	74,000,000,000.00	26,011,065,089.39
Interest on the public debt	3,000,000,000.00	1,850,000,000.00	1,260,065,336.46
Other activities:			
Legislative establishment	27,455,600.00	27,042,300.00	27,268,973.19
The Judiciary	12,663,500.00	12,118,100.00	11,537,736.82
Executive Office of the President	3,049,190.00	2,568,085.00	2,347,031.83
Civil departments and agencies	862,760,733.00	892,981,648.00	774,573,471.24
Postoffice deficiency	.....	3,789,712.00	17,729,774.85
District of Columbia—United States share	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
General Public Works Program	354,612,300.00	576,752,350.00	619,661,880.05
Veterans' pensions and benefits	879,360,000.00	613,756,000.00	551,885,121.65
Aids to agriculture	889,319,000.00	1,010,463,120.00	1,092,035,673.59
Aids to youth	.....	16,000,000.00	250,512,659.12
Social Security program	502,705,000.00	522,049,500.00	496,474,723.91
Work relief	5,436,000.00	344,764,200.00	937,272,410.80
Refunds	127,522,000.00	102,001,100.00	94,399,952.79
Retirement funds	440,041,600.00	322,041,800.00	243,735,262.00
Statutory public debt retirement	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	94,722,300.00
Supplemental items, regular	13,000,000.00	130,000,000.00	.....
Total other activities (including statutory public debt retirement)	4,128,924,923.00	4,587,327,915.00	5,220,156,971.84
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	104,128,924,923.00	80,437,327,915.00	32,491,307,397.80
Excess of expenditures, general and special accounts	71,047,679,923.00	57,461,252,915.00	19,692,245,776.67
TRANSACTIONS IN CHECKING ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES			
EXPENDITURES (Net):			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (including subsidiaries)†	3,812,140,000.00	3,801,531,292.00	2,457,769,984.33
Commodity Credit Corporation	787,500,000.00	1,085,972,000.00	236,834,660.78
Other corporations and agencies	174,483,000.00	154,491,708.00	930,119,609.24
Net expenditures, transactions in checking accounts of corporations and agencies	4,774,123,000.00	5,041,995,000.00	3,624,724,254.35
EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Public debt at beginning of year	134,830,142,861.22	72,422,445,116.22	48,961,443,535.71
Net increase in public debt during year:			
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	71,047,679,923.00	57,461,252,915.00	19,692,245,776.67
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures	4,774,123,000.00	5,041,995,000.00	3,624,724,254.35
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures	—34,795,035.00	+11,449,630.00	—119,219,304.17
Statutory public debt retirements	—5,000,000.00	—5,000,000.00	—94,722,300.00
Change in Treasury balance	—63,000,000.00	—102,000,000.00	+357,973,153.66
Net increase in public debt during year	75,719,007,888.00	62,407,697,545.00	23,461,001,580.51
Public debt at end of year	210,549,150,549.22	134,830,142,861.22	72,422,445,116.22

*Does not include proposal for $16,000,000,000 additional funds from new legislation for the fiscal year 1944.

†Includes net war expenditures of $2,254,949,959 for 1942 and estimates of $3,332,000,000 for 1943 and $2,693,000,000 for 1944.

Nonwar Spending Down 36 Percent, President Points Out in Budget Message

Cites Number Of Workers in Civilian Jobs

President Roosevelt, in his budget message, yesterday answered congressional economy bloc charges of Administration extravagance with an assertion that "nonwar" expenditures have been reduced 36.7 per cent since 1939, but it was clear last night that the bloc was not satisfied.

Even legislators friendly to the President on budgetary matters, such as House Appropriations Committee Chairman Cannon (Democrat) of Missouri, declared that the budget's staggering totals—largest in the history of any nation—would require "careful" scrutiny.

Senator Byrd (Democrat) of Virginia, who in the past has tangled with Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly over their respective versions of what constitutes "nonwar" spending, announced he would make a careful study of the manner in which the budget classifies this type of expenditure.

Byrd Will Speak Later

"I am analyzing it (the budget)," said Byrd. "I have nothing to say today. I will have something to say later."

Senator McKellar (Democrat) of Tennessee, who is acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, declared that Congress would examine every request for funds, even if the task took all the time of committee members.

"We are intensely desirous of aiding the war effort in every way," McKellar stated, "but we will be on the lookout at all times for the Government's interest in these appropriations."

When House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts heard about the total of the President's budget, this is all he had to say:

"It looks like we are going to have quite a job scrutinizing it."

Senator Nye of North Dakota, top ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, had this to say: "The budget appears to be affording some reductions in nondefense spending, but not nearly so much as can be accomplished if the Congress will use its knife on the overload of personnel employed right here in Washington."

Shots at Economy Bloc

Parts of the President's budget message were so obviously aimed at Senator Byrd and the economy bloc that a correspondent at the President's budget press conference remarked:

"Nice Byrd shooting."

Mr. Roosevelt submitted to Congress a table showing his 36.7 per cent reduction in expenditures for "nonwar" activities from 1939 through 1944, the latter figure being based on estimates for the new fiscal year. He estimated a 458-million-dollar reduction in 1944 "nonwar" spending from the current fiscal year.

The budget recommends no appropriation for the National Youth Administration, on which the Congressional economy bloc has been focusing its attention, along with the Farm Security Administration, but it was believed that funds for continuing NYA's war-training activities would be asked later.

NYA, as an agency for training war workers, has been transferred to the War Manpower Commission, which is one of the 18 war agencies under the Office for Emergency Management. Exact and detailed estimates of appropriation for war agencies will be sent to Congress later. Bulk estimates for these agencies, which include the Office of Price Administration, were carried in the budget and totaled nearly three billions, more than a billion dollars more than 1943 appropriations.

Estimates Withheld

Detailed estimates for the agencies were withheld until spring, "because of possible material changes in war conditions." Total estimates for them were "tentative."

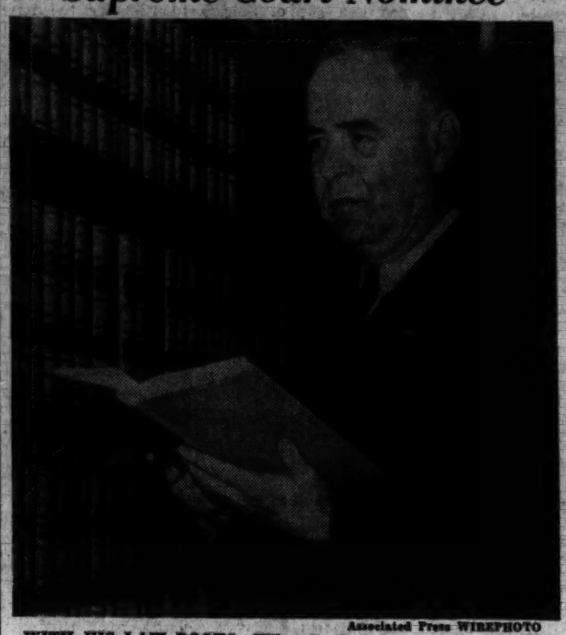
While defending his Administration against charges of extravagance, the President withdrew somewhat from his position, of a few days ago, that Congress would have to decide what was nonwar and what was war in his budget, when he said:

"I shall be glad to cooperate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in 'nonwar' expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to Congress and the Nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of Government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.'

The budget message pointed out that "large" spending items are fixed charges and cannot be reduced. The President takes the position, furthermore, that no very considerable savings can be made unless Congress should decide to repeal certain peacetime "New Deal" legislation, which, in the President's opinion, was put upon the statute books in response to a mandate from the people.

As long as these mandates remain in law the President believes he has no recourse but to call upon Congress for necessary funds. Congress, he contends, has two courses—either to repudiate the mandate or refuse to appropriate for these activities, leaving the mandate on the books.

Supreme Court Nominee



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

WITH HIS LAW BOOKS—Wiley B. Rutledge, associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, is the President's choice to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and fill the place on the high court vacated when James F. Byrnes was appointed economic stabilization director. He is pictured in his library

RUTLEDGE, from Page 1

problems which confront the Nation. His capabilities as a lawyer and a judge already have been demonstrated by his record to date."

Paul B. Cromelin, president of the District Bar Association, was equally enthusiastic over the nomination. Said he: "I think Justice Rutledge has every qualification for the post and that his past experience and record fully justify and warrant his appointment." Cromelin said the justice would be one of the guests of honor at the District bar's Court of Appeals meeting at the Mayflower Hotel at 8 p. m. tonight.

Friends of the justice have described him as a humanist and a man with great social sympathy, possessing more interest in human welfare than the abstract facts of law.

This description was mirrored in a talk by the justice before the corrections committee of the Council of Social Agencies here, when he decried the severe criminal court judicial system. He said he felt the jurists' powers should be limited to determining guilt or innocence, with the imposition of sentences turned over to a receiving institution where cases could be studied and severity of sentences determined by the legal character of the crime and the individual's personal history.

Here is the estimate of Justice Rutledge by his associates of the Court of Appeals:

"A man skilled in the craft of law—who employs the precedents of cases and the theory of treatises with the swift precision of familiar and mastered tools. As a legal thinker, he has a sure and intuitive grasp of the 'tense' of law. Because he feels the law as a dynamic—not a static—thing, an instrument, not a relic, Judge Rutledge is able to distinguish between 'the law was' and 'the law is.'"

Born in Cloverport, Ky., July 20, 1894, Rutledge was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1914, and taught in high schools in Indiana, New Mexico and Colorado. He received an LL.B. degree from the University of Colorado in 1922 and entered law practice at Boulder, Colo., because he liked fishing in the nearby mountain streams. Later he taught law at the university there and at Washington University of Iowa Law School in 1935, serving until his appointment to the Appeals bench here in 1939.

He married Annabelle Person of Howell, Mich., in 1917 and they have three children. The Rutledge family lives at 4928 Indian Lane Northwest.

Flynn Named, G. O. P. Irked

FLYNN, from Page 1

vindicated me. In view of the fact that the President has invited me to occupy this position of official responsibility, I believe that the air should be thoroughly cleared of innuendo, hearsay and gossip."

The White House released the text of a letter from Mr. Roosevelt to Flynn, which started, "Dear Eddie" and stated that, in addition to naming him minister to Australia, "I am appointing you my personal representative with rank of ambassador" in the Southwest Pacific. Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early said that despite the fact that Flynn would be a "roving" ambassador he would receive the pay of a minister and would use his rank of ambassador only when traveling outside of that nation. A minister is paid $10,000 a year and an ambassador, $17,500.

Early emphasized also that Flynn's disclosure of the appointment prior to the announcement by the White House, as is customary, was made through a misunderstanding. The secretary said that Flynn phoned the White House on Friday in connection with a meeting of the Democratic Committee, and that an official there told him that the President was sending the nomination to the Senate that day.

Draws Fire of Bridges

The submission of the appointment drew immediate fire from Senator Bridges (Republican), New Hampshire, who called the nomination an "insult to the people of that nation," and from Senator Barbour (Republican), New Jersey.

Others, too, were critical. In New York, Wendell L. Willkie asserted that the nomination "must be revolting to all decent citizens." Out in Topeka, Kans., Alf M. Landon predicted that "the whole country will be shocked."

But Bridges' condemnation was most bitter.

"In my judgment, the winning of this war and the laying of the foundations for peace can not be accomplished by sending Australia and the Pacific, one of the most vital battle areas of the world, a man of the caliber and type of Paving Block Flynn," Bridges said.

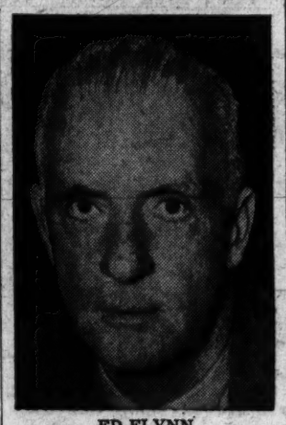
Barkley Waxes Sarcastic

Bridges' attack was answered by Majority Leader Barkley, who admitted that the investigation by two grand juries in New York was "a convenient political peg on which to hang criticism."

However, he called upon the Senate "to await the judgment of the Foreign Relations Committee" to which the nomination was referred, but he added sarcastically that "I realize that the Senator from New Hampshire will get the headlines in the morning."

"Flynn should have waited until the President sent up his nomination before making the announcement," retorted Bridges.

"It is an interesting coincidence



ED FLYNN

that at this particular moment Paving Block Flynn should be seeking diplomatic immunity," the Senator said. "Tom Dewey, noted throughout the land as an able, fearless prosecutor of criminals, has become Governor of New York. The Citizens' Union of New York has just written a letter to Governor Dewey asking him to take steps to reopen the now famous paving block case."

Flynn would replace Nelson Johnson, former Ambassador to China, who sought to retire several years ago but was persuaded to take the Australia post. Early said that Johnson was returning to America to retire now.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter follows:

"I am sending your nomination to the Senate on Monday as Minister to Australia.

"In addition, I am appointing you my personal representative with the rank of ambassador. I do so because in the very large area of the Southwest Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity, over and above your duties as minister.

"For example, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a general in the Army, and I have used his services in many different places outside of New Zealand proper and in ways and for purposes which do not fall directly under his ministerial capacity."

Ringling Circus Head Says Show Will Go On

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Robert Ringling, senior vice president of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, said today that the "show will be here in the spring, bigger and better than ever."

His statement came a few hours after John Ringling North, president, announced that he and Henry Ringling North, a vice president, had taken leaves of absence with full pay. North would not amplify his statement. Robert Ringling said that he would take over the president's duties.

Senator Brown Nominated To Head OPA

BROWN, from Page 1

on" for a 15 per cent increase in the price of potatoes, the informed source said, with dairy industry people asking for higher prices for dairy products, including milk, and milling interests threatening to stop making flour unless they receive more than the 60 cents a barrel average increase just granted.

Up to now, Henderson has been as firm as possible holding down these demands, realizing that they involve fundamental items in the cost of living. Firm action may be expected during Henderson's remaining days on other commodities, but considerable resistance is expected to attempts to place price control on such key commodities as corn.

However, an informed source stated that much of the pressure from farm lobby groups such as the Farm Bureau Federation might well be neutralized by support which Brown undoubtedly will receive from organized labor to hold price ceilings. The informed source pointed out that labor has been behind Henderson recently, even though it opposed his effort to impose wage ceilings. The price administrator has received a flood of letters from labor-union people expressing regret at his forthcoming departure.

Strengthening Held Necessary

With respect to rationing, the informed source said that the existing organization must be strengthened if an effective job is

PRENTISS BROWN

to be done. Authority over rationing is now dispersed among the "czars," including Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard for food, Interior Secretary Ickes for oil, William M. Jeffers for rubber and Joseph B. Eastman for transportation.

It is understood that rationing programs have been delayed and hampered somewhat because of the present spread of authority. Genuine conflict has developed in a number of cases.

The situation was much better, the informed source said, in the old days when power over rationing resided exclusively in the War Production Board, or earlier, in the defense-days' Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Then the power to ration was clear cut, and an order to ration could easily be followed by the officials charged with setting up rationing machinery. Now, Henderson must wait until Eastman, or Ickes, or Jeffers, or Wickard tells him to go ahead before he can ration anything.

In recapturing rationing powers, Brown should appoint a "strong man" to head up the rationing side of the program, the official said.

He stated that Henderson would favor returning the Office of Civilian Supply (now in WPB) to the price control and rationing setup, making the OPA guardian of the consumer in wartime.

Increased Role for Byrnes

Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes is expected to exercise an increased role with respect to price control and rationing while Brown is getting set in his new job. It is understood that Henderson has been pleased with controversal decisions made by Byrnes thus far.

Brown is expected to ask most of Henderson's top command to remain. It is understood that Henderson has asked all his chief officials to stay on. Many of them have received attractive offers from other Government agencies and private business, but they probably will remain indefinitely, it was said, if Brown wants them, and if there is no "selling out" of present price and rationing policies.

Evidence of the pressure that will be exerted appeared after Brown's nomination was only a few hours old.

State Commissioner of Agriculture W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina said that "farmers generally will have little confidence in the appointment of Brown to succeed Leon Henderson."

"Brown misinterpreted the Stabilization Act," Scott said, and added that "he double-crossed the farmers by not including the cost of labor in figuring farm production costs. The farmers of Michigan turned him down in the November election, and the farmers of the Nation will feel that they have no 'friend at court' in Brown."

Supreme Court Backs Subpena Of Pay Records

COURT, from Page 1

instruments of intolerable oppression and injustice." Murphy added that Congress had not coferred "upon any agency which it has created," the sole power to enforce its subpoenas.

Underpayment Charged

Subpoenas were sought by the Secretary of Labor in connection with charges that the company, in manufacturing shoes for the Government between 1936 and 1938, had failed in certain instances to pay the wages and overtime required by the Walsh-Healy Act. This legislation called for payment of the prevailing wage scale by companies holding Government contracts in excess of $10,000.

The company said it furnished records dealing with factories making the finished footwear sold to the Government. It refused data concerning employes in factories manufacturing leather, rubber heels, rubber soles and similar articles used in the finished product. The company contended these factories were not covered by the legislation.

The Northern New York Federal District Court refused to enforce subpoenas demanding the desired data. This decision was reversed by the circuit court at New York.

The Supreme Court in another case yesterday denied permission to the husband of a Utah farm woman to continue legal proceedings she began before her death to seek a composition of indebtedness under the Frazier-Lemke Farm-Mortgage Moratorium Act

The Court also refused to review a decision holding that the State of Virginia was immune from suit by a former patient at Blue Ridge Sanitarium, a State institution, who alleged that he had been subjected to "most inhuman treatment."

For Senate Action

Josh Lee Named to CAB Post

JOSH LEE

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of former Senator Josh Lee (Democrat) of Oklahoma to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and there was general expectation that the nomination would be confirmed after opposition is offered at a hearing.

The nomination went to the Senate last December, after Lee's defeat for reelection but while he was still a member of the Senate. The White House said that a clerical error there resulted in the appointment going to the Capitol at that time.

Lee was defeated at the polls last November by Edward H. Moore, a former anti-New Deal Democrat who was nominated as a Republican. Moore, upon arriving in Washington, announced that he would oppose confirmation of Lee for the CAB post if nomination came from the White House again. He declared that Lee "is not qualified for the job."

Congress Ready for Tough Job Of Raising 16 Billions in Taxes

Members of Congress last night grimly regarded the prospect of providing the President's 100-billion-dollar war budget with 16 billions of new revenue, promised to do the best they could with the problem of raising more new money than ever has been proposed for a single bill and indicated strong doubts about the outcome.

Chairman Doughton (Democrat) of North Carolina put the President's forced savings and taxation program at the top of his list of House Ways and Means Committee undertakings.

"We will make the new program our first major task," he said. "The committee will go to work and stick to it until the job is done. We are not going to lose any time in getting started, but it will probably take us some time before the job is finished."

Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee predicted that it would be possible to reach the President's figure, but added that the new revenue would "have to come largely" by means of compulsory savings.

"The economy of the country," said George, "drives you in the direction of forced savings. The rate of savings, he stated, should be distributed among individuals equitably and imposed "with the utmost care" on lower income groups.

Senator Walsh (Democrat) of Massachusetts, ranking majority member of the Finance Committee, said he was "inclined to think that the 16 billions ought to be raised both by new taxes and compulsory savings on a 50-50 basis."

"I don't think the sales tax will work unless you tax necessities, and I am opposed to that," he added.

Asked what he thought of the President's tax program, Senator Byrd (Democrat) of Virginia, Finance Committee member, said:

"I don't know what it is. The President didn't say just what it was he wanted.

"The Administration always has been opposed to the sales tax, but I don't see how we are going to raise the money by any other means.

Senator Danaher (Republican) of Connecticut, another committee member, said he had "no doubt" that more revenue will be required and called attention to his espousal last fall of a spending-assessment plan. He remarked that at that time the Treasury was firmly opposed to such a proposal, but apparently since has been swinging around in the direction of plan of this nature.

Danaher's plan calls for purchase of spending stamps having the value of 10 per cent of the purchase made. Accumulated stamps could be exchanged for nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing bonds. He estimated that the scheme would raise six and a half billion dollars.

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committe, announced on the House floor yesterday that he would offer legislation to erase President Roosevelt's order setting a $25,000 net ceiling on wartime salaries.

Variety Club's New Barker

Post Staff Photo

GIFT FOR FORMER OFFICER—The Variety Club of Washington last night installed new officers. The new chief barker is Sam Wheeler, branch manager of Twentieth Century Fox, shown examining a plaque which was presented to Vincent Dougherty, retiring chief barker, in recognition of his services for the past year. Dougherty also received three $100 war bonds.

109-Billion-Dollar Budget Sent to Congress by Roosevelt

BUDGET, from Page 1

But he made no specific suggestions.

He reminded Congress that war not only calls for enormous new revenues, but "fiscal measures" designed to prevent inflation by amputation of excess consumer purchasing power. A combination of taxes and forced savings, he said, should be enacted for the purpose of "deterring luxury or nonessential spending," but he failed to give the numbers of the combination.

By paying 51 billion dollars in gross taxes and savings, the taxpayer will make it possible for the Government to put approximately one-half of 1944 expenditures on a cash basis, with the balance to be financed through borrowing, Mr. Roosevelt stated. A portion of this 50 per cent would be repaid the taxpayer after the war as "savings." Without 16 billions in new tax or "savings" revenue, only one-third of the proposed outlay could be met without borrowing.

Congress was advised to accept a request for legislation lifting the 125-billion-dollar ceiling on the national debt to accommodate an indebtedness that Mr. Roosevelt estimated would reach 135 billions by the end of next June and 210 billions by June 30, 1944. The rate of growing debt was based on existing taxes.

"Can and Will Be Repaid"

"To do this (raise the debt limit) is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid," he said. "The Nation is soundly solvent."

In plain, but forceful and eloquent language, Mr. Roosevelt declared that 100 billion dollars was needed to run the Nation's war plant at capacity and keep it running that way for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Necessary nonwar expenditures he placed at nine billion dollars, including two billions for Government corporations, three billions to pay interest on the national debt and four billions for operation of "so-called nonwar" agencies.

For "nonwar" agencies—the quotation marks belong to the President—estimated expenditures were the lowest, in this category, since the advent of the New Deal. The exact figure was given as $4,128,924,923, representing a reduction of 36.7 per cent for the "nonwar" agencies since 1939 and a saving of 458 millions on estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.

To the economy bloc in Congress he beamed the observation:

"My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year of 1944 96 cents out of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only 4 cents (4 per cent) for all the so-called nonwar purposes."

Maximum Program for War

The President made the issue clear: either 100 billion dollars for mobilization of the full war resources of the country—material and manpower—for total war and total victory or accept responsibility for something less.

"This budget means the maximum program for waging war," he declared.

"It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective—victory.

"Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—Nation survival.

"In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls or shirt sleeves."

The 100-billion budget, he said, "makes possible" expansion of the armed forces to the point necessary to maintain the offensive against the Axis. It means enough new planes and munitions to achieve "unquestioned superiority" and enough ships "for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be."

"It reflects the determination of the civilians to 'pass the ammunition.'

"Some persons may believe that such a (war) program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the Nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of war by all—management and labor, farmers, consumers and public servants—regardless of party.

"Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men."

The President's budget, submitted to Congress with a message read, but not delivered, in both houses, gave no detailed estimates of war expenditures because to make public the kinds and numbers of arms the country is planning to make might tip off the enemy as to where and when the Yanks are coming next.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would continue to report to Congress "on the broad categories of war expenditures" and presented the following summary of war expenditures, including those proposed to be made by Government corporations:

Object of expenditure (In billions)	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian, pay, subsistence, and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural lend-lease	5	6
Total	77	100

97 Billions for War

The overall budget total is $108,903,047,923. Some of the larger items follow:

For war activities—97 billion dollars.

For expenditures by the war financing subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—$3,812,140,000.

For nonwar activities—$4,128,924,923, lowest since 1939, when expenditures were $6,516,000,000 and compared with an estimated $4,582,000,000 for this fiscal year. A total nonwar spending cut of 36.7 per cent.

Interest on the public debt—Three billion dollars.

Just after Pearl Harbor, the President said war expenditures were running at the rate of two billion dollars a month. Now, he said, the rate is six billions. Starting next July, the country will be pouring more than eight billion dollars a month into munitions.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out in this connection that his estimates of spending rates "assume only a small rise in prices."

He promised to sumbit to Congress this spring the "necessary information" upon which it can base war appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Meanwhile, he disclosed, "about 170 billion dollars of unspent war appropriations and authorizations" remain available in this fiscal year, but about two thirds of this amount, or about 56.5 billions, has been either obligated or committed.

The unobligated balance, in round numbers, is a half million dollars more than the total war budget Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress last year. Later estimates, however, brought total authorizations for this fiscal year to 77 billions.

"Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year," the President said.

Of estimated expenditures for the new fiscal year, Congress in a few months will be asked to appropriate as follows:

War Department, $53,054,486,777.

Navy Department, 23 billion.

Executive offices and independent establishments, $5,533,261,485.

Total appropriations to be recommended for all Federal activities, $87,820,253,000.

Additional requests for spending authorizations proposed to be made later will bring the total to the overall 109-billion-dollar figure.

Mr. Roosevelt told his annual budget press conference that the total estimated war expenditures were not as high as the Army and Navy requested.

Principally Munitions

The budget contains no estimate of what the President expects it will be necessary to spend for lend-lease aid to the Allies, with the exception of agricultural lend-lease, which is estimated at $1,300,000,000.

Despite stupendous budget totals, Mr. Roosevelt asserted "civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the fiscal year."

"This implies," he added, "an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941."

In view of the inflation threat presented by the tremendous "spread" between what the consumer has money to buy and what is available to him because half of the Nation's productive facilities are devoted to war, the President said there could be no relaxation of controls.

"Economic stabilization for all groups—and not just for the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war," he said. "I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc."

In recognition of a growing crisis in food production for this country and the other United Nations, Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of Congress to his proposal for the use of 400 millions in soil conservation funds for the purpose of encouraging farmers to grow essential farm crops by refusing payments to those who continue to plant "less-needed crops."

Congress was asked specifically to continue present authority to renegotiate war contracts. The budget estimates recapture of funds through renegotiation in the 1943 and 1944 fiscal years at 600 million dollars.

As was his state of the Union address last week, the President's budget message was conciliatory, calculated to placate a strong body of Congressional opinion which holds that ambitious postwar programs for full employment of the country's workers and for "cradle-to-the grave" extension of social security benefits ought to be laid aside until after the war.

Security Expansion

It was significant, however, that while the President restricted himself to a declaration that "Freedom from want" is "no longer a Utopian dream," but "can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory," Senator Wagner (Democrat) of New York announced over the weekend proposals he intends to include in a revolutionary social security bill. Wagner, father of the original social security act, said his bill would extend benefits to 33 million persons not covered by that law.

As expected the President refrained from giving Congress a complete tax program. He reportedly had intended doing so until he was dissuaded from this by congressional leaders. On the subject of taxes, he confined himself to broad principles, leaving it up to Congress, the Treasury and the Budget Bureau to work out details.

Complete Text of President Roosevelt's Budget Message as Read to Congress

The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: Victory.

Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—nation survival.

In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls, or shirt sleeves.

Budgeting for Total War Expenditures

The huge and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our Allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to two billion dollars just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed six billion dollars and they will average more than eight billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at 77 billion dollars; for the next fiscal year, at 100 billion dollars. These estimates include the net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion, and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories. It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to "pass the ammunition." Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the Nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objectivev of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers, and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on farflung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by Government corporations.

Estimates of total expenditures for war, fiscal years 1943 and 1944:

(Billions)

Object of expenditure	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian pay, subsistence and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural lend-lease	5	6
Total	$77	$100

This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime there are available about 170 billion dollars unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year.

The Procurement of Munitions

Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced proportion program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

MANPOWER—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing manpower. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 46 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of manpower except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, seven million of whom were unemployed and more than three million of whom are additions to the Nation's labor and armed forces.

Manpower mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately six million people will be needed above present requirements for the armed services and war production. This number can be obtained by transferring from less essential work and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries, and to reduce harmful turn-over and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of labor hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed or race. I reiterate my previous recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

Manpower needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential civilian requirements. I stress the important distinction between "essential requirements" and the thousand and one things that are nonessentials or luxuries. The production of these nonessentials wastes manpower at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our manpower resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary

EQUIPMENT—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war production program outlined in this message.

Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of manpower and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

MATERIALS—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The Nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

WAR CONTRACTS—The procurement program must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits, with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

Farm and Food Program

Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history but the needs of our armed services and our Allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

To facilitate this program, I am recommending appropriations for aids to agriculture totaling 837 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944. Among the major items included in the 837 million dollar total are 460 million for conservation and use of agricultural land resources; 194 million for parity payments on the 1942 crops; and 96 million for exportation and domestic consumption of surplus commodities. Other large items included are 64 million dollars for payments under the Sugar Act; 38 million for the Farm Security Administration; and 31 million for reductions in interest rates on farm mortgages.

Prior to the 1943 appropriation acts, annual appropriations for parity payments were made a year in advance of actual need, and acreage allotments for the year ahead were used as a factor in determining payments on the crops of the current year. In the 1943 budget and appropriations acts, provisions were made to insure that all factors used in determining the amount of parity payments on the crops of a given year would pertain to the program of that year. Also, to bring this item into conformity with our general judgetary practice, the annual cash appropriation for parity payments was omitted, but the Secretary was authorized to incur contractural obligations assuring the cooperating producers of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco that such payments would be made, if and as necessary, on their 1942 crops.

The appropriation now requested, therefore, is simply the amount estimated to be necessary to compensate the producers of corn, wheat, and certain minor types of tobacco for the disparity between the market returns from the normal yield of their 1942 allotted acreage and the parity price return from that production. It is expected that no parity payments will be necessary on the 1942 crops of cotton, rice, and most types of tobacco.

Since the established national policy is to assure the cooperating producers of these basic crops parity prices on the normal yields of their allotted acreages, I am again recommending hat the authority to incur contractual obligations for such payments on future crops be renewed.

On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as the basic law will permit to encourage greater production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less-needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an over-all reduction of about 30 million dollars.

Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it has given to the smaller and poorer industrial concerns.

Because no one can immediately foresee all the needs we may encounter in fulfilling our essential war requirements for agriculture, various loan and purchasing operations, involving contingent liabilities which cannot be exactly predetermined, may be necessary.

Civilian Consumption

In spite of a 100-billion-dollar war program, civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the next year. This implies an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941. Even the most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world. Do not let us assume from that statement, however, that there is no need for greater improvement in the living conditions of a large segment of our population.

It is the responsibility of the Government to plan for more production of essential civilian goods and less of nonessential goods.

Production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardized; unnecessary costs and frills should be eliminated. Total war demands simplification of American life. By giving up what we do not need, all of us will be better able to get what we do need.

In order to distribute the scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing some commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption, but only to assure to each civilian his share of basic commodities.

The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service, education, and care for children in wartime as well as in peace.

The Stabilization Program

We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices which he can pay. Otherwise, rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist. By a concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents and wages we have succeeded in keeping the rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds. We shall continue those efforts, and we shall succeed. By making effective use of all measures of control, we shall be able to stabilize prices with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production.

Some would like to see the controls relaxed for this or that special group. They forget that to relax controls for one group is an argument to relax for other groups, thereby starting the cost-of-living spiral which would undermine the war effort and cause grave postwar difficulties. Economic stabilization for all groups—not for just the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war. I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this new Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc.

Stabilization goes beyond effective price control. Under war conditions a rise in profits, wages, and farm incomes unfortunately does not increase the supply of goods for civilians; it merely invites the bidding up of prices of scarce commodities. The stabilization of incomes and the absorption of excess purchasing power by fiscal measures are essential for the success of the stabilization program. I am confident that the Congress will implement that program by adequate legislation increasing taxation, savings, or both. Thus, we will help to "pay as we go" and make the coming peace easier for ourselves and our children.

Civilian Controls in Total War

Total war requires nothing less than organizing all the human and material resources of the Nation. To accomplish this all-out mobilization speedily, effectively, and fairly we have had to adopt extensive controls over civilian life. We use the Selective Service System to man the armed forces. We are systematizing the movement of labor to assure needed manpower to war industries and agriculture. We regulate prices, wages, salaries, and rents; we limit consumer credit; we allocate scarce raw materials; and we ration scarce consumer goods—all to the end of providing the materials of war and distributing the sacrifices equitably.

Such regulations and restrictions have complicated our daily lives. We save rubber, metal, fats—everything. We fill out forms, carry coupons, answer questionnaires. This is all new. We have over-done it in many cases. By trial and error we are learning simpler and better methods. But remember always that reaching the objective is what counts most. There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict the living habits—the eating, clothing, heating, travel, and working habits—of 130 million people. There is no easy, pleasant way to wage total war.

About 400,000 civilian employes of the Federal Government are engaged in the task of civilian administration for total war. They direct and schedule war production; handle the procurement of food, munitions, and equipment for our armed forces and our Allies; supervise wartime transportation; administer price, wage, rent, labor, and materials controls and commodity rationing; conduct economic and propaganda offensives against our enemies; and do necessary paper work for the armed forces.

Besides these Government employes, millions of men and women volunteers—who draw no pay—are carrying out tasks of war administration, many of them after long hours at their regular occupation. These patriotic citizens are serving on draft boards, on war price and ration boards, in the civilian defense organization, the war bond campaign, and many other activities. They deserve the gratitude of their countrymen.

More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all Federal civilian employes are engaged directly in war production. They build and load ships, make guns and shells, repair machines and equipment, build arsenals and camps, sew uniforms, operate airports and signal systems. These are the workers in navy yards, arsenals, storage depots, military airfields, and other operating centers. It is scarcely ethical to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary Government jobs.

This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs, could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. Congressional committees and many individuals have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective.

COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES—Last month the Congress took temporary and emergency action, which will expire April 30, 1943, relative to compensation for Federal employes. The legislation removed inequities, lengthened the workweek to conserve manpower, increased payment for longer hours and provided bonus payments for certain employes. The pay increases should be met largely by reducing the total number of employes proportionate to the increase in the workweek.

In the present appropriation requests and expenditure estimates for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, no allowance has been made for any cost increase resulting from the adjustment in Federal salaries.

The problems of Federal salary administration need further study in the early days of the new Congress for enactment of more permanent legislation for the duration of the war.

'Nonwar' Expenditures

I am making recommendations in the usual detail for so-called "nonwar" appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. This classification includes the same items as in former years.

Actually the "nonwar" classification now has little, if any, meaning. Most of these expenditures are related to the war effort and many are directly occasioned by it. This "nonwar" category includes, for instance, expenditures for war tax collections, for budgeting, disbursing and auditing war expenditures, and for statistical and scientific services to war agencies. It includes also such items as the control of white pine blister rust, which I recently discussed. Expenditures for controlling this threat to our timber resources are necessary to avoid possible loss of millions of dollars in lumber from trees which require more than 50 years to reach maturity.

All counted there are less than 850,000 civilian employes of the Federal Government, including the postal service, who are engaged in these so-called "nonwar" activities.

A few weeks ago I transmitted to Congress a comprehensive report on "nonwar" expenditures during the past decade. This document demonstrated the important reductions which had been made in these expenditures, especially since the start of the defense program.

The following table summarizes reductions analyzed in the report, to which it is now possible to add revised estimates for the fiscal year 1943 and estimates for 1944 as developed in this budget.

"Nonwar" Expenditures, Fiscal Years 1939-44

(Excluding Interest and Statutory Debt Retirement)

(Millions)

Fiscal year	Total Non-War Expenditures	Reduction Below 1939
1939	$6516	....
1940	6246	$ 270
1941	5298	1218
1942	5125	1391
1943 (estimated)	4582	1934
1944 (estimated)	4124	2392

The table shows a reduction of 36.7 per cent in "nonwar expenditures in the next fiscal year compared with 1939. In appraising these reductions, it should be borne in mind that large items, such as veterans' pensions and social security grants, are controlled by legal or other commitments. In fact the outstanding increase for the fiscal year 1944 is for the Veterans' Administration, for which expenditures are estimated at 879 million dollars, or 265 million dollars higher than in the current year. Most of the increase is for insurance for our fighting forces in the present war.

The most important reductions recommended for the coming year relate to work relief and general public works. Because of present high levels of employment, I am able to recommend elimination of the Works Projects Administration. This action under present conditions does not cast upon the state and local governments more than the proper burden of financing the relief of those who are unable to work. Expenditures for general public works will be greatly curtailed. Continuing projects are directly related to war needs. Others have been discontinued as rapidly as this could be done without risking the loss of the investment already made.

I shall be glad to cooperate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in "nonwar" expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to the Congress and to the Nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only 4 cents for all the so-called "nonwar" purposes.

Interest

War financing has raised the requirement for interest on the public debt from 1,041 million dollars in 1940, the fiscal year before the defense program started, to an estimated 1,850 million dollars for the current year and 3,000 million dollars for the fiscal year 1944, under existing legislation.

Financing Total War the Need for Additional Funds

Financing expenditures which will exceed 100 billion dollars is a task of tremendous magnitude. By meeting this task squarely we will contribute substantially to the war effort and clear the ground for successful reconstruction after the war. An adequate financial program is essential both for winning the war and for winning the peace.

Financing total war involves two main fiscal problems. One problem is to supply the funds currently required to pay for the war and to keep the increase in Federal debt within bounds. The second problem is caused by the disbursement of 100 billion dollars a year to contractors, war workers, farmers, soldiers, and their families, thus adding many billions to the peoples' buying power, at a time when the amount of goods to be bought is declining steadily. A large portion of this excess buying power must be recovered into the treasury to prevent the excess from being used to bid up the price of scarce goods and thus undermine the stabilization program by breaking price ceilings, creating black markets, and increasing the cost of living.

We cannot hope to increase tax collections as fast as we step up war expenditures or to absorb by fiscal measures alone all excess purchasing power created by these expenditures. We must, therefore, provide a substantial portion of the needed funds by additional borrowing, and we must also use direct controls, such as price ceilings and rationing, for the protection of the consumer. Nevertheless, the more nearly increases in tax receipts follow increases in expenditures, the better we safeguard our financial integrity and the easier the administration of price control and rationing. All of these measures are interrelated. Each increase in taxes and each increase in savings will lessen the upward pressure on prices and reduce the amount of rationing and other direct controls we shall need.

The revenue acts of the past three years, particularly the revenue act of 1942, have contributed greatly toward meeting our fiscal needs. In the fiscal year 1944, total general and special receipts under present law are estimated at 35 billion dollars, or almost six times those of the fiscal year 1940. But the increase in expenditures has been even more rapid.

I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944.

On the basis of present legislation we expect to meet 34 per cent of total estimated Federal expenditures by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944. If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

The Need for a Balanced and Flexible Revenue System

I hope that the Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenues, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or nonessential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Furthermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promote maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

I cannot ask the Congress to impose the necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

Fairness requires the closing of loopholes and the removal of inequities which exist in our tax laws. I have spoken on these subjects on several previous occasions.

The Congress can do much to solve our problem of war finance and to support the stabilization program. In the past wars have usually been paid for mainly by means of inflation, thereby shifting the greatest burden to the weakest shoulders and inviting postwar collapse. We seek to avoid both. Of necessity, the program must be harsh. We should remember, however, that it is a war for existence, and not taxation, which compels us to devote more than one-half of all our resources to war use. An effective program of war finance does not add to the total sacrifices necessitated by war, but it does assure that those sacrifices are distributed equitably and with a minimum of friction.

We should remember, furthermore, that helping to finance the war is the privilege mainly of those who still enjoy the receipt of incomes as civilians during the war. It is a modest contribution toward victory when we compare it with the contribution of those in the fighting forces.

By the end of the current fiscal year the public debt will total 135 billion dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 210 billion dollars, under existing revenue legislation. Before the present debt limit of 125 billion dollars is reached, the Congress will be requested to extend that limit. To do this is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid. The nation is soundly solvent.

Preparing for Total Victory

Preparing for total victory includes preparing the base on which a happier world can be built. The tremendous productive capacity of our country, of all countries, has been demonstrated. Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a Utopian dream. It can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory. The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

The economic stabilization program, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate post war reconstruction. A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making post war problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilization program. Because of the unavoidable magnitude of interest-bearing debt, taxes probably will never revert to their prewar level, but substantial reduction from the war level will, nevertheless, be possible and will go hand in hand with a greater human security if the underlying fiscal structure is kept sound.

I shall be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and all times in regard to the methods by which they propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message. We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.

January 6, 1943. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

General Budget Summary

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

[For the fiscal years 1944, 1943, and 1942]

Classification	Estimated, 1944	Estimated, 1943	Actual, 1942.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS			
RECEIPTS (based on present legislation):			
Direct taxes on individuals	$13,750,600,000.00	$8,338,500,000.00	$3,695,340,677.95
Direct taxes on corporations	14,915,000,000.00	10,070,000,000.00	5,021,578,715.65
Excise taxes	3,915,280,000.00	3,678,110,000.00	3,127,631,235.25
Employment taxes	1,982,200,000.00	1,472,300,000.00	1,194,046,888.42
Customs	204,300,000.00	252,600,000.00	388,948,426.88
Miscellaneous receipts	639,215,000.00	740,745,000.00	277,376,297.34
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	.....	.....	—37,007,417.65
Total receipts	35,406,695,000.00	24,552,255,000.00	13,667,914,823.84
Deduct:			
Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,525,450,000.00	1,076,180,000.00	868,853,202.82
Post-war credits for excess-profits tax and Victory tax	800,000,000.00	500,000,000.00	.....
Net receipts, general and special accounts	33,081,245,000.00	22,976,075,000.00	12,799,061,621.02
EXPENDITURES:			
War activities	97,000,000,000.00	74,000,000,000.00	28,011,065,089.39
Interest on the public debt	3,000,000,000.00	1,850,000,000.00	1,260,085,336.46
Other activities:			
Legislative establishment	27,455,600.00	27,042,300.00	27,288,973.19
The Judiciary	12,663,500.00	12,118,100.00	11,537,736.82
Executive Office of the President	3,049,190.00	2,568,085.00	2,347,031.83
Civil departments and agencies	862,760,733.00	892,981,648.00	774,573,471.24
Postoffice deficiency	.....	3,789,712.00	17,729,774.85
District of Columbia—United States share	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
General Public Works Program	354,612,300.00	576,752,350.00	619,661,880.05
Veterans' pensions and benefits	879,360,000.00	613,756,000.00	551,885,121.65
Aids to agriculture	889,319,000.00	1,010,463,120.00	1,092,035,673.59
Aids to youth	.....	16,000,000.00	250,512,659.12
Social Security program	502,705,000.00	522,049,500.00	496,474,723.91
Work relief	5,436,000.00	344,764,200.00	937,272,410.80
Refunds	127,522,000.00	102,001,100.00	94,399,952.79
Retirement funds	440,041,600.00	322,041,800.00	243,735,262.00
Statutory public debt retirement	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	94,722,300.00
Supplemental items, regular	13,000,000.00	130,000,000.00	.....
Total other activities (including statutory public debt retirement)	4,128,924,923.00	4,587,327,915.00	5,220,156,971.84
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	104,128,924,923.00	80,437,327,915.00	32,491,307,397.69
Excess of expenditures, general and special accounts	71,047,679,923.00	57,461,252,915.00	19,692,245,776.67
TRANSACTIONS IN CHECKING ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES			
EXPENDITURES (Net):			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (including subsidiaries)†	3,812,140,000.00	3,801,531,292.00	2,457,769,984.33
Commodity Credit Corporation	787,500,000.00	1,085,972,000.00	236,834,660.78
Other corporations and agencies	174,483,000.00	154,491,708.00	930,119,609.24
Net expenditures, transactions in checking accounts of corporations and agencies	4,774,123,000.00	5,041,995,000.00	3,624,724,254.35
EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON THE PUBLIC DEBT			
Public debt at beginning of year	134,830,142,661.22	72,422,445,116.22	48,961,443,535.71
Net increase in public debt during year:			
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	71,047,679,923.00	57,461,252,915.00	19,692,245,776.67
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures	4,774,123,000.00	5,041,995,000.00	3,624,724,254.35
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures	—34,795,035.00	+11,449,630.00	—119,219,304.17
Statutory public debt retirements	—5,000,000.00	—5,000,000.00	—94,722,300.00
Change in Treasury balance	—63,000,000.00	—102,000,000.00	+357,973,153.66
Net increase in public debt during year	75,719,007,888.00	62,407,697,545.00	23,461,001,580.51
Public debt at end of year	210,549,150,549.22	134,830,142,661.22	72,422,445,116.22

*Does not include proposal for $16,000,000,000 additional funds from new legislation for the fiscal year 1944.

†Includes net war expenditures of $2,254,949,959 for 1942 and estimates of $3,332,000,000 for 1943 and $2,693,000,000 for 1944.

Nonwar Spending Down 36 Percent, President Points Out in Budget Message

Cites Number Of Workers in Civilian Jobs

President Roosevelt, in his budget message, yesterday answered congressional economy bloc charges of Administration extravagance with an assertion that "nonwar" expenditures have been reduced 36.7 per cent since 1939, but it was clear last night that the bloc was not satisfied.

Even legislators friendly to the President on budgetary matters, such as House Appropriations Committee Chairman Cannon (Democrat) of Missouri, declared that the budget's staggering totals—largest in the history of any nation—would require "careful" scrutiny.

Senator Byrd (Democrat) of Virginia, who in the past has tangled with Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly over their respective versions of what constitutes "nonwar" spending, announced he would make a careful study of the manner in which the budget classifies this type of expenditure.

Byrd Will Speak Later

"I am analyzing it (the budget)," said Byrd. "I have nothing to say today. I will have something to say later."

Senator McKellar (Democrat) of Tennessee, who is acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, declared that Congress would examine every request for funds, even if the task took all the time of committee members.

"We are intensely desirous of aiding the war effort in every way," McKellar stated, "but we will be on the lookout at all times for the Government's interest in these appropriations."

When House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts heard about the total of the President's budget, this is all he had to say:

"It looks like we are going to have quite a job scrutinizing it."

Senator Nye of North Dakota, top ranking Republican on the Appropriations Committee, had this to say: "The budget appears to be affording some reductions in nondefense spending, but not nearly so much as can be accomplished if the Congress will use its knife on the overload of personnel employed right here in Washington."

Shots at Economy Bloc

Parts of the President's budget message were so obviously aimed at Senator Byrd and the economy bloc that a correspondent at the President's budget press conference remarked:

"Nice Byrd shooting."

Mr. Roosevelt submitted to Congress a table showing his 36.7 per cent reduction in expenditures for "nonwar" activities from 1939 through 1944, the latter figure being based on estimates for the new fiscal year. He estimated a 458-million-dollar reduction in 1944 "nonwar" spending from the current fiscal year.

The budget recommends no appropriation for the National Youth Administration, on which the Congressional economy bloc has been focusing its attention, along with the Farm Security Administration, but it was believed that funds for continuing NYA's war-training activities would be asked later.

NYA, as an agency for training war workers, has been transferred to the War Manpower Commission, which is one of the 18 war agencies under the Office for Emergency Management. Exact and detailed estimates of appropriation for war agencies will be sent to Congress later. Bulk estimates for these agencies, which include the Office of Price Administration, were carried in the budget and totaled nearly three billions, more than a billion dollars more than 1943 appropriations.

Estimates Withheld

Detailed estimates for the agencies were withheld until spring, "because of possible material changes in war conditions." Total estimates for them were "tentative."

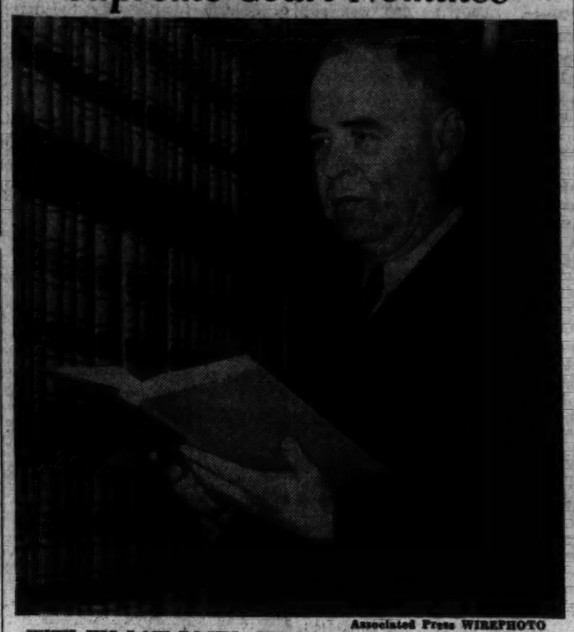
While defending his Administration against charges of extravagance, the President withdrew somewhat from his position, of a few days ago, that Congress would have to decide what was nonwar and what was war in his budget, when he said:

"I shall be glad to cooperate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in 'nonwar' expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to Congress and the Nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of Government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.'

The budget message pointed out that "large" spending items are fixed charges and cannot be reduced. The President takes the position, furthermore, that no very considerable savings can be made unless Congress should decide to repeal certain peacetime "New Deal" legislation, which, in the President's opinion, was put upon the statute books in response to a mandate from the people.

As long as these mandates remain in law the President believes he has no recourse but to call upon Congress for necessary funds. Congress, he contends, has two courses—either to repudiate the mandate or refuse to appropriate for these activities, leaving the mandate on the books.

Supreme Court Nominee



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

WITH HIS LAW BOOKS—Wiley B. Rutledge, associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, is the President's choice to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and fill the place on the high court vacated when James F. Byrnes was appointed economic stabilization director. He is pictured in his library

RUTLEDGE, from Page 1

problems which confront the Nation. His capabilities as a lawyer and a judge already have been demonstrated by his record to date."

Paul B. Cromelin, president of the District Bar Association, was equally enthusiastic over the nomination. Said he: "I think Justice Rutledge has every qualification for the post and that his past experience and record fully justify and warrant his appointment." Cromelin said the justice would be one of the guests of honor at the District bar's Court of Appeals meeting at the Mayflower Hotel at 8 p. m. tonight.

Friends of the justice have described him as a humanist and a man with great social sympathy, possessing more interest in human welfare than the abstract facts of law.

This description was mirrored in a talk by the justice before the corrections committee of the Council of Social Agencies here, when he decried the severe criminal court judicial system. He said he felt the jurists' powers should be limited to determining guilt or innocence, with the imposition of sentences turned over to a receiving institution where cases could be studied and severity of sentences determined by the legal character of the crime and the individual's personal history.

Here is the estimate of Justice Rutledge by his associates of the Court of Appeals:

"A man skilled in the craft of law—who employs the precedents of cases and the theory of treatises with the swift precision of familiar and mastered tools. As a legal thinker, he has a sure and intuitive grasp of the 'tense' of law. Because he feels the law as a dynamic—not a static—thing, an instrument, not a relic, Judge Rutledge is able to distinguish between 'the law was' and 'the law is.'"

Born in Cloverport, Ky., July 20, 1894, Rutledge was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1914, and taught in high schools in Indiana, New Mexico and Colorado. He received an LL.B. degree from the University of Colorado in 1922 and entered law practice at Boulder, Colo., because he liked fishing in the nearby mountain streams. Later he taught law at the university there and at Washington University of Iowa Law School in 1935, serving until his appointment to the Appeals bench here in 1939.

He married Annabelle Person of Howell, Mich., in 1917 and they have three children. The Rutledge family lives at 4928 Indian Lane Northwest.

Flynn Named, G. O. P. Irked

FLYNN, from Page 1

vindicated me. In view of the fact that the President has invited me to occupy this position of official responsibility, I believe that the air should be thoroughly cleared of innuendo, hearsay and gossip."

The White House released the text of a letter from Mr. Roosevelt to Flynn, which started, "Dear Eddie" and stated that, in addition to naming him minister to Australia, "I am appointing you my personal representative with rank of ambassador" in the Southwest Pacific. Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early said that despite the fact that Flynn would be a "roving" ambassador he would receive the pay of a minister and would use his rank of ambassador only when traveling outside of that nation. A minister is paid $10,000 a year and an ambassador, $17,500.

Early emphasized also that Flynn's disclosure of the appointment prior to the announcement by the White House, as is customary, was made through a misunderstanding. The secretary said that Flynn phoned the White House on Friday in connection with a meeting of the Democratic Committee, and that an official there told him that the President was sending the nomination to the Senate that day.

Draws Fire of Bridges

The submission of the appointment drew immediate fire from Senator Bridges (Republican), New Hampshire, who called the nomination an "insult to the people of that nation," and from Senator Barbour (Republican), New Jersey.

Others, too, were critical. In New York, Wendell L. Willkie asserted that the nomination "must be revolting to all decent citizens." Out in Topeka, Kans., Alf M. Landon predicted that "the whole country will be shocked."

But Bridges' condemnation was most bitter.

"In my judgment, the winning of this war and the laying of the foundations for peace can not be accomplished by sending Australia and the Pacific, one of the most vital battle areas of the world, a man of the caliber and type of Paving Block Flynn," Bridges said.

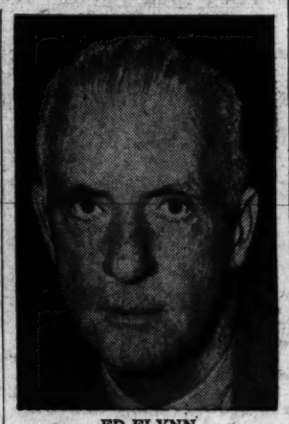
Barkley Waxes Sarcastic

Bridges' attack was answered by Majority Leader Barkley, who admitted that the investigation by two grand juries in New York was "a convenient political peg on which to hang criticism."

However, he called upon the Senate "to await the judgment of the Foreign Relations Committee" to which the nomination was referred, but he added sarcastically that "I realize that the Senator from New Hampshire will get the headlines in the morning."

"Flynn should have waited until the President sent up his nomination before making the announcement," retorted Bridges.

"It is an interesting coincidence



ED FLYNN

that at this particular moment Paving Block Flynn should be seeking diplomatic immunity," the Senator said. "Tom Dewey, noted throughout the land as an able, fearless prosecutor of criminals, has become Governor of New York. The Citizens' Union of New York has just written a letter to Governor Dewey asking him to take steps to reopen the now famous paving block case."

Flynn would replace Nelson Johnson, former Ambassador to China, who sought to retire several years ago but was persuaded to take the Australia post. Early said that Johnson was returning to America to retire now.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter follows:

"I am sending your nomination to the Senate on Monday as Minister to Australia.

"In addition, I am appointing you my personal representative with the rank of ambassador. I do so because in the very large area of the Southwest Pacific, I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity, over and above your duties as minister.

"For example, Hon. Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a general in the Army, and I have used his services in many different places outside of New Zealand proper and in ways and for purposes which do not fall directly under his ministerial capacity."

Ringling Circus Head Says Show Will Go On

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Robert Ringling, senior vice president of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, said today that the "show will be here in the spring, bigger and better than ever."

His statement came a few hours after John Ringling North, president, announced that he and Henry Ringling North, a vice president, had taken leaves of absence with full pay. North would not amplify his statement. Robert Ringling said that he would take over the president's duties.

Senator Brown Nominated To Head OPA

BROWN, from Page 1

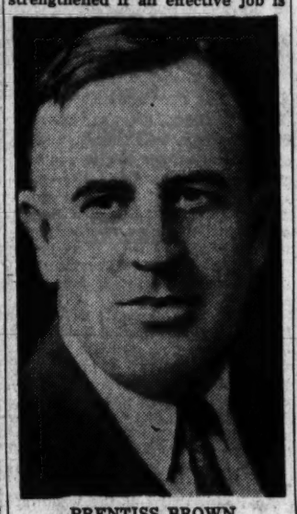
on" for a 15 per cent increase in the price of potatoes, the informed source said, with dairy industry people asking for higher prices for dairy products, including milk, and milling interests threatening to stop making flour unless they receive more than the 60 cents a barrel average increase just granted.

Up to now, Henderson has been as firm as possible holding down these demands, realizing that they involve fundamental items in the cost of living. Firm action may be expected during Henderson's remaining days on other commodities, but considerable resistance is expected to attempts to place price control on such key commodities as corn.

However, an informed source stated that much of the pressure from farm lobby groups such as the Farm Bureau Federation might well be neutralized by support which Brown undoubtedly will receive from organized labor to hold price ceilings. The informed source pointed out that labor has been behind Henderson recently, even though it opposed his effort to impose wage ceilings. The price administrator has received a flood of letters from labor-union people expressing regret at his forthcoming departure.

Strengthening Held Necessary

With respect to rationing, the informed source said that the existing organization must be strengthened if an effective job is



PRENTISS BROWN

to be done. Authority over rationing is now dispersed among the "czars," including Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard for food, Interior Secretary Ickes for oil, William M. Jeffers for rubber and Joseph B. Eastman for transportation.

It is understood that rationing programs have been delayed and hampered somewhat because of the present spread of authority. Genuine conflict has developed in a number of cases.

The situation was much better, the informed source said, in the old days when power over rationing resided exclusively in the War Production Board, or earlier, in the defense-days' Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. Then the power to ration was clear cut, and an order to ration could easily be followed by the officials charged with setting up rationing machinery. Now, Henderson must wait until Eastman, or Ickes, or Jeffers, or Wickard tells him to go ahead before he can ration anything.

In recapturing rationing powers, Brown should appoint a "strong man" to head up the rationing side of the program, the official said.

He stated that Henderson would favor returning the Office of Civilian Supply (now in WPB) to the price control and rationing setup, making the OPA guardian of the consumer in wartime.

Increased Role for Byrnes

Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes is expected to exercise an increased role with respect to price control and rationing while Brown is getting set in his new job. It is understood that Henderson has been pleased with controversal decisions made by Byrnes thus far.

Brown is expected to ask most of Henderson's top command to remain. It is understood that Henderson has asked all his chief officials to stay on. Many of them have received attractive offers from other Government agencies and private business, but they probably will remain indefinitely, it was said, if Brown wants them, and if there is no "selling out" of present price and rationing policies.

Evidence of the pressure that will be exerted appeared after Brown's nomination was only a few hours old.

State Commissioner of Agriculture W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina said that "farmers generally will have little confidence in the appointment of Brown to succeed Leon Henderson."

"Brown misinterpreted the Stabilization Act," Scott said, and added that "he double-crossed the farmers by not including the cost of labor in figuring farm production costs. The farmers of Michigan turned him down in the November election, and the farmers of the Nation will feel that they have no 'friend at court' in Brown."

Supreme Court Backs Subpena Of Pay Records

COURT, from Page 1

instruments of intolerable oppression and injustice." Murphy added that Congress had not coferred "upon any agency which it has created," the sole power to enforce its subpoenas.

Underpayment Charged

Subpoenas were sought by the Secretary of Labor in connection with charges that the company, in manufacturing shoes for the Government between 1936 and 1938, had failed in certain instances to pay the wages and overtime required by the Walsh-Healy Act. This legislation called for payment of the prevailing wage scale by companies holding Government contracts in excess of $10,000.

The company said it furnished records dealing with factories making the finished footwear sold to the Government. It refused data concerning employes in factories manufacturing leather, rubber heels, rubber soles and similar articles used in the finished product. The company contended these factories were not covered by the legislation.

The Northern New York Federal District Court refused to enforce subpoenas demanding the desired data. This decision was reversed by the circuit court at New York.

The Supreme Court in another case yesterday denied permission to the husband of a Utah farm woman to continue legal proceedings she began before her death to seek a composition of indebtedness under the Frazier-Lemke Farm-Mortgage Moratorium Act

The Court also refused to review a decision holding that the State of Virginia was immune from suit by a former patient at Blue Ridge Sanitarium, a State institution, who alleged that he had been subjected to "most inhuman treatment."

For Senate Action

Josh Lee Named to CAB Post

JOSH LEE

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of former Senator Josh Lee (Democrat) of Oklahoma to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and there was general expectation that the nomination would be confirmed after opposition is offered at a hearing.

The nomination went to the Senate last December, after Lee's defeat for reelection but while he was still a member of the Senate. The White House said that a clerical error there resulted in the appointment going to the Capitol at that time.

Lee was defeated at the polls last November by Edward H. Moore, a former anti-New Deal Democrat who was nominated as a Republican. Moore, upon arriving in Washington, announced that he would oppose confirmation of Lee for the CAB post if nomination came from the White House again. He declared that Lee "is not qualified for the job."

Congress Ready for Tough Job Of Raising 16 Billions in Taxes

Members of Congress last night grimly regarded the prospect of providing the President's 100-billion-dollar war budget with 16 billions of new revenue, promised to do the best they could with the problem of raising more new money than ever has been proposed for a single bill and indicated strong doubts about the outcome.

Chairman Doughton (Democrat) of North Carolina put the President's forced savings and taxation program at the top of his list of House Ways and Means Committee undertakings.

"We will make the new program our first major task," he said. "The committee will go to work and stick to it until the job is done. We are not going to lose any time in getting started, but it will probably take us some time before the job is finished."

Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee predicted that it would be possible to reach the President's figure, but added that the new revenue would "have to come largely" by means of compulsory savings.

"The economy of the country," said George, "drives you in the direction of forced savings. The rate of savings, he stated, should be distributed among individuals equitably and imposed "with the utmost care" on lower income groups.

Senator Walsh (Democrat) of Massachusetts, ranking majority member of the Finance Committee, said he was "inclined to think that the 16 billions ought to be raised both by new taxes and compulsory savings on a 50-50 basis."

"I don't think the sales tax will work unless you tax necessities, and I am opposed to that," he added.

Asked what he thought of the President's tax program, Senator Byrd (Democrat) of Virginia, Finance Committee member, said:

"I don't know what it is. The President didn't say just what it was he wanted.

"The Administration always has been opposed to the sales tax, but I don't see how we are going to raise the money by any other means.

Senator Danaher (Republican) of Connecticut, another committee member, said he had "no doubt" that more revenue will be required and called attention to his espousal last fall of a spending-assessment plan. He remarked that at that time the Treasury was firmly opposed to such a proposal, but apparently since has been swinging around in the direction of plan of this nature.

Danaher's plan calls for purchase of spending stamps having the value of 10 per cent of the purchase made. Accumulated stamps could be exchanged for nonnegotiable, noninterest-bearing bonds. He estimated that the scheme would raise six and a half billion dollars.

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committe, announced on the House floor yesterday that he would offer legislation to erase President Roosevelt's order setting a $25,000 net ceiling on wartime salaries.

Variety Club's New Barker

Post Staff Photo

GIFT FOR FORMER OFFICER—The Variety Club of Washington last night installed new officers. The new chief barker is Sam Wheeler, branch manager of Twentieth Century Fox, shown examining a plaque which was presented to Vincent Dougherty, retiring chief barker, in recognition of his services for the past year. Dougherty also received three $100 war bonds.

109-Billion-Dollar Budget Sent to Congress by Roosevelt

BUDGET, from Page 1

But he made no specific suggestions.

He reminded Congress that war not only calls for enormous new revenues, but "fiscal measures" designed to prevent inflation by amputation of excess consumer purchasing power. A combination of taxes and forced savings, he said, should be enacted for the purpose of "deterring luxury or nonessential spending," but he failed to give the numbers of the combination.

By paying 51 billion dollars in gross taxes and savings, the taxpayer will make it possible for the Government to put approximately one-half of 1944 expenditures on a cash basis, with the balance to be financed through borrowing, Mr. Roosevelt stated. A portion of this 50 per cent would be repaid the taxpayer after the war as "savings." Without 16 billions in new tax or "savings" revenue, only one-third of the proposed outlay could be met without borrowing.

Congress was advised to accept a request for legislation lifting the 125-billion-dollar ceiling on the national debt to accommodate an indebtedness that Mr. Roosevelt estimated would reach 135 billions by the end of next June and 210 billions by June 30, 1944. The rate of growing debt was based on existing taxes.

"Can and Will Be Repaid"

"To do this (raise the debt limit) is sound, for such a debt can and will be repaid," he said. "The Nation is soundly solvent."

In plain, but forceful and eloquent language, Mr. Roosevelt declared that 100 billion dollars was needed to run the Nation's war plant at capacity and keep it running that way for the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Necessary nonwar expenditures he placed at nine billion dollars, including two billions for Government corporations, three billions to pay interest on the national debt and four billions for operation of "so-called nonwar" agencies.

For "nonwar" agencies—the quotation marks belong to the President—estimated expenditures were the lowest, in this category, since the advent of the New Deal. The exact figure was given as $4,128,924,923, representing a reduction of 36.7 per cent for the "nonwar" agencies since 1939 and a saving of 458 millions on estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.

To the economy bloc in Congress he beamed the observation:

"My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year of 1944 96 cents out of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt, and only 4 cents (4 per cent) for all the so-called nonwar purposes."

Maximum Program for War

The President made the issue clear: either 100 billion dollars for mobilization of the full war resources of the country—material and manpower—for total war and total victory or accept responsibility for something less.

"This budget means the maximum program for waging war," he declared.

"It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective—victory.

"Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort—the effort for community survival—Nation survival.

"In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls or shirt sleeves."

The 100-billion budget, he said, "makes possible" expansion of the armed forces to the point necessary to maintain the offensive against the Axis. It means enough new planes and munitions to achieve "unquestioned superiority" and enough ships "for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be."

"It reflects the determination of the civilians to 'pass the ammunition.'

"Some persons may believe that such a (war) program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the Nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of war by all—management and labor, farmers, consumers and public servants—regardless of party.

"Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men."

The President's budget, submitted to Congress with a message read, but not delivered, in both houses, gave no detailed estimates of war expenditures because to make public the kinds and numbers of arms the country is planning to make might tip off the enemy as to where and when the Yanks are coming next.

Mr. Roosevelt said he would continue to report to Congress "on the broad categories of war expenditures" and presented the following summary of war expenditures, including those proposed to be made by Government corporations:

Object of expenditure (In billions)	Fiscal 1943	Fiscal 1944
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and civilian, pay, subsistence, and travel	15	21
Industrial construction	6	2
Other construction	8	5
Other, including agricultural lend-lease	5	6
Total	77	100

97 Billions for War

The overall budget total is $108,903,047,923. Some of the larger items follow:

For war activities—97 billion dollars.

For expenditures by the war-financing subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—$3,812,140,000.

For nonwar activities—$4,128,924,923, lowest since 1939, when expenditures were $6,516,000,000 and compared with an estimated $4,582,000,000 for this fiscal year. A total nonwar spending cut of 36.7 per cent.

Interest on the public debt—Three billion dollars.

Just after Pearl Harbor, the President said war expenditures were running at the rate of two billion dollars a month. Now, he said, the rate is six billions. Starting next July, the country will be pouring more than eight billion dollars a month into munitions.

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out in this connection that his estimates of spending rates "assume only a small rise in prices."

He promised to sumbit to Congress this spring the "necessary information" upon which it can base war appropriations for the next fiscal year.

Meanwhile, he disclosed, "about 170 billion dollars of unspent war appropriations and authorizations" remain available in this fiscal year, but about two thirds of this amount, or about 56.5 billions, has been either obligated or committed.

The unobligated balance, in round numbers, is a half million—dollars more than the total war budget Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress last year. Later estimates, however, brought total authorizations for this fiscal year to 77 billions.

"Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year," the President said.

Of estimated expenditures for the new fiscal year, Congress in a few months will be asked to appropriate as follows:

War Department, $53,054,486,777.

Navy Department, 23 billion.

Executive offices and independent establishments, $5,533,261,485.

Total appropriations to be recommended for all Federal activities, $87,820,253,000.

Additional requests for spending authorizations proposed to be made later will bring the total to the overall 109-billion-dollar figure.

Mr. Roosevelt told his annual budget press conference that the total estimated war expenditures were not as high as the Army and Navy requested.

Principally Munitions

The budget contains no estimate of what the President expects it will be necessary to spend for lend-lease aid to the Allies, with the exception of agricultural lend-lease, which is estimated at $1,300,000,000.

Despite stupendous budget totals, Mr. Roosevelt asserted "civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the fiscal year."

"This implies," he added, "an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941."

In view of the inflation threat presented by the tremendous "spread" between what the consumer has money to buy and what is available to him because half of the Nation's productive facilities are devoted to war, the President said there could be no relaxation of controls.

"Economic stabilization for all groups—and not just for the other fellow—is the only policy consistent with the requirements of total war," he said. "I have read of this bloc, and that bloc, and the other bloc, which existed in past Congresses. May this Congress confine itself to one bloc—a national bloc."

In recognition of a growing crisis in food production for this country and the other United Nations, Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of Congress to his proposal for the use of 400 millions in soil conservation funds for the purpose of encouraging farmers to grow essential farm crops by refusing payments to those who continue to plant "less-needed crops."

Congress was asked specifically to continue present authority to renegotiate war contracts. The budget estimates recapture of funds through renegotiation in the 1943 and 1944 fiscal years at 600 million dollars.

As was his state of the Union address last week, the President's budget message was conciliatory, calculated to placate a strong body of Congressional opinion which holds that ambitious postwar programs for full employment of the country's workers and for "cradle-to-the grave" extension of social security benefits ought to be laid aside until after the war.

Security Expansion

It was significant, however, that while the President restricted himself to a declaration that "Freedom from want" is "no longer a Utopian dream," but "can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory," Senator Wagner (Democrat) of New York announced over the weekend proposals he intends to include in a revolutionary social security bill. Wagner, father of the original social security act, said his bill would extend benefits to 33 million persons not covered by that law.

As expected the President refrained from giving Congress a complete tax program. He reportedly had intended doing so until he was dissuaded from this by congressional leaders. On the subject of taxes, he confined himself to broad principles, leaving it up to Congress, the Treasury and the Budget Bureau to work out details.

District Budget Calls for $55,334,664 Appropriation, Cut of Million

Pay Increases, Debts Make Great Impact

DISTRICT, from Page 1

that capital outlay appropriations—practically useless until after the war—be devoted to paying off some of the city's indebtedness. This suggestion proved to be so in accord with Budget Bureau policy that it had to stand, even though the Commissioners would have preferred this item, rather than departmental funds, slashed.

No increase in taxes is expected during 1944, but with anticipated losses in revenue from gasoline taxes, and possibly building and entertainment fees, the prospects for 1945 are, according to Budget Officer Walter F. Fowler, "anybody's guess." The decreases in revenue for 1944, calculated pretty much by blind reckoning, are almost exactly offset in the budget by decreases in expenses due to the virtual cessation of any construction program.

The funds to meet the pay raises ordered by the Federal Overtime Pay Bill, the Custodial Pay Bill and those provided in the pending legislation for firemen, policemen and teachers, are included in a $4,050,000 estimate for deficiency and supplemental appropriations not included in the $55,334,664. This will probably have to be increased substantially, since the $2,550,908 estimated to cover the firemen's, policemen's and teachers' increases was estimated on the basis of the 10 per cent raise provided in the bill vetoed by the President in December. The bill now before Congress would provide a 20 per cent raise.

In returning the Commissioners' estimates, the Budget Bureau warned that at the present rate of increased expenditures, the District would show a five million dollar deficit in 1945, and suggested that operating expenses be cut by that amount. The District officials' response in part was to point out that they had no choice in the $8,596,317 salary increases since 1942 brought about by these recent pieces of legislation.

New Policy Effect

By a new policy adopted in October, the Budget Bureau had agreed "not to examine the estimates of the District of Columbia in great detail, but to confine its attention more to matters of policy which concern the Federal Government, such as revenue estimates, the allocation of capital outlay moneys, the satisfactory repayment of District indebtedness to the Federal Government, the amount of the Federal contribution, and the balancing of the District budget."

Actually, the Commissioners were left with little more freedom than before, being caught between the Budget Bureau's insistence that the $2,000,000 cut be made, and its refusal to let them back down from their proposal for grandiose reduction of District debts.

Instead of the $753,161 which the District is obligated to pay on its $18,150,000 PWA debt, $4,000,000 will be repaid in 1944. Instead of the requisite $300,000 payment on the funds borrowed under the Capper-Cramton Act, the District will pay back $1,000,000, which shows up in the budget as an increase in the National Capital Park and Planning allotment. In addition the first $1,000,000 borrowed under the Blackout Act will be repaid, and an arbitrarily chosen sum of $500,000 paid on the Lanham Act funds, which the District has been promised but has never received.

"Pistol at Their Heads"

So it was "with a metaphorical pistol at their heads" that the Commissioners modified their requests for District departments, as shown in the following summaries:

The largest single cut made from the Commissioners' original estimates came when the Budget Bureau ordered the complete deletion of a request for $750,000 to defray blackout costs. Elimination of this item will mean that all of the city's blackout money will have to be borrowed. Only a quarter of the latest million dollar civilian defense loan authorization has been used to date.

The most spectacular drop in the budget is that of the highway fund from $6,039,027 to $2,781,455. Here the expected loss in gasoline taxes is balanced by the impossibility of getting materials to carry on any sort of a construction program. Sacrificed to this equation are the prospects of any major engineering project, including the South Capitol Street Bridge and the superhighway linking K Street with Key Bridge.

There will be no widening of streets in 1944, and maintenance operations, such as resurfacing, grading and building of low cost roads will be cut to the absolute minimum. For all the modesty of this program, however, the continued restrictions on automobile traffic may reduce the highway fund until it is unable to meet these obligations. If this should happen—and it is not considered at all unlikely—special legislation must be obtained to permit the diversion of other District funds to the Highway Department, as this is now forbidden by law.

Water Funds Drop

The Department of Vehicles and Traffic appropriation of $419,920 is slightly less than the previous year's, but this is only due to the drop in the estimate for the cost of license plates. Otherwise, the Traffic Department gained along the line, especially in the $10,000 boost for traffic education.

The Water Department funds for 1944 are $2,167,308—approximately one million dollars below the 1943 amount. Again the unavailability of critical materials accounted for the drop, despite the Water Department's insistence that the capital improvements on the water distribution system were imperative in a city outgrowing its facilities. However, $25,000 for a waste survey, which would involve the purchase of a kind of scientific divining-rod for the discovery of leaks in underground mains was allowed.

Sanitation agencies—the sewer and refuse departments collectively—suffered one of the biggest reductions from 1943 allotments, taking between them a total cut of $597,545 from last year. They will get $1,246,020 and $1,858,910 respectively under 1944 estimates.

The cut was possible despite the fact that operating and personnel costs have risen because of the population population boom, since most of it will be absorbed by curtailment of construction projects and equipment purchases. Abandonment of such items was found necessary throughout, and because material shortages would likely rule them out in any case, they will probably not be missed.

Deletion of this type of request made up the bulk of a $275,000 reduction by the Budget Bureau in the amount asked for the two agencies.

Only 21 New Teachers

School appropriations of $12,799,898 requested for 1944 are $260,000 above those granted in 1943, though $118,000 less than the Commissioners had thought necessary. With construction out of the question, this increase was chiefly for personal services. Only 21 new teachers (including clerks employed in instructional rather than administrative duties) were added to the school list. Most of the additional money for personnel was to put on full time basis teachers employed in 1943 on a part-time basis.

Auxiliary educational services, such as maintenance and transportation of physically handicapped children, accounted for a $12,000 increase. For purchase of new school sites and for improvement of certain properties, $528,000 capital outlay was allowed. No new furniture or equipment was authorized, and the maintenance and repair fund was decreased $30,000 under the 1943 figure.

The Police Department fund of $4,176,795 was increased by $222,413 over the 1943 appropriation. This, however, is still $240,600 less than the Commissioners requested, because the Budget Bureau approved the employment of only 100 new policemen, whereas the Commissioners had asked for 200. This is not regarded as quite so serious a blow as it might seem, since the Police Department has been unable to fill all of the additional positions unauthorized in the present appropriation. Disallowed also was $18,350 of the $118,150 asked to purchase new automobiles, which nobody had much expectation of getting anyway.

Health Bureau Gets More

The Health Department's $3,714,638 allotment is some $40,000 more than in 1942. Of this, small amounts were for enlarging the administrative and inspection staffs, though the medical services allotment was decreased, largely through the purchase in 1942 of nonrecurring or now nonavailable equipment.

The appropriation for Glenn Dale Sanatorium was increased nearly $50,000, though the Commissioners had requested $66,760 more than that. Difference between the food allotment formerly allowed and the extra pay now given in lieu, legislative pay raises and the employment of an assistant superintendent account for the increase allowed.

Certain physical improvements, including concrete roadways and new sand for the filters in the sewage disposal plant at Glenn Dale, totaling $23,400, were also ruled out by the Budget Bureau.

The newly organized Recreation Board was allowed $449,260, which would top the 1942 appropriation by $50,000. Most of this increase is for additional personnel for the expanded recreation program. At that, it is still some $100,000 short of the Commissioners' bid.

Fire Department estimates were cut more than $157,000 from last year, most of this representing the lack of any construction projects to compare with 1942's proposed building of a new firehouse at North Capitol and Crittendon Streets. About $60,000 was cut from the Commissioners' request for this department, the amount earmarked for new equipment, which it would be almost impossible to obtain anyway.

Public Welfare Department funds in the budget of $3,245,993 are $89,000 below 1943 expenditures and $580,110 under the amount sought for '44 by local budget officers. The difference between the two years is explained again by construction reductions, more than offsetting personnel and operating cost increases.

The slash in the Commissioners' request for welfare funds was made chiefly by disallowing $212,000 in emergency relief appropriations and $155,000 in sponsors contributions for such projects as school lunches which will be discontinued after June 30.

Library Also Gets Less

The public library request was approximately $59,000 under the figure set by the Commissioners, and about $100,000 less than last year caused principally by disallowance of salary and book items. The libraries will get $637,731 under the present current estimates.

Electrical department estimates were trimmed down from the Commissioners request by $25,000, running about $4000 below last year. The entire request of $978,089 for public parks was approved, though this sum is about $13,000 less than was spent last year. Material shortages again were the chief factor in reductions. A grant of $64,000 in 1943 for the improvement of Washington Channel did not recur.

The Commissioners' estimates for the courts and for the National Zoological Park were allowed in toto, but both will run above last year's figures. Pay raises were cited as the reason for extra court costs, while rising feed prices were blamed for higher zoo expenses.

$600,000 Drop Expected In Net Income of District

The District's net income, exclusive of trust fund accounts and the annual Federal contribution of six million dollars is expected to fall off about $600,000 during the 1944 fiscal year, the budget estimates sent to Congress disclosed yesterday.

The drop will probably not mean any tax increase, however, since expenditures are to be proportionately reduced.

Budget officers estimate that Washington's general revenue account—made up of various tax levies, license fees and rentals—will go down about $800,000. Highway fund revenues are expected to drop another 100,000.

Only sizeable increase foreseen is in water department income, to rise by 300,000, but a larger quantity of water will likely be sold. It is figured that the greatly increased Washington populace will require—and pay for—more water than last year, and the local water system will also be called on to supply water for parts of Arlington County during the 1944 fiscal year on a contract basis. A new 10 per cent tax on overdue bills is also seen as swelling revenues.

The impact of the war on driving and construction is the factor which, it is believed, will be behind the decrease in the other accounts.

The budgeteers believe that severely curtailed driving will mean less in admission taxes from such enterprises as movie houses, sporting arenas and bowling alleys. They figure it to cut down on many business licenses and taxes, hitherto garnered from the many stores and industries connected with autos and their accessories.

Insurance tax revenues are expected to drop sharply because of the dearth of auto taxes. License fees, registration fees and auto weight taxes undoubtedly will go down for the same reason.

The District also expects, for some reason, to get about 400,000 less in estate and inheritance taxes. This figure is included in the general revenue drop—but may or may not be attributable to the war.

Building permit revenues also are seen falling off to a minimum, for the obvious reason that material shortages have made new construction a virtual impossibility.

President Picks 4 Army Officers For Promotion

President Roosevelt nominated four Army officers for promotion yesterday, among them Brig. Gen. Albert M. Waldron of Rockville Center, N. Y., who was wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific last month.

Waldron was nominated for promotion to Major General.

Other names sent to the Senate by the President were three colonels to be Brigadier Generals: Henry B. Cheadle of New York City, commanding infantry troops in an undisclosed battle area; Joseph H. Atkinson of Dalhart, Tex., former military attache to Spain, Portugal and Hungary, now commanding bombardment operations overseas, and LaVerne G. Saunders of Aberdeen, S. Dak., also commanding bombardment operations.

Prince Bernhard Arrives

Ottowa, Ont., Jan. 11 (INS).—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has arrived by plane in Canada from Great Britain to be with Crown Princess Juliana who is expecting a baby at the end of this month, it was announced late today.

Gloria Vanderbilt Wedding Cost More Than $10,000

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).—Gloria Vanderbilt's marriage to Pasquale (Pat) Di Cicco, actor's agent, in Santa Barbara in December 1941, cost more than $10,000, it was disclosed today.

The catering bill alone—including an item of $2621 for liquor and cigarettes—came to more than $5000. Flowers cost a little more than $1000, and the costumes of the bride and her attendants cost almost $6000.

Mrs. Di Cicco spent $42,792 for her own support and maintenance; her mother, Mrs. Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt received $21,000; her grandmother, Mrs. Laura K. Morgan, $5000, and a former nurse, Emma Keislich, $2000. Expenditures totaled $132,153 or $4304 less than income.

State and Federal taxes amounted to $32,429.

An itemized list of the wedding costs appeared in the annual inventory and account of Mrs. Di Cicco's estate filed in surrogate's court. The accounting disclosed that her estate was now estimated at $4,346,027, which in 1942 produced an income of $136,457.

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OUR GLASSES ARE MADE TO DRAW COMPLIMENTS.
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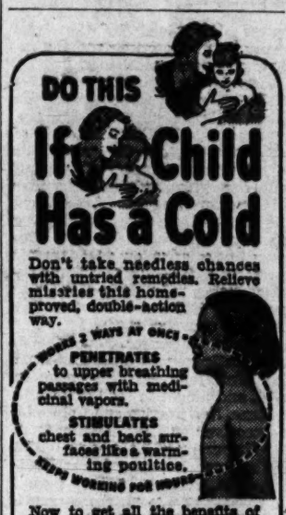
Don't take needless chances with untried remedies. Relieve miseries this home-proved, double-action way.
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PENETRATES to upper breathing passages with medicinal vapors.
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Now to get all the benefits of this combined PENETRATING-STIMULATING action as shown above, just rub throat, chest and back with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then . . . see how this family standby goes to work instantly—2 ways at once—to relieve coughing spasms, ease muscular soreness or tightness—bring grand relief from distress! Its soothing medication invites restful, comforting sleep—and often by morning most of the misery of the cold is gone. Tonight, be sure to try Vicks VapoRub.

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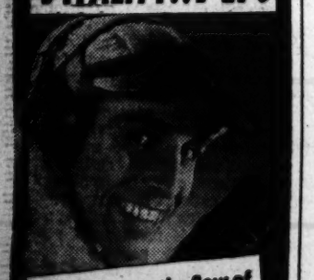
I found THE WAY to an amazing NEW VITALITY..PEP!

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Argentinians Mourn Death Of Justo, Former President

Statesman Was Known as Friend Of Democracies

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Jan. 11.—Gen. Agustin P. Justo, 66, president of Argentina from 1932 to 1938 and mentioned frequently as a likely candidate for the office in this year's election on a platform of close collaboration with the United Nations, died suddenly early today.

He was known as a staunch friend of the democracies and advocate of Pan-American solidarity.

A soldier most of his life and Argentine minister of war before he was elected president, Justo offered his services to Brazil when that neighbor country declared war against the Axis. Recently he served as honorary chairman of a mass meeting paying honor to President Roosevelt, although he was unable to attend because of his wife's illness.

Justo was sharply criticized in the Chamber of Deputies and in the pro-Nazi press when he offered his services to Brazil. In November, as he left a luncheon during which he urged support of the Democratic cause, he was made the target for a barrage of eggs and tomatoes thrown by a group of nationalists. He said he was not hit.

Justo was host to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull at the Buenos Aires Conference in 1936.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO
AGUSTIN P. JUSTO,

Hull Calls Justo Outstanding Man

Official Washington joined in the expressions of sorrow heard in the Capital yesterday over the death of Gen. Agustin P. Justo, former president of Argentina.

Secretary of State Hull said:

"General Justo was undoubtedly one of the outstanding men in the history of the Argentine republic. I had the privilege of knowing him personally, during my visit to Buenos Aires in 1936 at the time of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. His death is a great loss to his Argentine compatriots, to his fellow Americans in the other republics, and to the entire civilized world."

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky said in the Senate:

"Our appreciation of his friendship behooves that we express our sympathies to the people of Argentina."

Oliver Murphy Rites Set Today In Indianapolis

Funeral services for Oliver M. Murphy, 83, former member of the Indiana State Legislature, who died Sunday at his home, 27 Sycamore Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., after a long illness, will be held today in Indianapolis.

A native of Indianapolis, Mr. Murphy lived in Takoma Park for 18 years. Previously he had lived in North Carolina and Georgia, where he was engaged in business. He served as a delegate to the State Assembly of Indiana about 30 years ago, and held several other political positions there.

For 17 years he was associated with the Smith & Murphy Sheet Metal Works of Washington and Takoma Park. He was a member of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 34, in Indianapolis, for 35 years. Several nieces survive.

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2—You do not have to join a union to work at Wards.

3—Wards is opposed to all forms of the closed shop. Liberty requires that an employee be free to join, to refuse to join, or to resign from a union without losing his job. Liberty requires that an employer be free to employ the person best suited for the work.

4—The President of the United States has commanded Wards to accept for its Chicago plant a form of closed shop called "maintenance of membership". Under this form of closed shop, employees are not free to resign from the union without losing their jobs. Wards is compelled to discharge every union member who fails to maintain his union membership in good standing (non-payment of dues, etc.). This making of membership in a union a condition of holding a job is the closed shop.

5—Wards did not voluntarily agree to this requirement. Wards believes it to be illegal and uneconomic. Wards has accepted it under duress and only because the President of the United States expressly so ordered.

6—Wards is the only retailer in the United States upon whom the President has imposed any form of the closed shop. It is unfair to impose burdens upon Wards and not upon those with whom it is in competition. If the retail industry is to be subjected to the closed shop requirement, it should be legislated by Congress and applied uniformly against all retail establishments.

7—The National War Labor Board has now called a hearing to determine whether the employees at Wards' six large stores in Denver, Detroit and New York City must belong to the union in order to hold their jobs. Wards will continue to oppose this illegal and uneconomic requirement. Wards will reject any demand of the Board that employees be discharged because they fail to maintain their union membership.

8—The President of the United States has no authority to order Wards employees to remain union members in order to hold their jobs. Congress is the only law-making authority. Congress has passed no law requiring the closed shop.

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Tuesday, January 12, 1943

"Dear Eddie"

The President's nomination of Edward J. Flynn, retiring chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as Minister to Australia is bound to come in for sharp challenge on the floor of the Senate. We hope it will be rejected. In this way two services will have been gained: The President will have discharged his political debt and the country's dignity will have been sustained. There is little to add about the Bronx boss to what we have already said. It was in keeping with Mr. Flynn's irregular conduct that he himself should have been the first to announce the nomination.

Supreme Court

The appointment of Justice Wiley B. Rutledge to the Supreme Court will bring widespread commendation if only because the President has at last gone to the Federal bench to find a justice for elevation to the country's highest tribunal. All of President Roosevelt's other appointees to the Supreme Court have been lawyers from his own Administration or from his close circle of advisers. Many able judges in the Courts of Appeals have been passed by. Of course, Justice Rutledge was appointed to the Court of Appeals by Mr. Roosevelt before being elevated to the highest bench. Even so, this appointment is a happy departure from the previous policy of giving preference to men without judicial experience.

Justice Rutledge is known by the District bar as an able jurist, a man of wide reading and knowledge in the law and in other fields, and an affable companion. Most of his experience before he ascended the bench was in the field of teaching. He had made a reputation for himself as dean of the University of Iowa Law School before being named to the District Court of Appeals.

It does not appear, however, that the President has given the Supreme Court any better balance than it had before. Justice Rutledge is reported to have favored the President's court reorganization plan. Certainly his attitude toward reformation of the law from the bench does not differ from that of the majority of the justices now on the Supreme Court. The conservative attitude toward the law has all disappeared from the high bench. Nevertheless, it is a very notable gain to have the President turning to the Courts of Appeals for Supreme Court nominees. We hope that Justice Rutledge will win as much distinction on the high bench as did the other Rutledge who became our second Chief Justice.

Uses Of Substitutes

In praising Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald for doing "a fine job" as director of WPB's Conservation Division, Donald Nelson said: "The results of the scrap campaign speak for themselves." The statement doesn't give the public a true picture of the broad extent of the job which Mr. Rosenwald undertook. It was far more than organizing salvage. The real and vital nature of the wartime task that is being pushed ahead by Mr. Rosenwald's Conservation Division is now visible on the seventh floor of the Washington Gas Light Building. Here the Conservation and Substitution Branch of the Conservation Division is currently housed. It is a hive of models for American wartime and postwar economy. Among the items on display are a glass frying plan, a clay battery case, a paper oil can, a wooden gutter, a plastic rope, a "mystery cloth" blanket material, and an oil-tight synthetic stone pipe or storage-tank liner.

The work was undertaken because of the wartime necessity of saving our precious stocks of tin, aluminum, copper, steel, zinc and other strategic metals for the manufacture of guns, planes, tanks, ammunition and the other tough tools of modern war. We had to substitute as well as conserve. So the substitution branch of Mr. Rosenwald's Conservation Division has been busily at work for more than a year devising and promoting the development of wood, clay, plastic and "down-graded" metal products to take the place of the metals critically needed to fight on the front lines of a global war. Dealing in basic raw materials, which change the essential design and nature of the end-products that are used by the public, the Conservation Division today has the blueprints that exist nowhere else for the manufacturing economy of the postwar world. In hosts of cases the so-called substitute products are lasting improvements which one day will be in everyday use.

Budget Message

A war budget should not be discussed in terms of how much money the Federal Government can afford to spend. For a country at war ought to spend as much money as is necessary to enable its people to prosecute that war with the utmost vigor of which they are capable. That is the objective of the colossal spending program presented to Congress by the President. It represents "the maximum program for waging war." This statement by the President is both explanation and defense. And since we have a flexible financial mechanism capable of producing all the money the Government asks for, attainment of the President's objective will not be prevented by lack of funds. The chief question raised by this unprecedented spending program is whether we can produce the goods and services which the Government requires and is prepared to pay for, and at the same time satisfy essential civilian demands for goods and services.

There is only one way in which the spending program can be made fully effective in these terms. That is, as the President points out, by "total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced production program." That "will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget." This is an obvious conclusion. But with mobilization must go wise management. Accordingly a considerable part of the budget message is devoted to emphasizing the need for intensive and intelligent utilization of manpower, maximum production of war materials, with minimum waste of raw materials, and increased production of agricultural commodities both for war and for essential civilian consumption. Thus the budget program presents a challenge to our capacity to produce and our ability to organize our productive activities so as to meet the demands of the war emergency.

If the program is well planned, there is no reason why we should not translate this huge spending program into war goods and services. What of civilian needs? The President says that the attainment of the war-spending goal would cut civilian consumption to about 75 per cent of the amount consumed in 1941. This would represent no hardship. As the President says, the reduction would still leave Americans much better off than the people of other countries. The problem here will be so to keep prices under control and rationing well managed as to assure an equitable distribution of essential scarce commodities. An effective stabilization program is a *sine qua non*. And it requires financial as much as administrative controls. This the President well knows. He showed his recognition of the vital importance of financial stabilization by devoting the latter half of his message to it. The heart of the problem is a financing program that will work against inflationary price advances by bringing back into the Treasury excess purchasing power resulting from a 100-billion-dollar wartime disbursement.

Mr. Roosevelt does not present any specific recommendations as to how this recapture of excess income should be accomplished. Indeed, he has left our legislators a greater liberty of choice in respect to methods than many of them will relish. But he gives them the dimensions of their task. "I believe," he says, "that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of additional funds by taxation, savings or both, during the fiscal year 1944." There is no explanation of how this particular figure was arrived at. However, estimates by Treasury officials of the size of the income currently received by individuals, the amount of taxes paid in, and the volume of current savings lead to the conclusion that some 15 to 16 billion dollars of consumer purchasing power will be available this year for spending in excess of the supply of consumer goods valued at present prices. That is the so-called inflationary gap. It must be covered either by new taxes or else by savings in Government bonds if we are to prevent the horrors of inflation from piling on top of the tribulations of war.

Expenditure estimates for Army and Navy are neither itemized nor definitive. The totals have to be accepted on faith by the public as expert estimates of the amounts needed. The time for reexamination of these estimates and for Congressional scrutiny will come when the President presents requests for appropriations along with promised information as to the general purposes for which funds are needed. Only the nonwar budget, which has been shrinking steadily since 1939, has been itemized in detail as usual. It calls for expenditures of but slightly more than four billion dollars. Nevertheless, the President said, "I shall be glad to cooperate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in nonwar expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way." This is a very handsome verbal concession to the economy advocates. However, its actual importance is problematical in view of the fact that a total war such as we are now waging makes distinctions between war and nonwar expenditures highly arbitrary and largely meaningless.

As a statement of general objectives the budget message is as clear and forceful as was the message on the state of the Union. It was equally conciliatory to Congress. The President very explicitly shifts responsibility to Congress, saying that he would be "happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and at all times in regard to the methods by which *they* propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message." Only by such cooperation can we both win this war quickly and ride out of the storm with our economic system ready to function in a peacetime world. The task calls for superlative statesmanship.

Augustin P. Justo

In the death of Gen. Augustin P. Justo, former President of Argentina, the United States and the United Nations have lost a sincere friend and a stout-hearted ally. General Justo was never in sympathy with the self-deceiving and suicidal policy pursued by his country's government during the past few years. A man of strong democratic instincts and an earnest advocate of hemisphere solidarity, he let no opportunity pass by without expressing his views, however distasteful they might be to President Ramon Castillo, to Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu, and to the other isolationist elements in Argentina. When Brazil declared war on Germany and Italy, General Justo offered his services to that neighbor republic, and was made an honorary general in the Brazilian army. One of his last acts was to serve as honorary chairman of a great mass-meeting held in Buenos Aires on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor to demonstrate solidarity with the United States. There is good reason to believe that had he lived he would have been a powerful contender for the presidency of Argentina, a post he had already held with honor and served with distinction between 1932 and 1938. Unfortunately that was not to be. But the spirit he exemplified will not die with him. The fight to align Argentina with the rest of the hemisphere, to sever the links binding Argentina with the forces that are out to destroy civilization, will go on.

Brains And Food

Almost as unpatriotic as the food hoarder is the citizen who at this time of a world food shortage remains in willful ignorance of the principles of nutrition. With rationing of coffee and sugar in effect, and rationing of meat, butter and canned goods—even possibly eggs and milk—on the way, the American diet will be short of many of the staples that have long been considered the basis of a meal.

We have repeatedly been assured there will be enough food, but that its variety will be curtailed. That means that we shall have to use our ingenuity to get the proper elements in our diet. The responsibility for this lies particularly with the housewives who do the cooking. Eating intelligently for the rest of the duration, and probably for a good while thereafter, is going to require a definite knowledge of calories, vitamins, mineral nutrients, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and other such seemingly dull and complicated subjects. It is also going to require some knowledge of arithmetic, not to mention a great deal of backbone. Certainly the war has put new tasks on the shoulders of housewives.

Yet the job is overdue, really. Our past nutritional record as a Nation is not encouraging. Surrounded by plenty, we have not only stupidly wasted food, but failed to take advantage of our supplies. The Department of Agriculture has shown that in 1936 more than one-half the families of the United States existed on diets seriously deficient in one or more important elements, though their food purchases appeared to provide adequate diets. And a surprising number of men examined by draft boards have been found to be nutritionally under par.

Because of our mental laziness, we have gorged ourselves on fried foods and rich desserts, have ordered at lunch counters chili, cokes and cream puffs, passing by the essential foods now beginning to be so dearly prized. Men have thought it sissy to care anything about vitamins or proteins. Women have been chiefly interested in calories in their relation to an added pound of flesh. Now that we need to be strong to save ourselves and our Nation, we find ourselves lacking our former riches. Our only hope, if we are not to degenerate into a puny people, is to employ our brains in using what we have. Through this experience, we shall perhaps learn for the future the relation of the head to the stomach.

WITNESS

I have known beauty. I have lain on grass
Painted with daisies, underneath a tree,
And watched a blue sky through the lace of leaves.
I have known beauty where a river ran,
Ran slow and liquid over moss and stones
Past banks of downward-raining willow-boughs.
I have known beauty in a redwood grove,
In utter silence and austere design,
And where strong wind beat down upon a cliff
Far, far above a white-frothed purple sea.

Oh, they were beautiful. I would not lose
One lovely moment of their memory.

But only once have I held beauty close,
Lived with it, known each intimate minute
Line of its being, watched it breathe and grow,
And seen it triumph over age and pain:
And that was in another mortal being,
A face my heart remembers, and my hands;
A face that will not die till I am dead.

MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD.

Thailand Suffers

By Selden Menefee

Resentment Grows

JAPANESE propagandists are fond of holding up Thailand as the prime example of the benefits conferred upon the nations of the "Co-Prosperity Sphere." But recent Bangkok broadcasts monitored by FCC and made available by OWI point an unmistakable picture of a sullen and discontented people suffering severe hardships under Japanese domination.

On the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Teiji Tsubogami found it necessary to warn the Thai people to stop complaining and to follow the example of "Manchukuo."

"Independence in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must not be a mere unbridled one . . . it is this new conception of the state that has been adopted in Manchukuo . . . Thailand must realize that Japan is fighting a war that will determine the fate of Asia."

No Light Seen

One Bangkok broadcast said dismally, "We must face plain facts. We must make what we want or do without and die slowly but certainly . . . We have chosen our fate so that nothing is left for us to do but go on to the last."

Rumors are rampant in Thailand. The ace Bangkok commentator, Sammakhi Thai, admonished the people last month, "Don't speak before you think. There are rumors that the Japanese will arrest the Premier and capture the Thai army . . . These rumors are not true."

After the bombing of Bangkok, which resulted in an exodus of women and children from the capital, the same commentator complained loudly of rumors that Thailand was close to "disaster" because of the war. Said he, "It is true that we may be attacked by enemy aircraft, but since we know what is going to happen, we should be ready to go through with it . . . I know that we are having a tough time economically. Prices are going up and things are becoming rare."

The rise in prices is partly the result of an inflation induced by the Japanese. Before the occupation, one Thai bhat was worth 1½ yen. Japan "stabilized" the bhat by setting its exchange value at one yen—which netted a nice profit to the Japanese, for they were able to pay back a 35-million-bhat Thai loan at two-thirds of its former value in yen.

Formerly Thailand produced twice as much rice as she consumed, but the Japanese have looted the rice supply until there is now an acute shortage in some regions of the country. This situation was made worse by a flood in the Menam River Valley which destroyed half of the rice crop last fall.

In November, Bangkok radio admitted that the people in the country districts were suffering severely from the shortage of kerosene, matches and sugar. Questions raised in the Thai Parliament also reveal a serious lack of railroad cars and shipping bottoms.

The Thai broadcasts continually remind the people that they must not hate the Japanese. One commentator said, "Personal disagreements may occur between Thais and Japanese, but these do not matter . . . Thais must be broadminded. We must not foster anger or revenge against others."

Thais Organized Here

Resistance against the Japanese is poorly organized in Thailand. The headquarters of the Free Thai movement are in Washington, at 2300 Kalorama Road—the Thai legation. The Thai Minister to this country, a young man named Seni Pramoj, refused to recognize the authority of his government after the occupation, and has remained steadfast in spite of threats that nonconforming Thais would lose their property and their citizenship.

The Thai Minister to London took the easier way out, and was repatriated in the diplomatic exchange; but his staff remained behind, for the most part, and many are now in the British Army. A large proportion of the approximately 100 Thais in this country have formed a special Free Thai corps in the United States Army.

The secretary of the Washington Legation, Luang Dithakar Bhakdi, and other members of the staff are cooperating with the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information in preparing broadcasts for transmission from San Francisco to Thailand. Their work has been effective—so much so that Bangkok radio often makes fervent appeals to the pro-Allied Thai broadcasters to desist. Here is one such appeal:

"Division of the people's minds through secret gossip undermines the whole confidence of the nation . . . Thais vilifying Thais from a foreign country do not do our nation any good . . . Come back to Thailand. We shall welcome you."

Americans who returned from Thailand on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm report that our broadcasts have a sizable audience, and that they are reprinted in pamphlet form and distributed by underground groups which are gradually becoming better organized.

Papua Regained

By Barnet Nover

Gen. MacArthur's Great Victory

IT WAS JUST short of five months ago that the Japanese reached their point of farthest advance in New Guinea in what proved to be their last offensive of 1942.

NOVER

From bases they had established at Buna and Gona on the northeastern coast they began at the end of July to move south across Papua to the Owen Stanley Mountains toward Port Moresby. By mid-August they were within 30 miles of that important Allied base on the Coral Sea fronting Australia.

This was as far as they ever got and it is doubtful if they will ever get that far again in New Guinea. For there as elsewhere in the Southwestern Pacific the tide that flowed so strongly in Japan's favor during the early months of 1942 had by August begun to turn against her.

IN NEW GUINEA as in the Solomons the Japanese fought with the utmost determination and tenacity to hold on to what they had seized.

Undoubtedly, the all-important matter of "face" was involved in their refusal to accept defeat in the Battle of Papua as in the struggle over Guadalcanal even though the efforts to avoid defeat were to prove costly in the extreme. Having become convinced of their own invincibility they did not want to admit that they were in any degree wrong.

But there was also the strategic circumstance that if they permitted New Guinea and the Solomons to fall into Allied hands they might, in view of growing Allied air and naval strength, be forced permanently on the defensive. And they realized that, in view of their far-flung and thinly held holdings a defensive position could easily prove fatal to Japan.

NO WONDER, then, that despite the serious wasting away of their naval and air power involved in these attempts they have kept coming back again and again to Gaudalcanal. Similarly, they went to great lengths to reinforce their garrisons at Buna and Gona.

It is apparent, therefore, that neither General MacArthur nor Admiral Halsey has had an easy time of it. But both commanders performed brilliantly. The Battle of the Solomons is not yet over. But we are in a far stronger position in that theater than we were last summer and fall. And in the Papuan part of New Guinea the fight to dislodge the Japanese has now finally been won.

IN HIS ORDER of the day of January 9, General MacArthur paid a fitting tribute to the men who had achieved that victory.

The campaign, he pointed out, had been fought in the face of "difficulties rarely, if ever, surpassed. The American and Australian troops had not only to contend with a "bold, aggressive enemy possessing marked superiority of resources and potentialities in the areas of the campaign and combat," but the worst kind of terrain and frightful climatic conditions.

What is more, the enemy was in a position to reinforce his troops by sea. We lacked that advantage. But this handicap was more than made good by the excellent use made of air transport. Almost from the start of General MacArthur's Papuan campaign the Allies enjoyed mastery of the air over New Guinea.

BUT THE MOST spectacular demonstration of this mastery occurred not during but after the Battle of Papua.

In a running air battle of four days, during which time the Japanese made a desperate effort to land considerable reinforcements at Lae and Salamaua, 138 of their planes were put out of action, 3 Japanese troop transports were hit and 2 others damaged. The Allied losses have not been revealed, but are believed to have been negligible.

Altogether, in fact, the New Guinea campaign has up to now cost the Japanese 353 planes, 19 warships and 85 merchantmen as well as an untold number of troops.

IN A WAR of attrition, the Axis powers, whether in Europe or Asia, must do far better than even if they are to have any chance of winning. Actually the war of attrition, particularly in the air, has steadily been going against our enemies.

This, as the fight in the vicinity of Lae illustrates, has been particularly true in the air war in the Pacific.

We must not assume from this, of course, that the Japanese are at the end of their rope in aircraft. But in view of our capacity to turn out more planes than Japan, Germany and Italy combined, the ultimate destruction of Japanese air power can be regarded as a mathematical certainty, as President Roosevelt pointed out the other day.

IN PAPUA American and Australian troops and fliers demonstrated that we can meet the Japanese on a battlefield of their own choosing, fight the kind of warfare in which the enemy earlier demonstrated an extraordinary competence, and yet beat him.

But the Battle of Papua also suggests that we still have a tough road ahead of us before Japan is finally forced to her knees.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Republican Principles

According to many progrosticators, the future of the Republican Party is brighter for 1943 than at any time during the past 10 years. The chief reason for this forecast of optimism are the Republican gains in Congress in the recent elections and the tough sledding which the Administration has experienced in its conduct of the war.

This regeneration, whether actual or imagined in the long run, poses the question of the Republican Party's principles and objectives. The New Deal, for better or worse, has stood for certain definite ideas and ideals and has put many of them into being. The Republicans, as a whole, have opposed New Dealers, as a whole, but up to this point the former have had little to do except criticize or modify the policies of the latter. If the Republicans win control of the Government in 1944 they must change from a negative to a positive organization. They have been concrete for the past decade chiefly because they have been fighting concrete issues. Their idealism has been essentially that of the "old days," and because of its extensive use of well-worn cliches and table-banging, it has failed to impress the public.

JACK PREISS.
Washington, Jan. 9.

Pleasure Driving

It is my sincere belief that a larger percentage of the gasoline allowed to holders of "A" cards is put to essential, almost vital, uses than is the "B" or "C" allowance.

As a fairly typical suburbanite I depend upon my small but precious allowance for hauling groceries, drugs, and even coal for my fireplace grate, to bring my daughter, who commutes from Baltimore, from the late bus over a mile away, and to take my wife, who is lame, to church once a week—our nearest approach to pleasure driving. I walk to and from the bus, which I take to work, and am glad to do it.

If there are a few pints of gasoline left at the end of the month, we may visit a sick friend or relative, but such an occasion is rare.

Pleasure driving indeed! My family and I have not driven one mile for pleasure since gas rationing started and, so far as I know, none of my "A" neighbors have done so either. SUBURBANITE.
Chevy Chase, Md., Jan. 6.

"Crackdown"

Mr. Drew Pearson states that "General Johnson invented both the crackdown phrase and the crackdown technique."

The technique was used freely by President (Theodore) Roosevelt, before, during and after his Presidency, though it was sometimes called "using the big stick" then. It has also been used by very many other officials, including Presidents (prominent among whom was one Andrew Jackson), during our own and precedent times.

My father moved his family to Nashville, Tenn., in May of 1885—almost 58 years ago. I found "crackdown" then a common expression among the youthful citizens with whom I at times foregathered. Father lived in the South except for two short intervals until 1897, and from North Carolina to Texas, and I found "crackdown" to be a popular and common folk expression (of the milder sort) in all these regions. During later years military service and personal choice have taken me from Florida to Arizona to Montana, Minnesota, Indiana and West Virginia, omitting only Wyoming and South Dakota among the States thus circumscribed; and covering, in time, the period of 1903-38, and in all these regions and times I found the expression. I think we will have to agree that General Johnson was merely using his mother-tongue, not inventing expression.

G. W. EDGERLY.
Washington, Jan. 2.

Dr. Carver

The death of the famous Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., which removes a great and valuable man from the world scene suggests the words of the psalmist, who would have said to him: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

One synthesis of Dr. Carver's, the making of milk from peanuts, aided in feeding Belgian children after World War I. Accounts of the work of Dr. Carver in scientific textbooks will inspire many young minds.

A way of life based on Dr. Carver's economic philosophy of plenty would eliminate poverty and greed and make possible more complete, healthier, happier and richer lives for all.

HELEN E. CHISHOLM.
Saybrook, Conn., Jan. 6.

The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips

Motoring For Pleasure

Cop.—Pull over to the side of the road.

Autoist—What for? I'm not speeding.

Cop—You were doing nearly 30 miles an hour. Pull over.

Autoist (pulling over)—Listen, officer, I observe all the laws and regulations.

Cop—Except the only one that counts.

Autoist—What's that?

Cop—The one that says you shouldn't even be out in an automobile for pleasure.

Autoist—With all the troubles they've been having how can any autoist be accused of driving for pleasure?

Cop—Never mind the argument. It's my job to question any autoist on the road. Are you driving on necessary business or not?

Autoist—I thought so, but your appearance has raised serious doubts in my mind.

Cop—You look to me like a feller who might be driving to a movie.

Autoist—I wouldn't drive to a movie today on a bet.

Cop—Why not?

Autoist—Last night my wife made me sit through a double feature.

Cop—You wouldn't be driving to a race track by any chance?

Autoist—No; the only autoists in that category are driving BACK.

Cop—Maybe you're driving to some other place of amusement.

Autoist—Nonsense. I'm so depressed nothing amuses me any more. Even the conflicting gasoline announcements have ceased to be funny.

* * * * *

Cop—We ain't getting anywhere.

Autoist—You're telling me.

Cop—Let's get down to facts. For what purpose are you driving this buggy?

Autoist (stalling)—I'm on my way to the drugstore for some medicine.

Cop—What kind of medicine?

Autoist—It's for a bad nervous condition.

Cop—How long have you had it?

Autoist—Ever since you began asking questions.

Cop—Come on, now; let's have the truth. Where are you going?

Autoist (thinking fast)—Well, er, I'm on my way to have my tires inspected as required by law.

Cop—That's out now.

Autoist—What will become of those thousands of inspectors?

Cop—They'll have to check 'em by phone. Quit dodging, mister. Give me one good reason for being out in an auto.

Autoist—Well, I'll tell you, officer. It's like this . . . I'm on my way to the cigar store for a cigar. Isn't that essential driving?

Cop—Only if some member of the ration board owns the cigar store.

* * * *

Autoist—You're making this hard for me.

Cop—Duty is duty. Now listen, have you any good reason for driving today or not?

Autoist (who never stops trying)—I've just thought of one.

Cop—Out with it.

Autoist—I'm on my way to tow in a man who's stalled on the road.

Cop—Yeah. Who is he?

Autoist—The chairman of my gasoline rationing board.

Cop (getting back on his bike)—That does it!

Forward Lookers

A wise old droop
Was Chester Lowe;
He sold his car
Two years ago!

If you're out in an auto today the burden of proof that you should not have your gas card revoked is on you, should a policeman hold you up. Elmer Twitchell was stopped this morning and his alibi was that he was driving down to the ration board to see about coupons for getting a horse.

Well, the ban on automobiling certainly gives the last laugh to the fellow who always said the auto hadn't come to stay.

Mr. Henderson was a long time mastering his A-B-C's, judging from his latest conclusions on the misuse of gas cards.

Henderson came in like a lamb but he is going out like a Leon.

"It's hard to think of the fuel oil mess today and realize that this Administration was once accused of 'turning on the heat,'" says Elmer Twitchell.

Charity Wanted

I am an Army wife, married to a brigadier general who is serving far from home. I have an aged mother, a chronic invalid son, and absolutely no domestic help, nor can I get any at any price. I am not strong myself, yet I wash, iron, cook and clean house for my family of five. While buying a warm bed-jacket for my mother, I was accosted in a Washington department store by a belligerent-looking woman, who asked: "Just how do you justify buying such a vain garment as that when the Government is at war? We have no business buying wool for civilian use and you ought to be ashamed of yourself." My belligerent friend had on an expensive and modish tweed suit at the time.

Isn't it about time for everyone to mind his own business? With rationing, bond buying, shortages to be solved, morale to be maintained both in our homes and for our troops, haven't we enough to do? No one knows all the conditions of another's life. Can't we be charitable enough to trust that each is doing what he can until it is proved that he is not?

ARMY WIFE.
Washington, Dec. 30.

Wartime Washington

By Merlo Pusey

On Modernizing Congress

CONGRESS has gotten off to a good start. Its leaders have declared their independence of bureaucratic control, while pledging wholehearted support for the war. President Roosevelt has taken note of the new spirit in Congress and skillfully adjusted his own attitude. His message on the state of the Union was a bid for cooperation and not an outline of "must" legislation. Congress is once more recognized as the chief policy-making branch of the Government.

PUSEY

Unquestionably, then, Congress has the will to regain the prestige it has lost during the last decade. It also has the opportunity. This might be regarded as assurance that a new era in congressional history is about to open. Another question ought to be asked, however, before any such assumption is made. Does Congress have the machinery it needs to make itself the fountain of policy for a Nation engaged in global war? The answer must be an emphatic "No."

Instead of organizing itself for the gigantic task it is assuming, Congress is going through the routine practice of filling committee vacancies. Dozens of able students of government have pointed out that the existing committee system is utterly unequal to the demands of wartime. To rely upon the traditional standing committees in the present emergency is as indefensible as using crates of 1918 vintage to fight modern bombers.

THERE WILL be vital war legislation to pass. Congress is expected to appropraite the inconceivable sum of more than a hundred billion dollars. Staggering new taxe must be levied. A new Social Security System is envisaged. The high-blood pressure of our economy will need close attention to prevent an internal crisis. Demands for legislation for the control of civilian labor will have to be faced. And behind all these problems looms the still greater dilemma of the postwar world.

How can Congress hope to meet these formidable challenges with its puny system of standing committees headed by any demagogue, misfit, or statesman that the seniority rule happens to turn up? Some of the regular committees are powerful agencies directed by our most able and experienced legislators. But it is well known that others are controlled by incompetents. And as a whole they suffer from a lack of unified direction that may be paralyzing in wartime. Waste motion, delay, and want of clear-cut leadership in any field of legislation are the inevitable consequences.

Some excellent advice has come from Capitol Hill as to the unification of agencies controlling our wartime economy. But these plans for unity are made by groups that are themselves scattered and divided. The Tolan Committee, the Truman Committee and the Pepper subcommittee are working along much the same lines. But they have held separate hearings. They have put out separate reports, with slightly varying conclusions. Instead of strong, unified sponsorship of a clear-cut line of action, their fire is scattered and ineffective.

We don't need to assume that the enactment of legislation is comparable to fighting a battle to see the danger in this looseness of organization on Capitol Hill. The fact is that Congress has not been well organized for either peacetime or wartime service. Some of its more alert members have been trying for years to modernize the methods by which its work is done. Now such modernization seems to be imperative.

IN EFFECT, the President has dumped the problem of new social security legislation into the lap of Congress. But if the routine procedure is followed, the Senate and House will probably find themselves writing into law a plan advanced by executive officials whom they are denouncing as bureaucrats. The reason for that probability is simple. The "bureaucrats," with the aid of long study and expert advice, are likely to produce a better plan than anything Congress could devise with its present obsolete legislative machinery.

Here, here, is an opportunity for the Senate and House to set up a major joint committee and take over the whole problem of shaping up new social security legislation. That joint committee would hire experts of its own, while taking full advantage of all the data and advice offered by executive agencies. When the report of such a committee came forth, it would carry prestige that no routine committee report could ever attain. No doubt both Senate and House would be favorably disposed toward the legislation proposed because it would be a product of the legislative branch.

Why shouldn't the problem of new taxes be worked out in the same way? In this case the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation would serve as a fulcrum for the united effort. Common sense suggests, too, that the best brains in Congress ought to be tackling that hundred-billion-dollar budget around a single table, with the best expert assistance that can be attained.

WE HAVE HEARD a lot of foolish protests against a committee on war legislation because the Committee on the Conduct of the War in Lincoln's day ran amuck. As a critic of inefficiency and indecision, that Civil War Committee rendered valuable service. But the radicals directing it didn't know where to stop. They tried to horn in on the functions of the Commander in Chief. So most of the odium which clings to the committee is probably deserved. The point is, however, that what happened 80 years ago has no bearing on the desirability of creating a committee of the ablest leaders in Congress to sponsor and direct war legislation in the present emergency. The danger of any encroachment upon the functions of the present Commander in Chief is remote, and the need for legislative leadership in working out wartime policies is great.

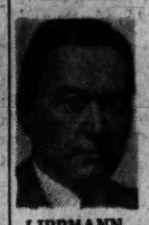
Why does Congress hesitate to put its own house in order? It has clamored for conversion of industry, labor, and various governmental agencies to a wartime footing. Conversion of Congress itself has now become its first responsibility. It would be tragic indeed if the will of Congress to reestablish itself as the policy-maker for this great democracy should be thwarted for want of flexible machinery through which it can work effectively in wartime.

Today And Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

First Things First

THE CONTROVERSY over priorities for the synthetic rubber plants seems headed for the White House. Unless the answer is more self-evident than it now seems likely to be, would it not be desirable to reconvene the Baruch Committee and ask it for an advisory opinion?



LIPPMANN

There are, it seems to me, good reasons for doing this. The controversy has arisen because much the same kind of mechanical equipment, of which there is a short supply, is needed for the rubber plants, for the high octane gas plants needed for combat aviation, and for the escort vessels which the Navy uses to fight submarines.

NO ONE will deny that the Navy escort program is of absolutely first importance in the year 1943. No one who knows a little of the history of that program will have any doubt that come what may, the construction of these indispensable ships must not be interfered with again as it has been in the past.

Nor will anyone deny that high octane gas, which is now used solely for aircraft in battle and no longer for training, is of equal importance. Our military prospects for 1943 in all theaters of war are based first of all upon the conquest of the air.

But when we come to rubber, though no one will underestimate its vital importance, the position is not so absolutely clear as it is in regard to the escort vessels and the high octane gas. It is not so clear because it is by no means certain that we have reached the limit of our power to conserve the existing supply of rubber.

IT MAY be that Mr. Jeffers has done all that can safely be done to make the existing supply last a few months longer—the few months of the danger period which would come if he doesn't get the absolutely highest priorities for his whole synthetic program. All that the ordinary lay observer can say is that the appearances are against him, and that the civilians do not seem to be conserving rubber as strictly as they could. A matter of this sort should not, however, be judged by mere impressions, and a judgment by the Baruch Committee would, therefore, be very useful.

It would be useful to know from them whether existing tires could not be conserved still more if throughout the country pleasure driving were prohibited for a few months—say all Sunday driving and all driving after 8 o'clock in the evening except, of course, for war workers, doctors, and those specially designated as doing indispensable services. It would be useful to know whether further savings could not be had by strict rationing of tires for commercial vehicles, and by expedients which compelled them to get along with poorer quality tires. Certainly it is not on its face convincing for Mr. Jeffers to assume that escort vessels and combat aviation must be cut down because no further measures are possible to conserve rubber. If that contention is correct, it should be supported by the Baruch Committee. And if it is not supported by the Baruch Committee, then the contention should not be advanced.

THIS CONTROVERSY gives added point to the argument that the Navy would gain much by carrying on its war against the submarine through a more distinctive organization — through some kind of division or corps within the Navy which had its own known leader and responsible advocates. There is no more critical phase of the war than the fight against the German submarines. In the coming months it is the general expectation that the submarine will make a fierce effort to break down our supply lines to Africa, and it is no secret that the Navy's escort vessels, on which it relies principally, have been delayed because other things have been pushed ahead of them.

If things go poorly in the next months, as they may, and the highest hopes of our offensive are disappointed because the shipping is not sufficient, the Navy will suffer for it. And one of the reasons it will suffer will be that it has waged the war against the submarine silently and anonymously, and in consequence has not had the kind of support it needed when its program came into conflict with other programs. The time has come when the Navy ought to become as aggressive publicly for its rights and its needs in fighting the submarine as the Air Corps is in fighting for its planes and its high octane gas. This is not likely to happen until somebody, as clearly identified in the public mind as any of our other commanders — as Eisenhower, MacArthur, Halsey, Nimitz, Arnold, Spaatz—is made the commander of the submarine war.

HOW MANY people in the United States today know anything about Vice Admiral Edwards, or have any notion of his tremendous burdens?

Epidemic Feared in Black Market Meat Threat

By the Associated Press

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A U. S. Department of Agriculture official asserted today in a letter to the Buffalo Evening News that "a serious health menace and possibly an epidemic" may result from widespread "black marketing" of meat in western New York.

Carl H. Neu, associate marketing specialist in charge of the agricultural marketing administration in Cleveland, told in the letter of finding five "bootleg killing" operations in a brief investigatory trip to the Batavia area last week.

Neu said the "black market" operations are characterized by unsanitary slaughtering, lack of inspection, inadequate refrigeration and transporting and handling of meat "in dirty trucks . . . by men who violate all rules of sanitation."

Present meat shortages in cities are caused mostly, Neu asserted, "by the fact that thousands of mushroom slaughter houses have sprung up in barns, garages, basements and even in the open fields under the limb of a big tree. . . . Establishing the 'black market' which must be dealt with immediately and firmly."

He said "black market" operators pay from 1 to 3 cents a pound more to the illegal slaughterers than is paid in the legitimate market, thus hampering packers who abide by OPA regulations.

Neu, who said he selected the Batavia area for his investigation at random and made the trip in company with an official United States meat grader and an OPA investigator, added that his findings would be turned over to the OPA.

Off The Record

By Ed Reed

"How should I know what part of a horse corresponds to a radiator?"

Byrnes to Present Roosevelt Views To Farmers Today

The Agriculture Department announced yesterday that James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, would present President Roosevelt's message to farmers on Farm Mobilization Day today.

The message, originally scheduled to be delivered personally by the President, will be broadcast between 4 and 4:30 p. m., E. W. T.

The program will emphasize the importance of food in a world at war and the reliance of the United Nations on American farmers.

Leaders of the United Nations will speak from England and Washington. An American farmer and a farm woman will be heard from Chicago.

London Tan

MARK CROSS CAPESKIN GLOVES

Exceptionally fine quality, soft Capeskin Leather Gloves, whip-stitch sewn, with sewn-in Chamois lining . . the kind of superfine Leather Goods you'd expect from Mark Cross. Sizes 8 to 10.

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Sell odd pieces of furniture with Post Classified Ads. Call an Ad-Writer at NAtional 4200.

Little Business Facing Tough Year, New York Parley Told

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 11.—Small businessmen "will put up a game fight but probably will get hurt in 1943," Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, said today at the opening of the group's thirty-second national convention.

Hahn described the position of the larger businesses of the country as stronger because they were able to hire specialists to handle the abstract problems of a wartime economy.

In an interview, Hahn cited the six major problems facing retailers of dry goods as follows.

1. The developing shortage of goods.

2. The squeeze of price ceilings.

3. The "sheer inability" of business to understand and comply with all Government regulations.

4. Shortage of personnel.

5. Heavy taxation which prohibits the setting up of reserves for emergencies.

6. Government "theorists" who say many businessmen are operating nonessential enterprises.

"Many business leaders feel that OPA price ceilings have a tendency to drive prices down rather than adjust the business structure," Hahn said. "And most of them feel the full squeeze of price fixing has not been felt yet.

"It is essential that Government regulations should be couched in language that is easily understandable. Otherwise the whole regulatory program will fall into public contempt."

Dr. Lewis H. Haney, professor of economics at New York University, told buyers that "the virtual dismissal of Leon Henderson as head of OPA marks the practical abandonment of the attempt to fight inflation by sitting on the safety valve."

"With the departure of Henderson," predicted Haney, "the policy of fixing prices of thousands of finished goods will pass, and with it will go the policy of spending our money to subsidize producers who are squeezed between price ceilings and the rising costs of production."

Dr. David R. Craig, president of the American Retail Association, said the 1,770,000 retail stores of the country are faced with a major problem in cooperating with the Government's many wartime drives.

He said no method had yet been devised to transport, mount and display the millions of posters advertising campaigns which pour forth from the Office of War Information each day.

Parent-Teacher Unit To Hear Talk on Music

East Bethesda School's Parent-Teacher Association will hold its first meeting of the new year tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at the south building of the school. Mrs. Laura P. McCarteney, teacher and authority on books on music for nurseries and primary schools, will speak on musical education.

TUTORING

Private tutoring for those preparing for special examinations and for those making up back work: English, geography, mathematics, history, economics; also language instruction, including Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Russian, etc. Experienced teachers. Phone Michigan 0484.

Jeaff's

Bow tie black or brown calfskin stitched in white 8.95

Our exclusive "Congressionals." Shoe Salon—4th floor.

"I never saw the likes of it!"

YES, Bill has been guarding that crossing for a good many years now... and never before has he seen the likes of the transportation job the Southern Railway is doing today.

You see, when America declared war, the men and women of the Southern knew that they would be up against the biggest, most important job they had ever tackled.

They know now that millions of fighting men are counting on them to keep enormous quantities of war goods rolling.

They know now that Uncle Sam is depending on them to move troops by the millions... swiftly, safely, at a moment's notice.

They know now that gas-and-tire-rationed civilians are looking to them to handle essential civilian travel and the transportation of civilian necessities.

It's a big, tough job... chock-full of headaches and heartaches. But the Southern's men and women are *getting it done!*

That's why full-packed trains are rumbling by Bill's post at the crossing in an endless procession... carrying freight and passengers in a volume that amazes even railroaders.

What's more, the trains that are heavy with war traffic today will keep on rolling after Victory is won. For then the Southern Railway will be serving a *new* and a greater South... a busy, prosperous Southland.

And Bill will still be saying, "I never saw the likes of it!"

President

SOUTHERN
RAILWAY SYSTEM

Yankees to Train at Asbury Park High School

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

G. U. Halts Quantico, 54-52; G. W. Beats Duke

We Give You Ch. Jai Son Fu

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

A trophy at the fifty-first specialty show of the Pekingese Club of America holds Champion Jai Son Fu of Orchard Hill, the pride and joy of Mrs. Richard S. Quigley of Lock Haven, Pa. Pretty, isn't he?

Yanks Select Asbury High as Spring Camp

Seashore Resort Site 10 Per Cent Warmer Than N. Y.; Squad Reports Middle of March

By the United Press

New York, Jan. 11.—The New York Yankees, champions of the American League, announced tonight that they would do their spring training at the Asbury Park, (N. J.) High School—only 65 miles from New York City.

The Yankees, deposed as world champions by the St. Louis Cardinals last fall, thus became the seventh major league club to complete closer-to-home training plans because of war-time transportation difficulties. They had been scheduled to train as usual at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Asbury Park, a seashore resort, has a climate 10 per cent warmer than New York, President Edward G. Barrow said.

The squad will report "about March 15."

"Asbury Park is an hour and a half ride from New York City," Barrow said. "Manager Joe McCarthy and Chief Scout Paul Krichell went down there Saturday and completed arrangements and I'm sure they will prove satisfactory.

"We will use the Asbury Park High School field. It has concrete seats with a capacity of 7200, and there are showers, lockers and dressing rooms under the stands. There also is a cinder track around the field.

"In case we run into bad weather, there is a large gymnasium at the field with space to warm up five pitchers simultaneously and room for McCarthy to give the whole squad calisthenics," Barrow added. "The field is only seven blocks from our hotel."

The Yankees became the first New York club to complete new trainin garrangements. The Dodgers have been considering Yale University and the University of Rochester. Manager Mel Ott of the Giants, said his club was considering Lakewood, N. J., a Giant camp in the 90's. Both were expected to make announcements later this week.

Chicago's Reverse Quintet Drops 26th Straight

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—The University of Chicago cagers stayed on the beaten path tonight, dropping their twenty-sixth consecutive game as Camp Grant ran up a 48-to-26 victory.

Closest the "reverse boys" came to catching the soldiers was midway in the first half when they were behind 15-13. But failure to control rebound traffic left the Maroons in the red, 22-15 at halftime.

A total of 25 players saw action during the game, with Chicago using 13.

Dartmouth Rallies For 50-32 Edge

Detroit, Jan. 11 (AP).—Dartmouth spotted Wayne University a 21 to 16 lead at halftime and then came back strong in the second half to post a 50 to 32 victory in an intersectional basketball game here tonight.

With Bill Van Vleck and Cliff Mobley setting the pace in the first half, Wayne had things its own way. But in the second half a forward named Bob Myers dampened the Tartars' hopes.

Myers connected for nine field goals and a pair of free throws for 20 points and top scoring honors. Jim Olsen, a 6-foot 5-inch sharpshooter, aided the Big Green in its late surge. He collected 13 points, using his height to good advantage under the basket.

Sports Banned At 6 Colleges In Louisiana

By the Associated Press

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 11.—Louisiana's State board of education today placed a wartime ban on intercollegiate athletics at six State colleges in a resolution recommending that coaching staffs devote all their energies to well-balanced physical-education courses.

Under working of the resolution the edict is to remain effective for the duration of the war and until the board grants permission for resumption of intercollegiate sports.

The matter was presented to the board by Director J. E. Gibson of the State education department's division of higher education, who said presidents of four State colleges for white students recommended the move not only because of transportation difficulties but because of need for using athletic staffs for physical-education courses.

The institutions affected are Southwestern Louisiana Institute at Lafayette, Southeastern Louisiana College at Hammond, Louisiana Normal College at Natchitoches, and Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at Ruston, as well as two colleges for Negroes, Southern University and the Negro Normal School. The State University here is governed by its separate board of supervisors and is not affected by the resolution.

The board asked the six colleges to cancel all presently existing athletic contracts if such can be done. Gibson said the schools had relatively few commitments.

Comiskey Wins In 1st Round K.O.

New York, Jan. 11 (U.P.).—Pat Comiskey, 224, Paterson, N. J., knocked out Big Boy Carilli, 208, Hartford, Conn., at 2:36 of the first round of a scheduled 8-round feature bout at the St. Nicholas Arena tonight.

Carilli was floored three times before taking the final count from a roundhouse right.

Harry Serio, 163½, Newark, N. J., outpointed Jerry La Starza, 164½, New York, in the 6-round semifinal.

Hoosiers Trample State Again, 61 to 31

Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 11 (AP).—Indiana University's hurrying Hoosiers almost ran Ohio State out of the fieldhouse tonight as they set a blistering pace to gain their second basketball victory in three nights over the Buckeyes, 61 to 31.

The victory was Indiana's ninth in a row this season without a defeat.

Ohio State gave Indiana a close battle Saturday night before losing, 45 to 37, but they never were in the running tonight after the first 7 minutes.

Dan Kraus' Lay-up Shot Ends Battle

Georgetown Trails By 4 Points With Two Minutes to Go; On Marines' Court

Special Dispatch to The Post

Quantico, Jan. 11.—A hook-shot by Guard Danny Kraus which settled into the cords to the tune of the final gun brought Georgetown University a 54-to-52 triumph over the Quantico Marines here tonight and ended the hosts' winning streak at nine straight.

The Hoyas were four points behind with two minutes to play, but big John Mahnken, the 6-foot-8 center who has played three tough games in the last four nights, although not at his physical best, dropped in a lay-up shot to cut it to 52 to 50, for the Marines.

Little Meigs Reilly, a 5 foot 6, slipped into the corner and arched a field shot to tie the score with less than a minute to go and with seven seconds remaining, a jump ball was called under the Georgetown basket. Kraus grabbed the ball from the jump, dribbled down the floor and made the basket as he was fouled and the gun ended the game. He missed the foul shot after the game was over.

Marines to Lose Four Stars

The Marines were playing their last game with a roster made up of former all-Americans and college stars throughout the Nation as four of their best players leave Quantico on various assignments after Saturday.

Paced by Gene Haldeman and Andy Zimmer, whose play with Creighton and Indiana last year earned them a place in Chicago's All-Star game, the Marines managed to keep ahead of the Hoyas on all but three brief occasions, when the Hoyas took two point leads midway in the first and third periods and at the end of the game.

Quantico was leading, 31-26, at halftime.

Officials Dallas Shirley and Buckey Buscher had a busy night in the rough ball game. Several players drew three fouls early in the game, including Kraus and the Marines' point-making ace from Harvard, Ed Buckley. The latter also drew a technical for arguing with the officials.

Kraus Mostly Warms Bench

Kraus sat out most of the second half on the bench but Coach Elmer Ripley put him back in the game in the closing minutes and the busy guard with the crew hair-cut came through.

Kraus was high point man for the Hoyas with 13, followed by the team's leading scorer, Andy Kostecka, who had 12. Mahnken made 8. Zimmer, Haldeman and Buckley were outstanding for the Marines.

A packed house, the first of the season at Quantico, saw the Hoyas win their eighth game in nine starts, including winning two of three games since Friday with previously unbeaten service teams.

Georgetown	G	FG	F	Quantico	G	FG	P
Kostecka, f	4	4	12	Budolfson, f	3	0	6
Gabbianelli, f	2	2	6	Williams, f	0	0	0
Potolicchio, f	0	0	0	Foster, f	0	1	1
Reilly, f	2	0	4	Closon, f	4	0	8
Mahnken, c	4	0	8	Haupt, f	5	2	12
Hassett, g	4	3	11	Zimmer, c	4	0	8
Kraus, g	5	3	13	Haldeman, g	4	1	9
				Buckley, g	4	0	8
Total	21	12	54	Total	24	4	52

Score at half—Quantico, 31; Georgetown, 26. Referee—Shirley. Umpire—Buscher.

Goedde, Ex-Hoya, Signs Contract With Toledo Club

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Eddie Gilliland of the Toledo Mud Hens announced today the signing of Sylvester (Stretch) Goedde, 6-foot-8½-inch high school boy from Vaughnsville, Ohio. Goedde averaged 18 strikeouts per game in high school and 17 in semipro ranks. He is a southpaw.

Goedde enrolled at Georgetown University in September and was a highly publicized member of the Hoyas' basketball squad. He did not return to school after the Christmas holidays, writing Coach Elmer Ripley that he wanted to devote his entire time to baseball. Goedde mentioned several diamond offers at the time.

Wildcats Rout Michigan, 49 to 32

Evanston, Ill., Jan. 11 (AP).—Northwestern, powered by Otto Graham's 17 points and Capt. Russ Wendland's 14, defeated Michigan, 49-32, tonight in a Big Ten basketball game.

The Wolverines pulled into a lead and hung on until late in the first half when Graham's free toss tied the score 16-all and his quick pivot shot put the Wildcats ahead to stay. Northwestern was in front 21-16 at the interval and soon ballooned the advantage to 37-23 at the outset of the final period on the sharpshooting of Wendland, Graham and Nick Vodick, despite the efforts of Little Dave Strack to keep Michigan in stride.

The tight defense by the Wildcats held the opposition to a minimum of shots and Leo Doyle grabbed point honors for the Wolverines with only four baskets.

Joe Is Ready to Start a New Job

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Joe Cronin (right), manager of the Boston Red Sox, is given a hearty handshake by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons upon his arrival in Honolulu January 8 to take up Red Cross work. Cronin was originally reported going to Great Britain

Blue Devils Beaten by G. W., 66-53

Special Dispatch to The Post

Durham, N. C., Jan. 11.—The George Washington Colonials opened their three-day North Carolina campaign tonight with a victory, defeating Duke University's conference champions, 66 to 53. The Devils trailed throughout after four minutes of play and were never closer than four points to the Colonials during the first half, which ended 30 to 23. In the second half Duke was behind 42 to 28 after five minutes of play, but 10 minutes later had narrowed the breach 51 to 50.

The game was fast, furious, and somewhat ragged in spots. The Colonials were supreme in gaining possession of the ball and taking rebounds. The Devils seemed to suffer from the absence of Bob Gannt, their big center, who has a leg injury.

In the closing minutes, after Duke made its one serious threat of the evening, Myers, Rauch, and Groetzinger scored four fast layups. Rausch then added a free toss and a crip, and Loftis of Duke sank a long one from the floor for the Devils' last counter. Gallagher and Gustafson laid in a pair, and McNary tapped in a rebound to close the scoring.

Attendance: 2500 hikers.

The Colonials meet North Carolina tomorrow night.

Geo. Wash.	G	FG	F	Duke	G	FG	P
Rausch, f	4	5	13	Carver, f	6	7	19
Jackson, f	0	0	0	Seward, f	5	1	11
Gallagher, f	5	2	12	Miller, f	0	0	0
Wagman, f	1	0	2	Steagh, c	1	1	3
Gustafson, c	1	5	7	Larkin, c	3	0	6
McNary, c	1	0	2	Gilbert, c	0	0	0
Myers, g	3	0	6	McGrane, g	0	0	0
Groetzinger, f	4	0	8	Metzler, g	0	0	0
Koniszewski, g	5	2	12	Loftis, g	6	2	14
Reichwein, g	2	0	4	Landesberg, g	0	0	0
Totals	26	14	66	Totals	21	11	53

Score at half—George Washington, 30; Duke, 23. Officials—Knight (Durham Y.), Jamerson (Rice).

Angott's Pilot Asks Champion Be Reinstated

By the Associated Press

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Insisting that Sammy Angott is still the best 135-pounder in the boxing profession, Charles Jones, his manager, said today he had written President Abe J. Greene of the National Boxing Association requesting that the Washington, Pa., lightweight be reinstated as world champion.

Jones said he took the action after noting that the N. B. A., in its quarterly ratings, listed the lightweight title as vacant.

He pointed out that Angott won his crown in the ring and should lose it the same way and that "Slammin' Sam" has not been beaten as a lightweight since winning the title.

Jones said he had been advised by Angott that his injured hands have completely healed after 15 weeks of rest and treatment and have been okehed by his physician. He expects to begin training immediately and says he will be ready to meet any outstanding contender should the N. B. A. recognize his title claim, Jones added.

Uncle Sam Calls Clayton Heafner

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 11 (AP).—Clayton Heafner, the golf pro, said here today he had been ordered to report for induction into the Army January 20. He has not been informed yet where he will report.

Scores

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Georgetown, 54; Quantico Marines, 52.
George Washington, 66; Duke, 53.
W. Va. Tech, 53; Rio Grande, 37.
Illinois, 53; Wisconsin, 40.
Hope, 50; Albion, 29.
Indiana, 61; Ohio State, 31.
Northwestern, 49; Michigan, 32.
Dartmouth, 50; Wayne, 32.
Kent State, 64; Ashland, 29.
S. Carolina, 43; Wake Forest, 24.
L. S. U., 53; Alabama, 29.
Marquette, 41; Michigan State, 32.
Iowa, 48; Minnesota, 41.
Fort Monmouth, 53; Mitchell Field, 42.
Geneva, 48; Bethany, 37.
Lawrence, 70; Elson, 44.
Camp Grant, 48; Chicago, 26.
T. C. U., 37; Rice, 23.
Millikin, 43; St. Ambrose, 40.
Bucknell, 39; Susquehanna, 25.
Texas Tech, 53; Hardin-Simmons, 30.
Vanderbilt, 54; Ala. Poly, 39.
Drake, 51; Iowa State Navy, 23.
Toledo, 47; Marshall, 41.

Komar Wins Decision Over Parks at Arena

Crowd of 1600 Sees Scrap; Winner Discards Slugging Tactics to Gain Close Verdict

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

Buddy Komar, 182, McKeesport, Pa., heavyweight, with a knockout potion in either hand, shelved his slugging prowess last night at Turner's Arena in favor of a flicking left hand that picked out an eight-round decision over Georgie Parks, 183, Washington Negro.

A crowd of 1638 came by every method except automobile it seemed and paid a satisfying $1726.50 into Joe Turner's coffers. But it came expecting to see either Komer or Parks hit the floor for keeps.

Instead, the two heavyweights went at it like a couple of featherweights, content to bounce around and box rather than try to slip over the dreamland punch. Each showed ample respect for the slugging ability of the other. And it was in the stabbing left department that Buddy excelled.

A Close Decision

But Parks wasn't beaten by much. In fact, many ringsiders thought the Negro boy won. Referee Eddie LaFond voted for Parks, but Judges Jimmy Sullivan and Frank Schuyler voted for the Pennsylvanian.

Except in the third, fifth and seventh rounds, Komar was in command. In the third, George landed several hard punches that earned him the round. In the fifth, he had Buddy in bad shape, cutting Buddy slightly, but Komar weathered the storm and came back strong. In the seventh, Georgie connected with a series of uppercuts, but Buddy shook them off and continued sticking with his left that, as the fight progressed, was more and more evident would win for him if a decision was reached instead of a kayo.

As a slugging match it was a distinct disappointment, but as a boxing match, it was pretty fast for a heavyweight affair.

Lewis Stops Miller

Stoney Lewis, 165, the You Street Fusileer with the pork-pie hat complex, scored a technical kayo over Taylor Miller, 165, Fort Meade soldier, in their return scrap listed for eight rounds. Referee La Fond stopped the bout in 1:35 of the seventh.

Last time these two met, two weeks ago, they battled to a six-round draw. But Stoney started out determined not to have it happen again. He staggered the soldier in the first with a barrage of rights and lefts and had the serviceman in bad shape, but Taylor rallied. From then on until the fateful seventh it was pretty even, but then Stoney uncorked a short chopping right that caught Taylor flush on the chin and he went down for nine. He got up all right, but was battered all over the ring before LaFond literally

See FIGHTS, Page 13, Column 6.

D.C. Golf Clubs Decide to Cut Activities

In meeting of the board of governors of Manor and Congressional Clubs last night it was decided to close the Manor clubhouse until April 1 but leave the golf course open while Congressional announced curtailment to a minimum of several departments of the club.

The board also met at Chevy Chase but in routine session and the driving ban was not discussed to any extent.

Manor's board reelected the 1942 slate of W. L. Jones, president; Ralph D. Pittman, vice president; Everett Wilson, secretary, and George Quirk, treasurer. New members to the board are Ira L. Ewers, E. P. Norris, W. A. Covert, A. M. Bouic and H. L. Simcoe.

Manor officials decided on a temporary reduction of dues. All social functions will be out until after April 1 unless future developments make them possible. The 27-hole golf course will remain open for play.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, retired, president of Congressional, released a statement on the result of the board meeting.

The statement: "The board of governors of Congressional Country Club, Inc., met this evening and decided to curtail to a minimum the activities of several departments of the club. It was decided to take up immediately with its members a plan to meet the situation made necessary by the curtailment of gasoline.

The board feels that it is its patriotic duty to do everything possible to cooperate with the Government in its war efforts and feels the members of C. C. C. would desire the board to take this action. The board is favorable, if the club property is needed by the Government, to lease same to such purposes as the Government seems desirable.

For the purpose of developing this further and to take additional steps to determine what additional steps should be taken the board adjourned and will meet a week from this date for further action."

Dallas Boys in Services Are Well Informed in Sports

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Jan. 11.—"The Bulldog Bull" covers a world of territory—and you can take that literally.

It's a monthly paper published by O. S. Castlen and it comes straight from the corner drug store, where sportdom's greatest moments are lived again and again.

Castlen's place long has been the scene of jam sessions over the prospects of North Dallas in the year's big game—and other sports items of interest to the community.

So, with many former Dallas boys in the service, the rotund Castlen devised a method to get all the latest dope to Jim and Joe.

The paper has a circulation of only a few hundred but it covers the world—service camps from Maine to California, in England, Iceland, North Africa, Alaska and other points east, west, south and north.

A letter to the editor is the price of subscription. The star reporter is Clerk Lometa Moore, who writes news between making chocolate malteds and selling tooth brushes.

Sometimes present North Dallas athletes drop in to write an item or two. But subscribers don't have to be athletes—just former North Dallas students.

Castlen, who annually throws a banquet for the football squad and coaches, started publishing the paper when his correspondence with former students grew so large he didn't have time to answer all the letters personally.

"Sure it's expensive," he says, "but I get enough kick out of it to make it worthwhile."

On the Line

With CONSIDINE

New York, Jan. 11.—When Gen. Douglas MacArthur named Lieut. Gen. R. L. Eichelberger as the American officer largely responsible for the success of the Buna drive, it was a well-deserved tribute from one sports-minded former superintendent of West Point to another.

CONSIDINE

MacArthur was named superintendent of the Military Academy shortly after the close of World War I. He found it in bad circumstances. There would never be another war, Congress reasoned, and, therefore, it was time to deflate West Point. Officers who came up from the ranks with the aid of short officer-training courses were just as good, Congress said.

In addition, dissension at the Academy was widespread. Cadets who had been pulled out of school during the war and sent abroad as officers were obliged to return to the Academy and go back to classes. A natural friction rose between the young cadets and the seasoned returning sons, who were distinguished by a band of yellow on their hats. The young cadets called the others "general" or "canary."

In the middle of everything, with MacArthur arguing in Washington with his best purple prose, the so-called old professors' bloc at West Point got on MacArthur's neck and, being well entrenched at the Academy, fought his every plan. The bloc thought he was too attentive to Congress, and when MacArthur agreed with Congress that the West Point course be cut three years, the bloc yelled murder.

MacArthur settled on a 3-year course, realizing that it might be cut to two or less if he remained obstinate, and the wisdom of this strategic retreat was appreciated some time later when the course was restored to four years.

To take the minds of the cadets off their troubles, MacArthur installed at West Point the biggest system of intramural and varsity athletics then known. Under his direction every cadet was pressed into service on some form of athletic team. He demanded that the best coaches be obtained and a typical order to his aide, Capt. (now brigadier general) Louis Hibbs was, "Go out and hire the best damned basketball coach in the country." Hans Lobert was named baseball coach; West Point teams, with a mixture of formerly warring old and young cadets, began to gain respect against the best college varsity teams. And the better they got, and the stronger became intramural program, the sounder West Point became.

By the time General Eichelberger was named superintendent at the Point, in 1939, the athletic fortunes of the Academy had fallen to such a low estate that Eichelberger was alarmed. Just before taking charge he attended a Penn-Army football game in Philadelphia, saw the helpless Army team go down to defeat by a huge score, and that very night he put in a call to Darmouth to talk to Earl "Red" Blaik, successful Dartmouth coach who had been an assistant Army grid coach during the 30's when Army—still filled with the zip imparted by MacArthur—was a respected name in every sport.

Blaik was about to sign a new contract with Darmouth, but Eichelberger isn't a man to be denied. He was born with the same power of speech possessed by MacArthur, though he is perhaps a little blunter. By his sheer personality he moved Blaik's whole Dartmouth staff to West Point.

But his work wasn't done. He demanded results. At a dinner before the Army-Columbia game of 1941 he said, in effect, "Our football team has been disgraceful for a couple of years. It's a reflection on our Army, and I don't plan to stand for it. We've gotten just about the best coach in the world for our boys, and the finest assistants. But I'm promising them this, here and now: If they come up to the Navy game with a record as dismal as the record which last year's team had, by God I'm going to see to it that they're ridden around the field on those Army mules!"

P. S. Blaik has turned in one of the great resuscitation jobs of football annals, and Army athletics in general have kept pace.

The death of Bob Feller's father removes from the sporting scene the proudest parent in sports. The late Mr. Feller had reason to be. He wanted to be a big leaguer himself, but when circumstances steered him into other channels he wanted his son to be. On Bob he lavished all the love and attention of a combination doting parent-baseball fan. He took him to ball games as a very young child, bought him tiny baseball suits, taught him how to throw a ball, sponsored teams which he built around Bob, astutely supervised the kid's gradual progress—and was rewarded beyond all his dreams by the fruition of young Feller into the greatest young pitcher in modern baseball history. Not only that, he saw his son become the best-liked and most modest young player in the game, a credit to the sport and just as much of a credit to his new boss, Uncle Sam.

William Feller must have died a happy man.

Rickey Says Baseball Is Needed for Morale

National Pastime Has Definite Place in War, Dodger Boss Opines, Answering Critics

By Judson Bailey
Associated Press Sports Writer

New York, Jan. 11.—Baseball's only reason for continued existence is for morale, and if it is serving a useful function in this way then no apology is needed, says Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Ruffled by recent contentions from some critics that baseball has not fitted itself into the war program, the veteran major league executive told reporters:

"Baseball either should be, or it shouldn't be. And if it should be, then it doesn't have to be shamefaced or apologetic about the way it is conducting itself.

"The only reason for its continued existence is for morale. That is an overworked term, but I don't know any better way of saying it, and it is exactly the word. Morale. Baseball is a legitimate business and deserves to be considered as such as long as it serves this function of helping to sustain the morale of civilians and servicemen, and the Government agrees that it is useful.

"The only thing involved is transportation and we have taken steps to hold that to a minimum. A schedule of 154 games for no more travel than a 140 games because in either case each club must make three trips into every other city in the league.

Only Day Coaches Needed

"As a matter of fact there seems to be some misunderstanding on the transportation score. Our problem is not Pullmans. The real problem is day coaches.

"When I was in St. Louis recently I got together with some railroad men who told me that they did not believe any railroad would have a bit of trouble handling one Pullman car filled with ball players. They told me that Gertrude Lawrence had just arrived there with her show that called for transporting 80 people and 7 cars of baggage. They said no problem had been created in moving this group and that certainly a car full of ball players attached to regular trains on regular schedules would be easy to handle.

"There aren't enough day coaches to go around though.

"I've seen where some people think it would have been a good gesture for us to have cut our schedule to 140 games. We're not in the field of gestures. We're in the field of action. We've taken the action that is practical."

Today 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Semi-Annual SALE at the YMS

The Savings Event that comes just twice a year . . . Don't fail to check your needs and take advantage of these reductions.

TOPCOATS & O'COATS
Values $32.50 to $85

$28.50 | $33.75
$38.75 | $41.75
$58.75 | $63.75

1 & 2-TROUSER SUITS
Values $32.50 to $75

$26.75 | $29.75
$34.75 | $38.75
$44.75 | $59.75

CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

Young Men's Shop
1310 F STREET

Washington-Lee Opens Season Against Eastern Five Today

'Met' Champs Again Led By Phillips

St. John's and Tech Among Six Games Scheduled Today; Interhigh Roundup

The city's scrambled schoolboy basketball setup will be further complicated today when Washington-Lee High of Arlington, defending metropolitan champion, features the opening of a heavy week's schedule with its first start of the year.

Eastern will bethe Little Generals' first foe, playing host in a 4 o'clock battle. Six other games today launch a program to be wound up with a pair of doubleheaders in the interhigh series Friday and Saturday.

Under a new coach, Ralph Guinther, the Little Generals should have a lot to say about the 1942-43 title. Bob Phillips, named the outstanding player in last year's city tournament, is back in uniform, supported by several veterans. The starting W.-L. line-up will probably include Bob Huff and Eddie Cox at guards, Jack Pearson at center and Billy Earle at the other forward spot.

Johnnies Meet Tech

Also of interest on today's card is a St. John's versus Tech clash at the latter's gymnasium at 4 o'clock. The teams have indicated superiority in their respective circuits—St. John's in Catholic Prep and outside play, and Tech in the public school series—and should put on a thrilling engagement.

On Friday night the interhigh league will be resumed with Anacostia meeting Tech and Wilson taking on Central at Tech gym. Saturday night it will be Roosevelt versus Coolidge and Western versus Eastern at the same site.

Eastern, Tech and Roosevelt figure to emerge with most of the honors on the strength of their play to date. The first two won their only league outings over the past weekend while Roosevelt was proving itself a potent contender in an overtime loss to Tech.

Eastern Surprise

Eastern's rise can be called the highlight of the series. And much of that can be attributed to Coach Dallas Shirley and his assistant, Dave Keppel, who have stepped from officiating roles into the coaching ranks without losing a bit of luster. Their master stroke against Wilson last Friday—uncovering a zone defense when no one knew they had such a thing—rocked the champion Tigers on their heels and paved the way for an easy 32-16 triumph.

Leading the Tide is Guard Fred Seaton, a brilliant ball handler and set shot, and a pair of unstoppable scrappers named Billy Deck and Tommy Wingo. When and if they revert to their man-to-man defense their speed will still keep them high in the standings.

Tech's power hinges on the height of its players, tallest of which are Keith Harder and Hank Pizza, and its excellent passing game. Roosevelt has the same sort of veteran lineup, not quite as much height but a good floor game. Though it will lose Pret Wannan, forward, by graduation in February, it can depend on more than enough points from Charley Howard, Ollie Kennedy and Bunny Citrenbaum.

Others Have Hopes

Of the five other clubs in the 8-team league, Coolidge and Central appear to have the strongest hopes for the crown. The Colts have yet to round into their best form but possess a bumper crop of good players and a fighting spirit. The Central team which squashed Anacostia Friday, under Coach John Williams for the first time, was almost the same wild crew that dreamed its way into last year's title tourney. If its one-handed shots from midcourt drop in it will go far. Otherwise it won't.

Thus Wilson Western and Anacostia are left at the bottom of early ratings. Each could possibly sprint into a contender's spot but on the strength of action so far their chances are slim. Coach Tommy Nolan at Anacostia lacks material as does Coach "Zip" Lehr at Western. The first quintet, howe er, has demonstrated a passing game of sorts while Wilson and Western have shown a liking for one-man, floor-length dribbling and as little team play as possible.

TODAY'S SCHEDULE
Washington-Lee at Eastern, 4 p. m.
St. John's at Tech, 4 p. m.
Central at Bethesda, 8 p. m.
Friends at Woodward, 3:30 p. m.
Anacostia at Gonzaga, 4 p. m.
Blair at Landon, 3:30 p. m.
Dulls at C. U. Frosh, 4 p. m.

Iowa Five Tops Minnesota, 48-41

Iowa City, Ia., Jan. 11 (AP).—A battling team of Iowa Hawkeyes outscored Minnesota 48 to 41 in a hard-fought game played before 6000 fans here tonight.

It evened the series for the Iowans who dropped a a 46 to 45 tiff to the Gophers in their Big Ten opener Saturday night.

Overcoming an early eight-point Gopher lead, the Hawkeyes pulled into a 20 to 17 halftime advantage. Minnesota tied the score four times in the second half but a 13-point Iowa barrage in the closing five minutes clinched matters.

Tommy Chapman, despite a mask protecting his injured nose, dumped in 16 counters to gain high scoring honors. Bill Lind, Minnesota forward, netted 13 points.

Phils' Hurler Joins a Winning Cause

Wide World Photo

Ike Pearson, former Phillie pitcher who is now a private first class at the Marine training station at Parris Island, S. C., prepares to run the bayonet course. Ike is attending an officer's candidate class

Anacostia Scores Over Little Hoyas

After two straight setbacks, the Anacostia High five got back in the victory column yesterday on its home floor when it routed a young Georgetown Prep club, 31-16.

Absent from the losers' line-up was their high scorer, Buddy Spiess, who was ill. Without him the Little Hoyas were never able to get along.

After one quarter the hosts were out front 8-1, and at intermission it was 18-6. Despite a scoreless third period, during which Prep tallied six points, the Indians won easily.

Nat Caponiti led the Indians' basket-making with eight points, two more than were registered by Lanky Elliott Day.

Anacostia.	G	FG	F	Georgetown Prep.	G	FG	F
Goodason, f	0	0	0	Dillan, f	0	1	1
Nelson, f	2	1	5	O'Donnell, f	1	2	4
Kane, f	1	0	2	Price, f	0	0	0
Tinkham, f	0	0	0	Nicolaides, c	2	1	5
Day, c	2	0	0	Hanson, g	1	0	3
Wolfrand, g	0	0	0	Foley, g	1	1	3
Kikis, g	1	0	2	Wills, g	0	1	1
Flaherty, g	1	2	4				
Caponiti, g	4	0	0	Totals	5	6	16
Totals	14	3	21				

Score at half—Anacostia, 18-6. Referee—Gardner.

Marquette Ends Losing Streak, 41 to 32

Milwaukee, Jan. 11 (AP).—Marquette snapped a three game losing streak tonight, defeating Michigan State, 41 to 32, to square the basketball series between the schools at 18 games each.

Fair Grounds

Entries

By the Associated Press

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

*Morning Mist	103	Valdina Disco	119
Steel Gait	106	Quicome	109
Wee Helen	108	*Wapan	111
*Marcella K.	109	Khamela	119
*Sussex	114	*Bus y. Z.	114
Swell Kid	106	*Duke's Pal	108
Crest o' War	119	*Hawke'd Deper	108

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

*Harry Heiman	110	*American Bride	103
*Tide's Dream	112	Lithograph	112
Hurl Hom Hari	122	Sea Gimark	115
*Orange Ray	113	Ballast Reef	127
*Hanid	114	*Bull Whip	113
*Valdina Bishop	115	*Bloodhound	120
*Valdina Host	114	Uncle Walter	121

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $700; allowances; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Powder Puff	121	Miss Militant	108
Alchane	117	Brutus	112
*Pres Double	114	*La Joconde	109
*Cold Crack	116	*Tezon Boy	112
Orenee	113	*Agricole	114
Astimuth	112	*†War Bam	114
*†Reaper's Blade	116		

†Mrs. R. F. Bonner entry.

FOURTH RACE—Two furlongs; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

Sir Berlin	116	Comanche Peak	116
*†Chain Lad	107	Our Advice	113
Wesranoke	116	*Valdina Ranger	106
Bluebird Star	111	*Pi Phi	108
Dog Daze	109	*Tennessee Maid	103
*Chovasco	108	*Slippin' Jim	111
†Burswood	109		

†C. Thompson entry.
†C. Boshamer entry.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1200; allowances; for 3-year-olds.

*Speedy	116	Chipamink	116
*Rosewell	111	*Rickorr Head	111
Okabena	113	*Valdina Foe	111
Bright Remark	116		

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; Lake Charles Handicap; purse, $1500 added; for 4-year-olds and upward.

*Walt a Bit	114	Moon Maiden	110
Shot Put	120	*Vesas Justice	106
Copperman	110	Grampa	110
Columbus Day	112	*Shasburn	109

†Mrs. R. F. Bonner entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

*Broiler	114	Pompton	113
Patrol Scout	113	*Snow Jane	112
*Kelly	106	Allmar	113
*Whistling Dick	117	*Nigaby	108
†Lustrous	106	*Busy Josie	106
*Commencement	106	*Sudden Thought	114
*Ophelia II	103	*Keene Advice	114
*So Fast	108	Alphabow	108
*Victory March	114	*Barnegat	111

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

Uplack	114	*Halcyon Boy	111
*Betty's Bobby	117	Don Mose	116
*Money Bill	117	Ambo	114
*Cisco Miss	108	*Two Fly	108
*Bucket Shop	111	Mad Sweep	116
*Auld Lang Syne	100	Felsun	116
Franco Bazon	113	*Clarion Call II	108
*Evil Spirit	117	*Maleo	106
Prince Derek	113	*My Crest	103

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Pieces of Haight:

Pounds Runs Into Difficulties On Washington's Food Front

Nothing Editor Says He Was Hungry, Proves Easy Mark for Vittles Touts

Marietta Park, D. C.
January 11

Dear Boss:

I have to eat downtown occasionally and I can't digest a broken glass sandwich, so before I get too far along with this letter let me say that Washington's restaurants, lunchrooms and soda fountains are putting up a game battle on the Food Front. Demand is far ahead of supply and customers are easier to find than help, so we will have to remember—This Is War.

HAIGHT

As Expense Account Editor of The Post I have eaten from coast to coast and border to border in addition to munching a bit in Canada and Mexico. I have run into all kinds of food and all sorts of service. I remember Florida steak off one of those highway cattle; half-cooked lobster in Rhode Island; a cold hot tamale in Mexico and a moldy Avodeado pear in California. And I recall that Charles Town waitress to whom I said, "Lady, your beans are burned," and she replied, "Don't be foolish. They aint's my beans."

I never thought that I would run into the World Championship right here in my home town, but I did. In the first place, I allowed one of the boys at the office to tout me. "The secret is not to go out to dinner, too early. Wait a while and the places won't be crowded?" he suggested.

When it comes to vittles, Boss, my stomach is route 16 bus—you know, "Move as far back as you can, please, and let them in." My appetite finally got a head look on me and said: "Come on, Haight. When do we eat?"

I found a table and sat down. Fifteen minutes later I was just sitting. Waitresses passed me, this way and that way. At first I just gave them my "I want some service" look. Then I rattled the change in my pocket to indicate that was better than a mild tipper.

A blonde came into view wiping her hands on her apron and I said, "Say ——." Before I could get any further she replied, "Don't get fresh with me," and kept on going.

For a while I thought I was going to be the first guy to starve to death within a stone's throw of the steam table. I thought about whistling at a waitress, but I did that once in Cumberland and the girl got mad and snapped. "Do I look like a dog?" She did, Boss, but I didn't tell her, if you know what I mean.

I was getting too weak to leave the place unfed, when a waitress finally stopped at my table. She tossed a menu in front of me like a stud poker dealer giving the guy across the table a third king. Then she took up a stance that seemed to say, "Can't you read?"

"How's the small steak?" I asked.

"O. K., but small," she giggled.

"Give me one with some French fried potatoes, sliced tomatoes and coffee," I replied, and please try to make it snappy."

"There's no use of you wasting money getting it a la carte. Why don't you get the steak on the dinner—you get your choice of tomato juice, fruit cup, two vegetables, coffee and dessert," she whispered.

So I let her tout me, too.

Fifteen minutes passed and I had acquired knife, fork, spoon, napkin and glass of water. I was so hungry by this time that I was figuring on making a stainless steel sandwich.

I looked up. My waitress was on the way with a loaded tray. I knew I was going to be tempted to grab that steak right off the tray and wolf it, so I tried to look nonchalant. Well, Boss, she did have food—but it went to the next table.

On the way back to the kitchen she stopped at my table. She was sorry as all get out. No more small steaks. Why not try the chicken potpie on the dinner. She had some herself and it was mighty good. Yes, I would try anything now. She left.

She reappeared, giggled and then informed me that the other girl had just sold the last of the pot pie. She got the menu. How about broiled kingfish? Good brain food, too. Yes, she knew it wasn't Friday, but the fish was fresh. I finally fell for the fish idea, Boss. But I told her: "Bring my tomato juice and some wholewheat bread. At least I can get started."

She disappeared and visions of kingfish danced in my head. I looked up and there she was again.

I tried to beat her to the draw this time. Go on, tell me. No more kingfish. Isn't that it?"

"We've got kingfish, but you will have to take it a la carte. The dinners are supposed to go off the menu at 8:30," she giggled.

"Wait a minute," I shouted. "It's only 8:35. Who said the dinners were off the menu?"

She looked serious for once and replied, "Please don't talk so loud, mister. We already lost two chefs today. I know you were here before 8:30, but the chef—he just won't listen."

I looked her straight in the eye, Boss, and said, "Bring me a slice of watermelon."

"Watermelon ain't in season," she replied.

"I don't know why it wouldn't be," I came back. "I came in this place in January and I've been around for six months."

As ever,

POUNDS HAIGHT.

P. S.—That wasn't Kingfish, Boss. That fish wasn't even a pretender to a throne.

Bindman Picks

FAIR GROUNDS
1—Marcella K., Wapan, Khamela.
2—Harry Heiman, Hurl Hom Hari, Ballast Reef.
3—Powder Puff, War Bam, Free Double.
4—Chovasco, Chain Lady, Dog Daze.
5—Rosewell, Chipamink, Tweedy.
6—Shot Put, Walt a Bit, Columbus Day.
7—Sudden Thought, Barnegat, Keene Advice.
8—Felsun, Betty's Bobby, Auld Lang Syne.
Best bet—SUDDEN THOUGHT.

Post's Consensus at the Fair Grounds

(Compiled from the selections of the Nation's top handicappers)

Late Consensus

First Race	Second Race	Third Race	Fourth Race	Fifth Race	Sixth Race	Seventh Race	Eighth Race
Wapan	Ballast Reef	Free Double	Chovasco	Chipamink	Shot Put	Barnegat	Auld Lang Syne
Heel Call	Lithograph	Powder Puff	Wesranoke	Rosewell	Walt a Bit	Bucket	Betty's Bobby
Khamela	Hanid	Miss Militant	Burswood	Okabena	Moon Maiden	Sudden Thought	Felsun

Best bet—CHIPAMINK.

Bill Bennings Selections

Crest o' War	Uncle Walter	Tezon Boy	Valdina Ranger	Rosewell	Shot Put	Whistling Dick	Halcyon Boy
Russell	Lithograph	Cold Crack	Air World	Tweedy	Walt a Bit	Pompton	Betty's Bobby
Swell Kid	Bloodhound	Orenee	Our Advice	Chipamink	Grampa	Broiler	Don Mose

Best bet—WHISTLING DICK.

Louisville Times (A.P)

Marcella K.	Hurl Hom Hari	Brutus	Valdina Ranger	Chipamink	Columbus Day	Broiler	Betty's Bobby
Khamela	Ballast Reef	War Bam	Chovasco	Rickorr Head	Walt a Bit	Victory March	Felsun
Valdina Disco	Bloodhound	Alchane	Slippin' Jim	Valdina Foe	Consolman	Lustrous	Evil Spirit

Best bet—BETTY'S BOBBY.

Cooperative Meet Rejected At Hialeah

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., Jan. 11.—Hialeah Park today rejected a proposal that horsemen conduct a cooperative race meeting at the track as a means of financing those stranded here by the shutdown of both Miami ovals, which followed the ban on pleasure driving.

President John C. Clark, who conferred with a group about the suggestion attributed to Allen T. Simmons, later declared:

"Mr. Simmons' offer to finance a meeting at Hialeah Park conflicts with our view of the operation of a race meeting.

"Should the Government through the Office of Price Administration lift the restrictions on pleasure driving sufficiently to permit racing the Miami Jockey Club intends to run its meetings regardless of profit or loss.

"The suspension of Hialeah's scheduled meeting was not due to finance but to the express desire on the part of the Government that motor cars not be used for purposes of attending the tracks and other sporting events."

Simmons was reported to have offered to help underwrite a meeting to be conducted as a cooperative enterprise by horsemen here.

Clark said Hialeah is kept in preparation to open within 24 hours should the ban be lifted.

Banquet Trail Puts Weight On Sinkwich

By Romney Wheeler
Associated Press Sports Writer

Atlanta, Jan. 11.—Frankie Sinkwich is on the banquet circuit . . . and if his weight-chart zooms as usual, the Marines can expect the equivalent of twins in March . . . the Hollywood angle intrigues Tom Anderson of the Knoxville Journal, who waits with panting anticipation to see if Frankie's movie build-up will include pictures of him wearing tight sweaters and bathing suits . . . "Tennessee to Continue Football," says a headline . . . which suggests a thought for songpluggers: There'll Always Be a Tennessee Schednle!

Short Thought: Now that pleasure driving is out, Ski-Jumper Torger Tokle is the only one sure of getting back to where he started after an afternoon's recreation.

Hatband Jottings: If many more horses are shipped from Florida to New Orleans for winter racing, arrangements for stable space will have to be handled by hotel clerks especially imported for the job from Washington . . . Add capsule reporting: "The day was overcast, but race-trackers weren't." (Everett Clay in the Miami Herald) . . . Joe Engel, president of the Chattanooga Lookouts, won't disappoint his boys . . . "We gotta take them South," he says. . . . "We'll probably train at Rossville." (Just over the Georgia line). . . . Comes now Gil Bouley, Boston College's big tackle, who swears that Orange Bowl safety wasn't due to a fumble. . . . It was a play in which signals missed, he says, where the center was to roll the ball on the ground to fool Alabama, with Connolly picking it up and passing to an end. . . . Connolly was late, and Alabama got two points.

Late mail: Credit Lieut. Ted Mann, now public relations officer at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, with this one from his days at Duke . . . It was the Duke-Colgate game of 1938—a season when Tony Ruffa was being used to kick extra points . . . Tony converted after Duke's first touchdown, then lined up for the kickoff . . . the extra point placement had soared end-over-end 50 yards into the concrete stands, but his kickoff bobbled scarcely 15 yards . . . when he returned to the bench, Coach Wallace Wade asked what was the matter . . . "Coach," said Ruffa, who had spent 20 seconds in actual play . . . "I just got tired."

Something New on the Detroit Courts

Associated Press Photo

Basketball on roller skates is the sport recently tried by coeds at the University of Detroit. As you can see, skill on the skates is as necessary as with the ball

Chicago Race Tracks Plan On Merger

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP).—Officials of Chicago's five horse racing tracks, having formed the Illinois Turf Association to pool ideas on averting a shutdown of racing in event the ban on pleasure driving spreads to the Midwest, met today to study two plans for relieving the transportation load.

The "lend-lease" plan would have the Hawthorne track, accessible from elevated and streetcar lines, rent out to the outlying plants of Arlington Park, Washington Park and Lincoln Fields. The meetings of these three tracks would be run on schedule this season—only on the Hawthorne track.

The other plan would have Lincoln Fields, Arlington, Washington and Hawthorne cooperating in a single long-term session at Hawthorne from May 17 to October 16. The fifth track, Sportsman's Park, is next door to Hawthorne but is only a half mile oval.

The "merger" plan of the four outfits would combine their individual advantages—the organizing skill and experience of Col. Matt Winn, head of Lincoln Fields and famous as the impresario of the Kentucky Derby; the big financial resources and glittering stake array of Washington and Arlington, and the accessibility of Hawthorne.

"The turf association is determined to aid in every possible way in helping the Government in its drive to save gas and rubber," said Benjamin F. Lindheimer, executive director of Washington and Arlington. "We want to bring high-class racing to Chicago and at the same time present the sport at tracks fed by transportation which will in no way conflict with the ODT conservation program."

Komar Outpoints Georgie Parks

FIGHTS, from Page 12.

crawled up Stoney's back to pull him off the helpless Miller.

Kid Alexander, 121, Washington, reversed his previous six-round defeat at the hands of Billy Reed, 126, of Indianapolis, scoring a clean cut eight-round verdict over the former Golden Glove titlist.

From the first bell to the last, Alexander left no doubt as to his superiority. He did all the leading and landed virtually every hard blow. He was hoping for a kayo in the late rounds and was swinging for it, but Reed just wasn't to be had by that method.

Jimmy McAllister, 137, of Baltimore, got up off the floor after a first-round knockdown to take the decision from Roscoe Perry, 141, of Washington in one of the sixes, and Tuffy Cummings, 140, of the Royal British Navy, outslugged Jerry Kiger, 140½, of Pittsburgh, in another six.

Bill Bennings

At the Post

Fair Grounds

Dear Al:

I received a letter from a friend in Miami yesterday and he paints a picture of the plight of horsemen and natives since the ban of pleasure driving closed Tropical Park and caused the canceling of the Hialeah Park meeting. He says rooming houses and apartments have come down 50 per cent; that mutuel employes and their wives are stranded as well as horsemen, exercise boys, grooms, etc. Twelve horses have been given away at Tropical because their owners were too broke to feed or ship them. He says horsemen are mad at Hialeah Park for not attempting to race. They offered to run horses for $300 purses. Some owners with money were willing to race out the Tropical meeting for nothing, he writes. Getting to New Orleans is the objective of everybody. Those with cars are trying to get the gas for the trip. There are plenty of riders, but most of them want to hitch hike. Some are trying to get jobs, but there is little work in Miami with the usual winter crowd absent. Among those stranded in Florida are a number of touts. However, there's plenty of time for them to walk from Florida to Maryland before April 1. Tough break for everybody concerned, but we have a war to win. After all it's better to be broke in Florida than to be bombed in London. With the exception of California, it was racing as usual last year in this country. We all saw the handwriting on the wall. Changes just had to be made and they stayed away a whole longer than the average horseman or horse fan expected. We will just have to make the most of it and, right now, the most isn't much, according to the word from Florida.

BILL.

Hammerin' Hank's Tonsils Force 2 Postponements

Los Angeles, Jan. 11 (AP).—Henry Armstrong's pugilistic comeback campaign received a setback today when his physician, Dr. A. A. Foster, said he would have to postpone the fights he had scheduled in Philadelphia and New York with Al Tribuani and Beau Jack.

George Moore, Hammerin' Hank's manager, said surgeons refused to perform a tonsilectomy on the Negro lightweight today. They said the tonsils were inflamed and that the operation would have to wait several days. They also told Moore that Armstrong would have to rest from two to three weeks after the operation.

"It's hard to say just when Henry will be ready to resume fighting," Moore explained, "but I should say his program has been set back about two months at least."

Armstrong has won 14 of 15 fights in his campaign to regain the lightweight title, one of the three he held simultaneously.

Illinois Wins Before 14,000

By the Associated Press

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—Illinois' whiz kids were red hot again tonight as they walloped a game but tired Wisconsin basketball team, 52-40, in a rough, fast game before a sellout crowd of 14,000.

Starting at a furious pace, the defending champion Illini ran up 11 points before the outclassed Badgers located the hoop for the first time. Wisconsin rallied briefly for a few minutes, but trailed at the half, 28 to 24.

When play resumed Wisconsin's Johnny Kotz made it 28 to 26, but Coach Doug Mills' five turned on the pressure again and kept at least a 6-point margin between the teams the rest of the game.

The Illinois cagers capped a smooth-passing attack with remarkable shooting from difficult angles to hang up their second straight Big Ten victory. The loss gave Wisconsin a .500 rating in two games.

Rassle Line-up Is Completed for Tomorrow Night

The complete card for tomorrow night's wrestling show at Turner's Arena was rounded out yesterday, and the list shows one new face.

The newcomer is Tom George of Milwaukee, who has been matched against Henri Piers, the Flying Dutchman.

Headlining the show are Ernie Dusek, the Nebraska Wildcat, and the Yellow Mask, mysterious hooded grappler, who will clash in a one-hour time-limit affair.

Max Krauser and rough Rudy Dusek are down for the semiwindup, while in another added attraction Johnny Long, the popular Baltimore grappler, will oppose Jack Kelly of Oregon.

A lot of challenges to face the winner of the E. Dusek-Mask feature scrap came yesterday. One was from Krauser, conqueror of Gino Garibaldi and many other topnotchers since his invasion of this country three years ago. Another also was from Benny Shapiro, the Canadian star. And still another from Long, who beat the Mask, and is anxious for a shot at Ernie Dusek.

All-Star Six In Opening Match Tonight

Chet Adair's All-Stars open their 1943 ice hockey season against the Royal Canadian Air Force at Ulins Arena tonight at 8 o'clock.

Coach George Mantha of the Washington Lions has been selected to referee this matchc involving former American college hockey stars and the pick of Canada's amateurs who will be playing as a unit for the first time.

Servicemen representing the All Stars include Sergt. Buddy Adair, Bolling Field; Capt. Frank Develin, West Point, United States Army; Yeoman Ed Audett, New Hampshire University, United States Navy; Ensigns Eugene Emerson, Harvard, and "Mickey" Costello, Dartmouth, United States Navy; John Kerr, Harvard, United States Merchant Marine, and George Ford and Gifford Pedrick, Harvard, awaiting commissions in the United States Army.

Five corporals comprise the starting lineup of the 14-man squad representing the Canadian Air Corps: Bob Basth, goal; S. O. Harris and W. H. Murphy, defensemen; W. G. Jackson, center, and J. R. Fletcher and J. S. McIntosh, wingmen.

Jacobsen, Petworth In Cage Play-Off

Jacobsen and Petworth fives battled their way into a three-game play-off for the first half title in the Heurich Amateur Basketball League last night, the former routing Navy by 51 to 43 and the latter nosing out Naiman Photos, 35 to 30. Gerald Burns, former Western High star, accounted for 20 points in Jacobsen's behalf.

Navy.	G	FG	F	Jacobsen.	G	FG	F
David, f	5	1	11	Mater, f	2	0	4
Hines, f	0	0	0	Hancock, f	2	3	7
Clyde, c	2	1	5	Burns, c	8	4	20
Loungberry, g	6	2	14	Barton, g	1	1	3
Abraham, g	1	0	4	Mills, g	4	1	9
McCarthy, g	0	0	0	Custer, g	2	1	5
Pearce, g	2	2	6				
Stack, g	2	1	1	Totals	20	11	51
Totals	18	7	43				

Score at half—Navy, 21-22. Referee—White. Umpire—Auerbach.

Petworth.	G	FG	F	Naiman.	G	FG	F
Zanelotti, f	2	1	5	Colle, f	1	2	4
Meriaschia, f	2	2	6	Fillah, f	1	0	2
Noonan, c	1	10	12	Loube, f	0	1	1
Thomas, c	1	0	2	Makin, f	0	0	0
Wolfe, g	1	0	2	Wachs, c	0	0	0
Genderson, g	2	0	4	Berry, c	3	1	7
Atkinson, g	0	0	0	R. Poston, g	1	0	2
				E. Poston, g	1	0	2
Totals	11	13	33	Totals	13	4	20

Score at half—Petworth, 21-13. Referee—White.

G. A. O.	G	FG	F	Naiman.	G	FG	F
Rosenfeld, f	3	0	6	Colle, f	1	0	2
Ertell, f	1	0	2	Fostor, f	1	0	2
Hughes, c	5	0	10	Fillah, f	1	0	2
Martin, c	2	0	4	Walsh, c	3	0	6
Zippel, c	7	0	14	Loube, c	1	0	2
Whalen, g	0	0	0	E. Poston, g	2	0	4
Shields, g	4	0	8	Berry, g	1	1	3
Sharnow, g	1	0	2	R. Poston, g	1	0	2
Totals	22	0	44	Totals	13	1	26

Score at half—G. A. O., 24-16. Referee—White. Umpire—Dreyer.

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The WASHINGTON MERRY —GO— ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Racketeering in Buying Of Airplane Parts

An affair involving airplane patents is being investigated at Wright Field by Maj. Bill O'Dwyer, the New York State's attorney who helped to clean up Brooklyn.

The investigation involves several civilian officials who have worked inside deals with airplane parts manufacturers. One racket worked this way: When a certain Wright Field employe evolved an idea or patent he would sell it to an interested company. Then he, an official, would turn around and attempt to influence specifications so that only the gadget he had invented could be purchased by the Government.

Another racket worked this way: When a certain manufacturer wanted to sell a special gadget or part, such as an oil cooler, it would get a man on the inside at Wright Field to write the specifications so only this particular invention could be purchased. For doing this the inside man got a kickback.

Undersecretary of War Patterson, disturbed over smelly reports, appointed the former Brooklyn prosecutor, Bill O'Dwyer, now in the Army, to investigate. He has found so much dirt that his report has been late.

Dinner Party Politics

IT BEGINS to look as if the next political campaign would be a war of dinner parties—the loser being he who throws the most elaborate dinner.

That is the implication attached to the three million leaflets Republicans are quietly circulating, giving the menu and partial guest list of the dinner which millionaire Bernard Baruch spread in honor of Mrs. Harry Hopkins.

It is a devastating piece of campaign literature. After a reminder of rationing and war-front suffering, the leaflet tells how Baruch showered vintage champagne, caviar, pate de foie gras, lobster, turkey and a long list of other luxuries on his guests.

The leaflet neglects to say that a majority of the guests were high ranking Army and Navy officers, plus Republicans from the War Department, with Leon Henderson and Hopkins the only New Dealers present.

Because of that omission, it is all the more potent, and Roosevelt politicians viewed the leaflet as dynamite until—a political gift-from-heaven fell their way. This took the form of an even bigger dinner by Republican Maj. Richard Mellon, nephew of Coolidge's Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon.

So now it's even. In fact the Democrats say the dinner-table balance is now definitely on the Republican side. For while Baruch had 30 guests, Dick Mellon had 80. And whereas, Baruch threw his spread in a hotel, Mellon did things really right in the home he leased from Mrs. Parks Brady, the former Eleanor Ryan of the Thomas Fortune Ryans.

As to expenses, Baruch and Mellon probably were about even. Bernie gave all his lady guests perfume, but Mellon imported Emil Coleman's dance band from New York at a reputed cost of around $3000. Also he brought from New York, Dwight Fiske, cafe society's pet monologist, whose fee is around $500 for a recital.

NOTE: Prize remark Democrats are quoting on the Mellon party was that of one lorgneted dowager who said goodby as follows: "It was a lovely party. There hasn't been one like it since dear Mr. Coolidge left the White House."

Baruch's Economy

REAL JOKE on Bernie Baruch is that for a long time he has been writing members of his family that they should be careful about extravagance; should do little entertaining. Furthermore, Baruch himself seldom goes out to dinner, and his own dinners usually include only four or five people.

So after the Harry Hopkins blowout a member of his family shook an accusing finger at him.

"What does this mean, Uncle Bernie?" she scolded. "Here you've been telling us not to entertain, and writing us letters about being extravagant, and then you throw a party like this."

Mr. Baruch shook his head sadly.

"You know, I didn't know much about it," he said. "I left it all in Mrs. Macy's hands."

NOTE: Hopkins married the former Mrs. Louise Macy.

Mrs. Luce's Women

IN CONGRESSWOMAN Clare Boothe Luce's play, "The Women," there is a scene where a group of prospective divorcees are dining in a Reno hotel, cutting the heart out of each other with gossip. Most men consider the scene true to life; many women do not.

But how accurate she was Mrs. Luce herself did not realize until she came to Congress and was interviewed by the ladies of the press.

She had kept them waiting in the cold railroad station, then dodged them. They were furious. When they finally cornered her, they demonstrated conclusively that the female of the species is more deadly than the male. There was no question too mean to ask her, and since then nothing Mrs. Luce has done has escaped their attention—even the fact that her petticoat showed when she first went on the floor of Congress.

Furthermore, Mrs. Luce's Republican lady colleagues also are more deadly than the male. Mrs. Frances Bolton of Cleveland and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts are charming and gracious to male members, but when it comes to letting pretty Mrs. Luce on the important Foreign Affairs Committee, they are "dog-in-the-manger." Two women on the committee is company, they say, three's a crowd.

But—some of the menfolks in Congress think Mrs. Luce would be a forthright, intelligent adornment to the Dies Committee. In fact they think the Dies Committee could use some brains—and not even the lady reporters will deny that Mrs. Luce has brains.

WPB Delays Big Program, ADA Reports

Rapidly disappearing supplies of building materials and constantly changing War Production Board regulations have proven a heavy handicap to the Alley Dwelling Authority's 1943 construction program, greatest in its history, the ADA's annual report to Congress showed yesterday.

Moreover, David Lynn, ADA chairman, pointed out that the war has brought about a drastic shift in the emphasis of the agency's work during the past year. It is now devoting the bulk of its effort to providing living quarters for the great influx of war workers, rather than to slum reclamation and low-cost housing.

Despite the handicaps, however, the report declared that "immediate prospects" are for the construction and occupancy of 4307 new dwelling units of all types in the Metropolitan area before fiscal 1943 is out. This total—all given over to warworkers—may be exceeded, the report predicted, "if projects deferred because of WPB restrictions can be constructed."

Big Increase in Units

It termed the ADA's work in 1943 "the greatest concentration of planning and construction of any year in the history of the authority." The '43 figure was compared with a total of 1346 units built during the fiscal year 1942.

Lynn declared, however, that the scarcity of materials "has run counter" to the mushrooming demand for more and more dwellings here, with the result that despite all efforts the housing shortage is even more acute now than it was in 1942.

Apparently voicing a mild complaint at WPB restrictions on its program, the report stated:

"The rapidly increasing estimates of military needs and the diminishing supplies of available building materials and items of equipment seriously affected the planning and construction program of the authority during the past fiscal year.

Plans Blocked by WPB

"These wartime conditions made obsolete the authority's plans for housing on several sites. Then, when new plans were undertaken, the War Production Board announced further restrictions before they could be completed. This caused not only time-consuming redrafting of plans but sometimes necessitated major modifications after the completed plans and specifications had been distributed to prospective bidders."

One instance was cited where $4 worth of time was required to complete WPB application forms for priorities to buy 36 screws worth $2.

Difficulty in obtaining sites has also hampered work, it was reported. An investigation of 127 prospective locations was required in the local area to find 21 usable ones—and many of the latter had to be abandoned because of objections from nearby property owners.

The report also noted the following developments:

1. More and more of the housing shortage burden has fallen on the shoulders of public housing, because private capital is reluctant to take the risk of competing with better construction after the war.

2. Almost 27 per cent of tenants of nonwar housing properties are now paying rents which represent the full cost of the dwellings—a result of higher incomes and a consequent reduction in subsidy payments.

3. The war has changed the qualifications of applicants for housing—eligibility now depends on the applicant's value to the war effort and his inability to find other quarters, rather than upon a low income and residence in substandard dwellings.

Carlo Tresca Shot To Death in N. Y.; Slayer Sought

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 11.—Carlo Tresca, one time leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) and anti-Fascist editor of the Italian weekly, Il Martello, published here, was shot and killed tonight on a lower Fifth Avenue street corner near the weekly's office.

Police reported that Tresca, about 60, was shot in the temple from an automobile which pulled to the curb at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The car then sped away.

Tresca was identified immediately to police by Guiseppe Calabi, a friend who was walking with him.

Tresca, known as a violent anti-Fascist, was sentenced in 1924 to the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta for sending obscene pamphlets through the mails. The sentence was reduced later, however, by President Coolidge and he was freed in May of 1925.

His record included arrests for I. W. W. activities and for felonious assault on a local Fascist leader.

'United Nations Week' Prelude

FIGHTING FRENCH PARTICIPATE—The Fighting French and all the United Nations will be honored in the country's theaters when they celebrate United Nations week, starting Thursday and continuing through January 20. Mrs. Adrien Tixier, wife of the head of the Fighting French delegation in the United States, hands over a check to Col. Pierre de Chevigne from the Fighting French Relief Society. Col. de Chevigne is a representative of the armed forces of the Fighting French

Anthracite Strike Hits Whole Field

By the Associated Press

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 11.—The entire sprawling Pennsylvania anthracite field became affected by a wildcat strike of hard-coal miners today, despite a back-to-work move in one section and fresh pleas from a Government official and the War Labor Board for an immediate resumption of production.

The 13-day-old walkout—denounced by union leaders and the Government alike—spread to the United Mine Worker's important District 9, embracing the Shenandoah - Pottsville - Shamokin area, when 500 workers at the Repplier Coal Co. colliery at St. Clare walked out in sympathy.

At the same time an estimated 5000 of the 24,000 strikers in Districts 7 and 1—center of the dispute—returned to their jobs pending efforts to settle their protests over a 50-cent-a-month increase in union dues and their demands for a $2-a-day wage increase they say is necessary because of increased living costs.

The War Labor Board telegraphed John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W., and the recording secretaries of 22 local unions, that the strike "is in violation of labor's pledge to the President that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war and that all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means." The WLB urged the U. M. W. to call upon all employes to resume work at once.

The Antharcite Committee of Twelve—policy-making unit for the industry—met in New York tonight to frame a reply to Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold Ickes, who called the strike "intolerable" and criticized the committee for not taking active steps to end the walkout.

The industry was placed on a six-day basis by the Pennsylvania Anthracite Committee, and production for the week fixed at 1,442,832 tons.

Luther Place Church Calls Rev. L.R.Tabor

The Rev. L. Ralph Tabor, pastor of the Third Lutheran Church of Baltimore, Md., and prominent throughout the Maryland Synod of the United Lutheran Church, has been extended a call to the pulpit of historic Luther Place Memorial Church, Thomas Circle.

The local congregation expressed unanimity in calling Mr. Tabor, acting upon the recommendation of the church council and the pulpit committee.

A formal call letter will go out to Mr. Tabor this week. If he accepts, he will succeed as pastor the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Foelsch, who resigned October 1 to become president of Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, after two years' local service.

Mr. Tabor is a graduate of Central High School, Philadelphia, and of Gettysburg College and Seminary. He was pastor of Messiah Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, Pa., one of Dr. Rasmussen's former pulpits, from 1930-31; Zion Lutheran Church, Middletown, Md., 1931-37, and of Third Church, Baltimore, from then until now. He is in his late thirties, and he and Mrs. Tabor have three children.

Mr. Tabor has ben successful both in and outside his local parish, and during his present ministry the entire debt of his church has been paid off, as well as other material and spiritual ganis noted.

He was Maryland Synodical stewardship chairman from 1935 to 1941; synodical delegate to the United Lutheran Church conventions since 1936; regional director of Lutheran World Action in 1941, and a member of the teaching faculty for two summers at Lutheran summer assembly, Massanetta Springs, Va.

Among the oldest and largest congregations in the Maryland Synod, Luther Place Church here was founded shortly after the Civil War by the late Dr. John G. Butler. It now has over 1200 confirmed members.

Kaiser Asks Court to Block NLRB Hearing

By the Associated Press

Portland, Oreg., Jan. 11.—The Kaiser shipbuilding interests appealed to the United States District Court today for an injunction to prevent the NLRB from hearing charges of unfair labor practices against them.

The injunction was asked after an NLRB hearing opened before Trial Examiner Robert N. Denham of Washington, D. C.

The Kaisers charged Harry A. Millis, NLRB chairman; board members Gerald D. Reilly and William M. Leiserson and Trial Examiner Denham with prejudice in this case.

The NLRB is hearing charges of unfair labor practices against three Kaiser shipyards here and in Vancouver, Wash. The C. I. O. claims the Kaisers entered a closed-shop agreement with the A. F. L. before representative crews were hired at the shipyards and without certification elections.

Disqualification Sought

The injunction plea was based on complaints of Edgar F. Kaiser, resident manager of the shipyards here, and Harry F. Morton of Oakland, Calif., Kaiser Co. vice president and head of the company's legal department.

The Kaisers previously sought to have Millis and Reilly disqualified on the grounds of bias and prejudice but the Labor Board in a decision January 5 refused to disqualify them.

Morton again today asked that the two Labor Board members and the trial examiner be disqualified. Denham ruled it was not within his jurisdiction to disqualify them but offered to hear evidence against himself.

The Kaiser attorneys did not press the disqualification effort against the examiner but persiste in demands that some method be allowed them to continue the fight against Millis and Reilly.

Likely to Set Precedent

The NLRB hearing was expected to set a precedent for war plants throughout the country, particularly as affects jurisdictional disputes between unions.

Some 60,000 workers in Kaiser plants were involved in the hearing. These yards, which set national ship production records last year, launched two more Liberty freighters as the NLRB session opened, including the 122d to slide down the ways of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp.

Trial Examiner Denham warned attorneys that nothing would be permitted during the hearing which would interfere with production or results in the loss of a single man hour.

A. F. of L. chieftains repeatedly protested that the NLRB action would revive interunion warfare and result in raids among rival unions in West Coast shipyards.

This Tax System Almost Got Out of Hand

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 11 (U.P.)—George Clark, county assessor, today removed from the delinquent tax list the names of John J. Pershing, Benjamin Harrison, Mark Twain and Frances Willard. Clark said a deputy assessor, making up the tax lists, hadn't realized he was listing public schools named for famous Americans.

FBI Probes 600 Cases of Draft Delinquency

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's local office has now almost 600 delinquency cases under investigation and slightly more than double that number are classed as delinquents or suspected delinquents by local boards, District Selective Service revealed yesterday.

The total number, they pointed out, represents less than 1 per cent of the more than one-quarter of a million registrants in the District.

Subject to Detention

At the same time it was announced that persons having been subject to the Selective Service Act for more than six months, found without a classification card after February 1, are subject to detention by the police while their Selective Service status is being checked.

William E. Leahy, State director of Selective Service for the District, stated that preliminary plans for the campaign to round up Selective Service delinquents in Washington, scheduled to begin February 1, were made following a conference with the United States District Attorney, Edward M. Curran, and agents of the local office of the FBI.

Information Campaign

Every effort will be made during the remainder of January by District Selective Service officials to acquaint registrants with their obligations under the Selective Service Act and with the penalty for noncompliance, Mr. Leahy said.

"I feel that the majority of Selective Service registrants in Washington who are delinquent have become so through ignorance of the regulations or simply through carelessness on their part, rather than because of any deliberate attempt to evade military service," he said.

He said that throughout the remainder of the month those who have become delinquent through ignorance or misunderstanding of the regulations and who voluntarily report to their local Selective Service Boards will be given every opportunity to remove that delinquency without being penalized.

Always a Few

"However," he said, "there are always a few who will deliberately attempt to evade compliance, or who are so lacking in a sense of responsibility that they willfully neglect their obligations. These men should and will be prosecuted."

Failure of registrants to notify their local boards of changes of address was given as the chief causes of delinquency.

The District campaign is part of a Nation-wide program by Selective Service to locate persons who have failed, for one reason or another, to comply with the Selective Service Act.

Between 18 and 64

All males residing within the United States between the ages of 18 and 64 with the exception of members of the armed forces, certain Federal and State officials deferred by law, diplomatic representatives of foreign nations and certain other aliens, must be registered under the Selective Service Act.

Although men over the age of 45 are now deferred by law from military service and men between the ages of 38 and 45 are, at present, not acceptable to the armed forces, these men are required to have a classification card, under the regulations.

Persons Affected

This program is designed to locate for compliance or prosecution the following persons liable for training and service, Leahy stated.

Persons required to register, but who have failed to do so.

Persons required to register, who have registered, but whose registration cards have not reached their local boards because of illegible addresses or other defects in completing the cards at the time of registration, or because the cards were lost in transit, sent to the wrong board, or for some other reason failed to reach the proper local board.

Persons who registered but who have failed to respond to some instruction of their local board. Many of these registrants have merely dropped from sight or have moved without leaving a forwarding address. In these cases the local board, if it has complied with Selective Service regulations, has sent the registrant a notice of delinquency and upon failure to hear from the registrant has sent a report to the United States district attorney.

Persons who did register and are in touch with their local boards, but are known to be deliberate violators. This group is, or should be, in the hands of the district attorney.

Board Passes Only 10 of 52 Draft Appeals

Businessmen and laborers, farmhands and technicians alike, have been refused reclassification from 1-A, the latest report of the District Selective Service Board of Appeals revealed yesterday.

Of 52 appeals considered from December 18 through January 1, only 10 were granted; 39 were denied, and 3 others were returned to local boards for additional information.

Fourteen men appealed for occupational deferments but only two such were granted. Twenty-seven of the 39 appeals denied were for classification on the grounds of dependents.

Deferments Granted

Those whose appeals for deferment on grounds of dependents were granted were Robert L. Agey, 27, soda fountain manager in Newport News, Va.; Yunis Purnell, 34, delicatessen store owner; Percy W. Webb, 36, cab driver; Joseph Raymond Green, jr., 20, produce dealer, and Norman A. Carroll, 21, electrician's helper at the Washington Terminal Co.

Wilmer Roland, 23, steam fitter at Bolling Field, who sought classification in 3-A or 3-B, was placed in 3-B, deferred because of dependents and in an essential industry. The same classification was granted Charles Oscar Berry, 35, executive assistant to the vice president and treasurer of the Washington Gas Light Co., who had appealed from 3-A.

Of the 14 men who appealed for occupational deferment, only two had their requests granted. They were William Robert Morse, 32, associate radio engineer for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, classified in 2-B, and William Gilbert, 29, War Department junior administrative assistant, who appealed for either 2-A or 3-A and was placed in 2-A.

Objector Sustained

The appeal of Culver G. Warner, 26, for classification as a conscientious objector was granted.

The cases of George W. Cooke, 21, farm laborer in Chatham, Va.; Paul Edward Hubanks, 28, War Production Board statistician, and Joseph Chester Skinner ,20, War Department assistant clerk, were returned to their local boards for additional information.

The appeals of the following men for occupational deferment were denied:

Lewis C. Loudermilk, 29, Hugh Reilly Co. shipping and receiving supervisor, who also sought classification in 3-A; Thomas James Cummings, 29, Capital Transit Co. bus operator, for whom a 60-day stay of induction was recommended; Donald Bucholz, 24, State Department message clerk; Frank Louie Hanks, 21, Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., electrician, for whom a 60-day stay of induction was recommended; William J. Nickel, 23, Air Track Manufacturing Co., for whom a 60-day stay of induction was recommended.

Kenneth Ramey, 25, policeman, who sought classification in either 2-A or 3-A and for whom a 60-day stay of induction was recommended; Ralph D. Eickelberg, 34, Panama Canal clubhouses steward; Walter Brown, 32, policeman; William J. Howard, 27, Civil Service Commission assistant investigator, 60-day stay recommended; Arthur Sislen, 21, plastic applicator at the Engineering & Research Corp.; Norman Lavine, 36, merchant, Stanley Stores, Inc., and Andrew J. Keyes, 24, engineering draftsman, New York Navy Yard.

The following men lost appeals for deferment on grounds of dependents:

Oscar M. Printz, jr., 24, file clerk, General Accounting Office; Lee Ben Toy, 29, laundryman; Roy L. McDowell, 20, engineer labor work; John G. Apperson, 31, gas station attendant, for whom a 60-day stay of induction was recommended; Ralph I. Middleton, 27, music teacher; Nick Ferrante, 22, meat department manager; Dennis M. Mahoney, 21, junior operator at Commerce Department; Bernard Cady, jr., 20, Bureau of Engraving clerk; Gerhard Eck, 31, shoe store owner, for whom a 60-day stay of induction was recommended; Marcellus Mann, 24, War Department file clerk; Abe Cohan, linen shop employe; Ambrose Richardson, 26, cab driver; Philip A. Junta, 22, plumber; Theodore R. Johnson, 20, employed by G. B. Macke Co.; David Jacobson, 25, post office clerk; Abraham Lewis, 26, laborer at Naval Observatory; Ellsworth Wheeler, 20, Government Printing Office laborer; Morris Weinstein, 28, post office clerk; Emanuel Simpson, 27, GPO clerk, for whom a 60-day stay was recommended; Fred A. D'Elia, 23, clerk, 60-day stay recommended; David Wolf, 29, Reconstruction Finance Corp., project auditor; Eber F. Riley, 32, piano teacher, 60-day stay recommended; Norris Timmons, jr., 33, GPO elevator operator; Isaac Friedlander, 23, War Department senior clerk; Wallace B. Swetland, 23, glass bender; Howard R. Hamilton, 19, teller and bookkeeper, National Savings & Trust Co., and George N. Fant, 18, liquor salesman.

Eager Throng Barred at Errol Flynn Trial

By Frederick C. Othman

United Press Staff Correspondent

Hollywood, Jan. 11.—Handsome Errol Flynn, movie hero charged with statutory rape of two teen-age girls, had a running nose and consequently no thought of romance at the time the alleged advances were made, his lawyers contended today at the opening of his trial.

An affidavit, defense attorneys said, would be read setting forth that Flynn had a sinus complaint that would cramp anybody's romantic style.

Superior Judge Robert E. Still still permitted only 74 adults—as many as could be seated—in the courtroom as attorneys began questioning veniremen.

At adjournment, which was marked by dozens of women wringing Flynn's hand and wishing him well, the lawyers still were examining the first 12 veniremen. None had yet been seated as jurors.

Scores of curiosity seekers who had hoped to hear the expected sensational testimony were turned away from the trial upon which Flynn's career may depend. He faces a possible maximum of 50 years, imprisonment if convicted.

Both Flynn's alleged victims were present. Betty Hansen, the 17-year-old movie-struck waitress who sought to become a star, was on hand when the doors of the courtroom were ordered closed. Peggy Larue Satterlee, the 16-year-old dancer who charges Flynn took advantage of her twice aboard his yacht, Sirocco, arrived just before the noon recess.

Betty looked extremely youthful in a gray slip-over sweater, a brown flowered skirt, brown high-heeled pumps and no stockings and no makeup. Peggy, dressed in a powder blue skirt and jacket and white blouse, posed demurely as the judge asked her to remain standing while prospective jurors determined whether they were acquainted with her.

Flynn did not appear worried during the questioning. He made notes on yellow scratch paper.

His attorney, Jerry Giesler, promised that Flynn will give a "frank and personal" defense.

As seven women and five men took their places in the jury box, Giesler used great care in questioning the prospective women jurors regarding their possible prejudices against courtroom discussion of unprintable sexual intimacies.

New York Bond Prices

Total bond sales yesterday $12,179,300; previous day, $10,214,600; week ago, $9,022,200; year ago, $7,706,200; two years ago $11,301,500; January 1 to date, $86,770,300; year ago, $72,575,950; two years ago, $105,775,450.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, Jan. 11.

40 bonds	91.30	+0.11
10 higher-grade rails	92.75	+0.14
10 second-grade rails	84.78	+0.31
10 public utilities	109.94	—0.04
10 industrials	106.73	+0.13

Sales in thousands.	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS			
53 Allegheny 5 '44 Mod	92	92	92
48 Allegheny 5 '49 Mod	73⅛	72¾	73⅛
26 Allegheny 5 '50 Mod	64	63½	64
5 †Alleghany Inc 5 '50	55¾	55	55
7 Am & F P 5 2030	80	79¼	79¾
22 Am T & T 3¼ '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
39 Am T & T 3 '56	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜
5 Am Tobacco 3 '62	101¾	101	101½
12 Ann Arbor 4 '95	66½	66½	66½
11 Arm Del 4 '53	104½	104⅜	104⅜
17 A T & S F 4 '95	111¾	111½	111⅝
21 A C Line 1st 4 '52	89⅞	88½	88½
31 A C Line cit 4 '52	75⅝	75⅜	75¾
58 A C Line 4½ '64	84¼	84¼	84⅜
30 B & O '95 st A	34⅝	34	34
20 B & O '95 st C	37⅛	37	37⅛
34 B & O 2000 st D	34¼	34	34
16 B & O '96 st F	34¼	34	34
78 B & O cv '60 st	26	25⅝	26
49 B & O 4 '48	63¾	62½	62½
46 B&OPLE&WV 4'51st	58⅞	58½	58⅝
52 B & O S W '50 st	46	45¼	45¼
8 Beth Stl 3½ '52	104¼	104	104
67 †Bost & Me 4½ '70	43½	43	43⅝
12 Boston & Me 4 '60	78¾	78	78
106 Buf R & P '57 st	39½	38¾	38¾
5 Can Nat 5 '69 July	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Can Pac 4 perp	72¾	72¾	73¼
17 †Cen of Ga 5 '59	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
9 †Cen of Ga cn 5 '49	24⅛	24¼	24⅜
27 †Cen Ga 1st 5 '45	71	70	71
56 Cen Pac 5 '60	57¾	57¾	57½
44 Cen Pac 1st 3 '49	86	85¼	85⅞
5 †CRR&BofGa 5 '42	85	85	85
62 †Cen R R N J 5 '87	20	19⅞	19⅞
6 Certain-td 5½ '48	93½	93	93½
9 C&O 3½ '96 D	103	103	103
8 C&O rfg 3½ '96 E	103⅛	103	103¼
89 †Chi & Alton 3 '49	17¾	16⅝	17
14 C B & Q 4¼ '77	65¾	65⅛	65⅛
24 CB&Q 4 Ill '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
91 CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	96⅛	94⅝	95⅝
15 †Chi & E Ill inc 97	34	33¾	34
17 Chi Gt West 4 '88	68¾	67¾	68¾
337 †CMSP & Pac 5 '75	20¾	19¾	20⅛
246 †CSP&SP ad 5 2000	5⅝	5	5⅛
72 †CM&StP 4½ '39	47	46⅝	46⅝
19 †CM&StP gen 4 '89	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝
10 †Chi&NW rfg 5 2037	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
38 †Chi&NW gn 5 '87	35⅛	35	35
263 †Chi&NW cv 4¾ '49	4¾	4½	4½
62 †Chi & NW 4½ 2037	24	23⅝	23⅝
57 †Chi &NW 4 '87 st	34⅝	35	35
9 †Chi & NW 4 '87 st	35	35	35
55 †CRI&P 4½ '52 A	22¼	21½	21¾
187 †CRI&P cv 4½ '60	5¾	5¼	5¼
96 †CRI&P 4 '88	35½	35⅜	35⅜
303 †CRI&P rfg 5 '34	20¼	20	20¼
20 Ch & Wind 4 '32	96	96	96
27 †Choc Okl & G 5 '52	30¾	30	30
38 CCC&St L 4½ '77	48	47½	47⅝
17 ClevUnTerm4½ '77	61	60¼	60¾
58 †Col & So 4½ '50	26⅞	26	26⅜
15 Columbia G '52 May	94	94	94½
22 Columbia G 5 '61	91	90¾	91
21 †ComMackine 69ww	59	58½	59
5 ComwithEdev3¼ '58	109	108⅝	108⅞
6 Con Oil cv 3½ '51	104	104	104
68 Dayton P&L 3 '70	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
65 Del & H 4½ '43	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜
20 †D & RG 4½ '36	24	23¾	23¾
136 †D&RG 4 '36	23⅜	23	23¼
73 †D&RG W 5 '55	5	4¼	4¾
188 †D&RGW 5 '55 asd	4¾	4⅛	4⅛
15 †D&RGW 5 '78	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
10 Dow Chem 2½ '50	102¾	102¼	102¾
7 Duquesne Lt 3½ '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Elec Au L 2¾ '50	100¾	100¾	100⅞
24 †Erie 4½ 2015	54½	53½	53¾
67 †Erie 4 '95	94¾	94¼	94¼
7 †Fla E Cst 5 '74	20¾	20¾	20¾
6 Gen Stl C 5½ '49	98¼	98¼	98¾
16 Ot Nor 4½ '77 E	86	85⅝	85⅝
22 Ot Nor 4 '48 G	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞
16 Ot Nor 4 '84 H	90	89¾	89¾
20 Hud Coal 5 '62 A	42⅞	42½	42⅝
11 Hud & M rfg 5 '57	48	47½	48
70 †Hud & M inc 5 '57	21¾	20¾	21¾
5 Ill Bell T 2¾ '81	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
10 Ill Cen 4 '52	53¾	53¼	53¾
40 Ill Cen 4 '53	50	49⅝	50
67 Ill Cen rfg 4 '55	50½	49½	50⅜
78 Ill Cen 4¾ '66	44	43⅜	43⅝
44 IC&CSL&NO 5 '63 A	49⅛	48¾	49⅜
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½ '63	45	44½	45
25 Interl Tr cv 4 '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
32 †Int Gt N al 6 '52	9	8¾	8¾
150 †Int Gt N 1st 6 '52	28	27¾	28
7 †Int Gt N 5 '56 B	26¾	26½	26¾
9 †Int Gt N 5 '56	28¾	26¾	26¾
7 †Int Pap cv 6 '47	45	44½	44½
10 †Int Paper 5 '47	104¾	103¾	103¾
72 †Int T&T 4½ '52	67¾	66¼	67¾
60 Int T&T 5 '55	70¼	68¾	70⅛
8 †Iowa Pow div ct	4⅜	3¾	4
1 †Ill Zinc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
16 Imp Oil Ltd	10⅝	10½	10⅝
2 Ins Co N Am	72⅛	71¾	71¾
1 †Int Indust	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18 Int Petrol	14½	14	14½
12 †Kingston Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Lake Shore M	9	9	9
3 Lehigh C&N	4¾	4¾	4¾
7 Lone Star Gas	7¼	6⅞	7¼
3 Long Is Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
31 †Louis L&E	5½	5½	5½
2 †Merritt-C & S	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 †Mid West Corp	5⅝	5½	5⅝
15 †Molybdenum	5	4¾	5
†Monogram Pict	11	11	11
3 †Mt City Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 †Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Nat Fuel G	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 †Nat Rub Mch	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Nat Sur Ref	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 N J Zinc	50⅛	50	50⅛
58 †Niag Hud Pow	2¼	2	2
4 Niles-Bem-P	9¼	9¼	9¼
40 Nor Am Lt & Pw	⅛	⅛	⅛
8 Nor Sta Pw A	5⅜	5	5
1 †Novadel-Ag	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 †Ogden Corp	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 †Okla Nat Gas	18	18	18
1 Pac G & E 6 pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
19 †Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
8 Pennroad	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
6 †Pa-Cent Airl	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 †Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 Pitts Pl Gl	87¾	85¾	87¾
1 †RKO opt war	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 †Republic Avia	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3 St Louis Pub	1¾	1¾	1¾
32 †Salt Dome Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 †Schulte (DA)	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Scovill Mfg	26	26	26
3 †Scullin Stl	9	8¾	9
4 Sterling Rub	5¾	5¼	5¾
4 †Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 †Shat-Denn	2⅝	2¼	2¼
8 †Solar Aire	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 †Sonotone	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 So Penn Oil	37½	37½	37½
1 †Stand Cap & S	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 †St Oil Ky	13¼	13¼	13¼
12 St Pow & Li	½	½	½
2 †Std Stl Sprg	23½	23⅜	23⅜
1 †Sunray Oil	2	2	2
1 †Superior Oil Cal	53¼	53¼	53¼
30 Targrat	4	4	4
1 Tampa El	19¾	19¾	19¾
7 Technicolor	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 †Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 †Transwest Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 †Unit Aire Pr	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
19 †Unit Cir-Wh Strs	1⅛	⅞	1
33 Unit Corp	1⅛	1	1⅛
18 Unit Lt & Pow A	⅝	⅝	⅝
16 Unit Lt & P pf	23½	23	23¼
2 Unit Shoe M	64½	64	64½
1 †Unit Specialties	4¾	4¾	4¾
U S Foil B	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
U †Utility Wall Pap	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2 †Univ Corp vtc	10	10	10
3 †West Va C & C	4	4	4
1 West Air Lines	6½	6½	6½
7 Wright Harg	2½	2½

Utility Issues Show Strength On Local Mart

By S. Oliver Goodman

Utility securities were the outstanding strong spots on the Washington Stock Exchange, based on a comparison of yesterday's bid prices with those prevailing on January 10, 1942.

Capital Transit common stock, one of the active leaders on the local exchange, was 10 points higher. The current bid price is 26½, compared with 16½ last year at this time. Potomac Electric Power Co. 6 per cent preferred stock showed a 3-point gain at 116, while the 5½ preferred was up 2 at 114.

In the utility bond section, bid price of Washington Gas Light Co. 5½s of 1960 was up 2¾ points, at 136¾. Washington Railway & Electric Co. 4s of 1951 showed a 1½-point gain at 108, and Capital Transit first 5s of 1947 were 1¾ higher, at 104¾.

There were some weak spots in the utility section. Washington Railway & Electric common fell 70, to 480, and the preferred was off 3, at 111. Washington Gas Light common was down 2, at 153¼, while the convertible preferred slumped 12, at 91.

Bank stocks were generally weak, marked by several wide drops. American Security & Trust dropped 19 points, the current bid price being 177. Riggs National stock was off 20 at 240. National Savings & Trust moved counter to the trend, gaining 2 points at 202.

In the miscellaneous group, Lanston Monotype and Mergenthaler Linotype were strong. Lanston gained 9½ at 20, while Mergenthaler was up 7¾ at 36. Peoples Drug common dropped 4½ to 17½.

The two department store issues were weak. Garfinckel common stock's current bid is 7⅞ against 9¼ at this time last year, while the preferred stock bid is 24 against 27½ last year. Woodward & Lothrop stock showed a slump of 11, the current bid being 30 against 41 last year. The same firm's preferred stock is off 2 at 118.

One of the sharpest advances of the list was in Norfolk & Washington Steamboat stock which jumped from 70 to a current bid price of 125.

Late Earnings Statements

Western Union Telegraph Co., for 11 months ended November 30, 1942, reported net income of $8,271,927 after provision of $4,675,000 for Federal income taxes, or $7.91 a share, compared with $6,079,274 after providing $947,000 for taxes, or $5.81 a share, in the like 1941 period.

Superior Oil Co. (California), reported net profit of $1,007,034, or $2.38 a share, for the quarter ended November 30, 1942, compared with revised net profit of $1,297,345, or $3.07 a share, in the three months ended November 30, 1941. Provision for Federal income taxes was $153,000 and $60,000, respectively, for the two periods.

Lowe's Inc., reported net earnings for the fiscal ye r ended August 31 amounted to $12,133,294, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $7.02 a common share, against $11,134,593 or $6.15 a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

Local Produce

(Food Distribution Administration.)
(Prices paid net f. o. b. Washington.)

EGGS—Prices paid for Federal-State graded eggs received from grading stations (January 11): Whites: U. S. extras, large, 50; U. S. extras, medium, 41½@43; averages, 43; U. S. standards, large, 44. Browns: U. S. extras, large, 48@50; average, 49½; U. S. extras, medium, 41½@42; average, 42. U. S. standards, large, 44; U. S. standards, medium, 38½. U. S. trades, 36½. Nearby ungraded eggs: Current receipts, whites, 41@42; mixed colors, 40@41.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowl, colored, 4-5 lbs., 25@27. Roosters, 5½ lbs. and over, 16@17. Chickens, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland, Rocks and crosses, broilers and fryers, 3-4 lbs., 28@29½.

Fruits and Vegetables

Sales to 8 a. m. on yesterday's wholesale market in less than carlot quantities:

APPLES—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, U. S. No. 1, bushel baskets, Grimes, 2⅛-inch minimum, 90@1.10; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.40; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.40@1.60; Staymans, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; 2½-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.60@1.65; 3-inch minimum, 1.75@1.85; Black Twigs, 2½-inch minimum, 1.50@1.60; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.60@1.75; Jonathans, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.70@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.60@1.75; Delicious, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; 2½-inch minimum, 1.75@2.00; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.85@2.10; Starks, 2¼-inch minimum, 90@1.00.

POTATOES—100-lb. sacks, Maine, Katahdins, U. S. No. 1, size A, 2-inch minimum, 2.35@3.00; Pennsylvania, Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 2.60@2.65; Idaho, Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, 3.50@3.75. New stock: Market steady; Florida, bushel stock: Market steady; Florida, bushel crates, Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, 2.25@3.50; 50-lb. sacks, 2.10@2.25.

TOMATOES—Florida, lug boxes, ripes and turning, wrapped, U. S. No. 1, 6x6, 4.50; 6x7, 3.75; 7x7, 2.75; ordinary condition, all sizes, 2.50.

ONIONS—50-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, yellows, New York, 2.00; Michigan and Ohio, 2.15@2.25; Sweet Spanish, 3 inches and larger, Idaho and Colorado, 2.25@2.35.

ORANGES—Florida, Pineapples, standard boxes, all sizes, 3.50@4.15; wire-bound boxes, combination grade, all sizes, 3.00@3.50, few sales 2.50.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, Marsh Seedless, standard boxes, 36s-80s, 3.00@3.25; wire-bound boxes, all sizes, 2.50@3.00; Texas, Foster Pinks, standard boxes, all sizes, freight receipts, 3.25@4.00; truck receipts, 3.00@3.50; Pink Seedless, truck receipts, all sizes, 3.25@3.75.

LEMONS—California, standard boxes, No. 1, 360s, 6.50; No. 2, 5.50; others, 252s-300s, No. 2, 4.50@5.00; No. 1, 360s-432s, 8.50.

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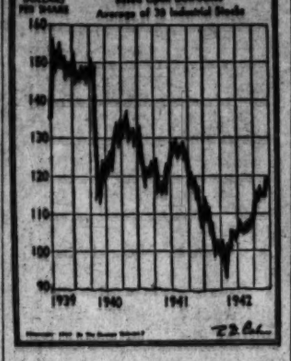
Stocks Since the Outbreak of the War



1 of 20 Food Stores Closed During Year

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 11.—The trade publication Progressive Grocer reported today 33,000 food stores of all kinds closed during 1942, but pointed out that this drop of 5 per cent was smaller than had been predicted by the Government officials and trade leaders.

"For every 20 food stores that were available to serve consumers the year pervious, 19 still remained in 1943," the magazine said.

It estimated 570,000 stores selling food were in business January 1 compared with 603,000 at the beginning of 1942. A larger number of closings were predicted for 1943.

The decline among independent grocery and combination stores was estimated at 21,000, leaving a total of 384,000 independents.

Reasons for independent store closings, in order of importance, were given as:

Merchants closed for more lucrative pay in defense plants; shortage of merchandise; owners closed to enter military service; too many Government regulations, and help shortage.

The majority of those stores closing were small, with sales under $10,000 a year, Progressive Grocer noted, adding that a considerable number were of the grocery-filling station type and had depended on auto traffic and tourists for their patronage.

In addition to the grocery store closings, the magazine noted that some 9000 chain and independent specialized food stores closed, among which meat markets, confectionery stores and fruit and vegetable stands predominated.

Securities Averages

Stocks	50 Ind.	20 Rls.	20 Util.	90 Stk.
Yesterday	100.4	29.7	37.8	79.1
Previous day	100.2	29.6	37.2	79.0
Week ago	100.3	29.6	36.8	78.8
Month ago	95.1	27.5	34.3	74.4
Year ago	87.6	27.6	35.6	69.8
Two years ago	105.8	30.6	35.9	86.2
1941 high	105.8	31.3	35.9	86.2
1941 low	84.4	25.8	32.2	66.5
1942 high	99.8	30.9	36.8	77.5
1942 low	75.1	23.6	27.1	56.7

1926 average equals 100.

Local Securities

Yesterday's quotations on Washington Stock Exchange:

Sales—After Call
Wash. Gas 4½s pfd.—3 at 91.
Riggs Bank com.—3 at 250.
Wash. Loan & Trust Co.—2 at 200.

BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
Public Utility		
Am T&T & Tel conv deb 3s, 1956	107½	109
Anacostia & Pot 5s, 1949	106	.....
Ana & Pot Guar 5s, 1949	112	.....
Ana & Pot Mod 3½s, 1951	106	.....
Cap Traction 1st 5s, 1947	104¾	105¼
Chesapeake & Pot Tel 5s, 1948	116	.....
City & Sub Mod 3½s, 1951	106½	.....
Georgetown Gas 1st 5s, '61	115	.....
Pot Elec Pwr 3½s, 1966	107	.....
Pot Elec Pwr 3½s, 1977	110½	.....
Washington Gas 5s, 1960	136¾	.....
Wash Ry & Elec 4s, 1951	106	.....
Miscellaneous		
Ter R&W Co 1st 4½s, 1948	103½	.....
STOCKS		
Public Utility		
Amer Tel & Tel (9)	133¾	.....
Capital Transit (pl.75)	26½	28
N & W Steamboat (14)	125	.....
Pot Elec Pwr 6% pf (6)	116	.....
Pot Elec Pwr 7% pf (8.50)	116	.....
Wash Gas Lt com (1.50)	15¾	16½
Wash G L cum conv pf(4.50)	91	94
Wash Gas Lt cum pf(5.00)	98½	101
Wash Ry & El com (p37.00)	480	580
Wash Ry & El pf (5)	111	.....
National Banks		
Capital (16)	170	.....
Liberty (16)	171	200
Lincoln (18)	200	.....
Riggs (e10)	245	250
Riggs pf (5)	101	.....
Washington (8)	100	.....
Trust Companies		
Amer Sec & Tr Co (e8)	177	.....
Natl Sec & Tr (14.00)	262	.....
Prince Geo St&Tr (17.00)	20	24
Wash Loan & Tr (e8)	200	.....
Savings Banks		
Bank of Bethesda (r.75)	30	.....
Com Savings (p10.00)	325	.....
Fire Insurances		
American (16)	125	.....
Firemen's (1.40)	30	.....
National Union (.75)	13½	.....
Title Insurance		
Columbia (p1.20)	12	15½
Real Estate (m8)	150	160
Miscellaneous		
Carpet Corp (2.00)	30	.....
Garfinckel com (.70)	7⅞	13½
Garfinckel 5% cu cv pf (1.50)	24	26½
Lanston Monotype (r1.00)	20	35
Lincoln Serv com (1.25)	11½	13
Lincoln 8 7% pr pf (3.50)	36¼	42
Mergenthaler Ling (e6.00)	36	.....
Nat Mtge & Inv pf (.50)	4¾	.....
Peoples Dr com new (n1.25)	17½	.....
Real Est M&G pf (r.50)	7¼	.....
Security Storage (14)	84	91
Ter Ref & Wh Corp (3)	55	65
Wdwd & Loth com (p2.30)	30	34
Wdwd & Lothrop pf (7)	118	.....

*Ex-dividend. (b) Books closed extras. (e) 2% extra. (f) 3% extra. (h) $5.00 extra. (k) 20c extra. (m) $1.50 extra. (p) Paid in 1942. (r) $10.00 extra.

Protection for your Savings
SAVE MORE IN '43.
Here an agency of the United States Govt. insures every dollar of your savings up to $5,000. Our investment of savings funds in home mortgages—oldest and safest of all types of security, increases your savings income.
NORTHWESTERN Federal SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
RE. 5262 ★ 1327 G Street N.W. Branch Takoma Pk.

Select Stocks At New Highs In Uneven List

Trend of Market

New York, Jan. 11 (AP).

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	255	319
Declines	294	193
Unchanged	311	188
Total issues	790	644
New 1942-43 highs	54	43
New 1942-43 lows	0	0

By the Associated Press

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The 100 billion budget, biggest in history, handed to Congress by the President, failed to stir trends to any appreciable extent, the total having been pretty well discounted in the financial sector. Continued optimism over the war was helpful and further investment demand served as a prop for individual favorites. Profit cashing in the recently buoyant utilities was a handicap as was the problem of taxes in connection with the country's huge 1943 expenditures.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks was up one-fifth of a point at 42, equaling the highest mark since October 8, 1941, recorded January 4.

Tobaccos came in for a late run as talk was heard of increased sales of the principal concerns in this line more than offsetting mounting costs. Heavy December shipments of finished products by the United States Steel Corp. aided the steel group.

Goodyear was not particularly responsive to a dividend lift, finishing with a gain of three-eighths of a point. New York City Omnibus edged into new high ground for the past year as drastic curtailment of pleasure driving in Eastern States drew attention to bus line stocks.

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Dividend Increased By Goodyear Tire

Cleveland, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. today declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record February 15. In 1942 the company made payments of 37½ cents each in March and June and 25 cents each in September and December.

Baltimore Markets

Baltimore, Jan. 11 (AP) (U. S. Dept. Agr.)—CATTLE—600; holdovers, 50, not included; general market slow, fully steady; few odd sales unevenly higher; early top, 16.00 for good to choice 550-lb. beef heifers; load 1230 lbs. good to choice steers, 16.80; strictly good, 15.00@15.26; bulk good 960 to 1200 lbs., 14.10@14.85; medium grades, 13.25@13.90; common, 12.75 down; common to medium heifers, 10.50@12.00; canner and cutter cows, 7.00@9.00; common to medium, 9.50@10.50; common to medium sausage bulls, 10.00@12.00; good, 12.25@13.25; weighty beef type to 13.50 and above; few common lightweight stockers, 7.50@12.00.

CALVES—225; active; fully steady; choice 17.00; medium to good, 13.00@16.50; cull and common, 9.00@13.00; common to medium weighty calves, 12.00@15.00; few good, 15.75.

HOGS—1000; butchers and sows 10 lower; practical top, 15.20; butchers scaling 120 to 130 lbs., cashed at 14.35@14.60; 130 to 140 lbs., 14.45@14.70; 140 to 160 lbs., 14.65@14.90; 160 to 220 lbs., 14.95@15.20; 220 to 240 lbs., 14.85@15.10; 240 to 260 lbs., 14.75@15.00; 260 to 300 lbs., 14.65@14.80; good and choice butchers sold mainly at the outside prices; good sows averaging 230 to 400 lbs., 13.50@14.00.

SHEEP—375; active; fully steady; practical top, 17.00; good to choice, 16.50@17.00; common to medium, 10.00@15.50; slaughter ewes steady; choice, 8.50; medium to good, 7.50@8.00; cull and common, 3.50@6.50.

POULTRY—Steady; broilers and fryers, 29@31. Roosters, 4 to 5 lbs., 33@34.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP) (U. S. D. A.).—SALABLE HOGS—23,000; total, 36,000; general trade fairly active on all weights; mostly steady to 15 lower than Friday's average; bulk of good and choice 180 to 230 lbs., 14.65@14.80; little under 14.20; top, 14.85; some well finished 150 to 80 lbs., 14.25@14.75; sows steady to 10 lower; most 360 to 550 lb. kind, 13.85@14.15, with choice lightweights up to 14.35.

SALABLE SHEEP—7,000; total, 11,500; fat lambs opening slow; bids and few sales weak to 25 lower; talking around 15.50@15.60 on good to near choice wooled offerings; best held 15.75 and above; most early action on clipped lambs; good to choice fall shorn offerings, 15.35@15.50; no early action on shorn shearing understock.

SALABLE CATTLE—16,000; calves, 800; fed steers and yearlings slow, steady to weak; instances 10 to 15 lower; bulk, 13.75@15.75; early top, 16.50; some held higher; heifers in liberal supply, weak to 25 lower; bulk, 12.50@14.50; best, 15.25; choice mixed steers and heifers, 15.00; cows in moderate supply, steady to weak.

Steadfast through the years
Its object to enable and encourage its members to save and to purchase homes.
Equitable Co-operative Building Association
ORGANIZED 1879 915 F STREET

Transactions on New York Stock Market

By the Associated Press

Total sales yesterday, 816,980; previous day, 437,790; week ago, 630,350; year ago, 491,540; two years ago, 474,770; January 1 to date, 4,869,906; year ago, 5,224,170; two years ago, 5,755,520 shares.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Jan. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net ch.
30 inds.	115.75	120.41	119.51	119.93	+0.44
20 rails.	28.35	28.85	28.60	28.18	+0.09
15 utils.	35.46	35.89	35.21	35.30	—0.39
65 stocks	69.10	69.82	69.07	69.17	+0.10

Transactions in stocks used in averages: 1,148,000

Industrials	812,000
Rails	37,350
Utilities	58,400
65 stocks	148,650

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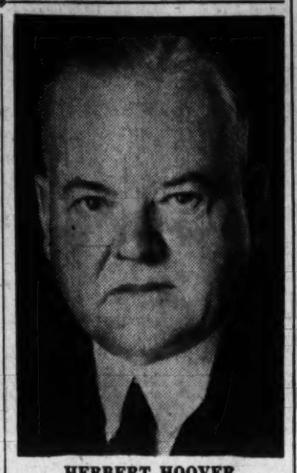
	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
:Adams Exp	21	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Adams-Mills	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction	7	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	42	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	121	1	1	1	— ⅛
Alleghy pf130ww	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	3	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
AlleghenyLudSt	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	1	141	141	141	+ ½
Allied Mills	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Allied Stra	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Allied St pf	1	74	74	74	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	11	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	4	68½	68	68½	+ ½
Am Airlines	4	54⅝	54½	54½	— ⅛
Am Bank Note	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Beach	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	6	31	31	31	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Can	3	73¾	73½	73½	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	6	25½	25½	25½	
Am Car & F pf	3	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
Am Chain Cable	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Distill	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
AmEncausTiling	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Am & FP 1st pf	2	40	40	40	— ⅛
Am&FP 1st pf	2	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	8	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	3	32½	32¼	32¼	—
Am Hide&Leath	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am Home Prod	20	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
Am Ice	50	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am Ice pf	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
AmInternational	5	5½	5	5	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	8	8½	8½	8¼	— ⅛
Am Locomot pf	1	82	82	82	—
Am M Met	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Metal	3	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Li	90	1	1	1	—
A P & L $6 pf	20	21¾	20½	20½	— ¾
A P & L $5 pf	24	18¾	17¾	17¾	—1
Am Rad & St S	39	6½	6⅜	6½	—
Am Roll Mill	20	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Am Safety Razor	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating	3	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R	28	38½	37¾	38	— ⅛
Am Snuff Co	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	16	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
Am Stores	5	11⅝	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Am Store pf	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Am Sugar Ref	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
Am Sugar pf	3	94	93	94	+1
Am Tel & Tel	31	134½	133¼	134½	+1½
Am Tobacco	7	45¾	45	45¾	+1½
Am Tob B	20	47¼	46	46¾	+1½
Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose	8	37¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	31	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf	2	59¼	57½	57½	—1¼
Am Woolen	8	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	15	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
Anaconda	37	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Andes Copper	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M	3	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Armour Del pf	1	109	109	109	.....
Arm Ill	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	2	48½	48	48	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork	7	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Assd D Gd 1 pf	1	72½	72½	72½	+2¼
Atch T & S F	32	46⅝	45¾	45¾	
Atch T & S F pf	6	68	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	23	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
Atl Refining	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Atlas Tack	2	6¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Aust Nichols	4	3	2⅞	3	
Aviation Corp	78	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Bald Loco st	14	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Balt & Ohio	19	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	17	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	16	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Bell Aire	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Bendix Aviat	15	36⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	4	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Best Foods	2	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Beth A Ser	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
Beth Steel	21	67¾	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf	1	112	112	112	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	1	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Black & Deck	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl	3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Borden Co	6	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Bore-Warner	6	27½	27	27	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	3	2¾	2¾	.....
Bower Roll B	1	30	30	30	.....
Bridgeport Brass	20	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg	15	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Briggs & Stra	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	1	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Brown Shoe	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Brunswick-Balke	6	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	8	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	20	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Burling Mills	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Burrus M Co pf	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach	15	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	13	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Butler Br pf	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Byers (A M) Co	4	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Calif Packing	3	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	4	¾	¾	¾	—
Calumet & Hec	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wyan	3	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	48	7	7	7	— ⅛
Cannon Mills	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	.....
Carpenter Stl	6	27	26¾	27	+1¼
Carriers & Gen	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	3	78¼	78¼	78½	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tract	9	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp	9	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp	37	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	3	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Cent Soya	16	34½	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Certain-id Prod	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio	9	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	2	3½	3	3	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt West pf	11	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
CRI&P 6% pf	2	¾	11	¾	+ ⅛
CRI&P 7% pf	2	¾	11	¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp	14	68¾	68	68	+ ½
City Ice & Fu	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Clev Grasb Br	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Climax Molyb	3	40½	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
Clinch Pocahon	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Coca-Cola A	2	62½	62½	62½	+1¼
Colgate-Palm-P	12	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Collins & Alk	1	17½	17½	17½	
Col Fuel & Ir	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Colum Broast A	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Colum Broast B	1	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Colum G & E	116	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
Col G&E 6% pf	2	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	2	9½	9½	9½	
Col Pict pf	3	31	30½	30½	— ⅛
Comml Credit	14	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Comml Inv Tr	24	30¾	28½	30½	+ ¼
Comml Solvents	87	10¾	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛
Comwl & Sou	140	1	1	1	—
Com & Sou pf	15	40¾	39	39	— ⅛
Commwealth Ed	21	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Conde-Nast Pub	3	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Consol Aircr	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cons Copperm	18	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison	64	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Ed pf	4	93½	91¾	92½	.....
Consol Film Ind	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
C Film Ind pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Consol Oil	18	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Can	14	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Ins	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Cont Motors	45	4¾	4¾	4¾	+

Home Front Vital, Hoover Emphasizes

This is the first of a series of six articles on "Home Fronts and Global Strategy," written by Herbert Hoover at the request of the Associated Press.



HERBERT HOOVER

By Herbert Hoover

So important is the home front of the enemy in its bearing on our military strategy that by its correct or incorrect appraisal the lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys might be saved or lost. And healthy home fronts in the United Nations are essential to win the war.

The strategy in global war is not solely a military question. In total war between great nations, the home front is, in many ways, as important as the military front. Wars can be lost or won on the home front.

Germany lost the last war by exhaustion and collapse of the home front which weakened her army. France would have collapsed on the home front in the third year of that war had it not been for American support to the civilian population.

There have been explosions of Western civilization into world wars before, but total war was new in 1914. Great nations in total war, in addition to military forces, now pit against each other their total resources, the total emotions, the skill, the sacrifice, the work of every adult civilian. It becomes a contest of strength, spirit and endurance of civilians against civilians, as well as between armies and navies.

Today the only limitation on the size of the military forces is the number of men who can be spared from the two jobs of producing arms and supplies for the military front and keeping the civilian population alive.

Improved Weapons

And total war is not alone combat between armed men. It is also war between armed men and civilians. Since the last total war the improved airplane and submarine have immensely increased the power of attack upon civil populations and their war efforts. The improved submarine through its intensified sinking of ships increases the power of blockade; the plane works to relieve and intensify it.

The improved plane and the improved tank have increased the power of land offensive and made the blitz possible. On the other hand, the airplane has immensely increased the power of defense against invasion by sea, making it practically impregnable if the sea is wide enough or there are land-based planes enough. And the radio has increased the power of propaganda.

The United Nations have now closed iron rings around the European and the Asiatic Axis. But both of them still have tremendous powers of defense through their powerful armies with interior lines of communication and their air and submarine protection from overseas invasion. Japan has, in addition, great naval strength.

Powers of Attrition

With the occupation by United Nations of bases in North Africa and the Pacific with the growth of our naval, air and ground strength, the ring around them grows closer and closer. But for some time to come the war is obviously a war of aggressive attrition and the creation of conditions favorable for major combat blows.

That attrition is just as vital on the home front as on the military front. And our powers of attrition and combat are increasing more rapidly than the Axis.

This process of wearing down the strength of their home fronts is not solely a matter of military attrition, through blockade, sinking of ships, or air attacks or even through propaganda. There are implacable internal forces which contribute.

Experience both in the last war and in this war shows that after a certain period steady economic degeneration sets in on the home fronts of all nations engaged in total war.

In the earlier years the military strength of each nation grows steadily. Production of arms increases. But at some stage, probably about two years, the military strength reaches its maximum size and from there on it diminishes.

Likewise, at some point, industrial production reaches its zenith. Even more rapidly than armies waste away after their zenith, the industrial machinery, the resources and the productive capacity of the civilian population wear down.

On the home front of all nations shortages in food and other consumption goods grow progressively due to diversion of manpower. Armed men consume more than when they were civilians.

The people must work longer and longer hours at harder and heavier labor. Movement is restricted. Rationing, price and wage restrictions are inevitable. Regimentation becomes steadily more onerous and economic dictatorship grows increasingly as war goes on.

On the spiritual side, grief stretches into every family, emotions become more fragile and intolerant; criticism, freedom of speech, become more and more frozen.

All these forces are multiplied in civilians by terror of attack from the air and destruction of their industries.

In the end the multiplication of civilian hardships—in some degree universal to all nations—becomes a race between them toward exhaustion. The Germans are in the fourth year of war. We have had one year.

And in this race of exhaustion the home front of the greatest staying power, of the greatest resources, of the greatest will to endure and fight is a vast support to the military arm. The weak home front becomes a disintegrating liability to its military arm. That was the case of the Allies versus the Central Powers in 1918.

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Playing Dynamos with America is a Dangerous Game!

(Based on an editorial in January issues of all McGraw-Hill Publications)

THE contribution of America's huge Industry of Dynamos (the power industry) to the winning of the war is not likely to flame forth in newspaper headlines. It takes the more prosaic turn of portraying an industry that is doing wonders quietly, unobtrusively.

Yes, we take electricity for granted. We expect it to appear in unlimited quantities, like water and air, as we need it. Almost as essential as these two elements in times of peace, it becomes a matter of life and death in times of war.

To out-produce our enemies, who had a seven-year head start, means turning more wheels than they are turning and turning them faster.

The Essential Ingredient

Production has increased beyond our wildest dreams. Aircraft and shipbuilding have surpassed the most daring forecasts. The machine tool industry's output has grown to a volume that borders on the miraculous. Guns, shells, uniforms, shoes, tanks and a thousand other items are being made in hitherto undreamed of quantities. All of them have one common essential ingredient—power. Industry demanded power—more and more power!

It is no small tribute to the power industry that, while other raw materials developed shortages necessitating strict priorities control, electricity remains unrationed—no priorities, no curtailments, no rate increase. Current industrial consumption is running 16 per cent over 1941 and 50 per cent over 1940. When we consider that domestic consumers use only 14 per cent of the energy output, we begin to get some idea of industry's power consumption.

The Power Behind FIRE POWER

At the close of the last war the power at the disposal of the American industrial worker averaged 3⅓ horsepower. At the beginning of this war, twenty years later, it had increased to 6½ horsepower. What other nation can even approach that figure? This large provision of power is the achievement of the electric utility industry. For years it had built and applied its equipment to the highest standards of performance and operated its systems to equally high standards of service and dependability. Always recognizing that "public service is a public trust" it had maintained wide margins of security in performance. Today these margins are the source of the power industry's ability to rise to the emergency.

In short, the electric utilities were prepared!

Power men are accustomed to looking ahead, to prepare for growing loads and allow for unforeseen contingencies, for electricity cannot be stored. It is "ordered" by touching a switch. It is delivered and consumed at the same moment.

Months before the actual outbreak of hostilities foresighted power men set to work computing how much life of equipment could be risked in the process of crowding it toward greater output. Generators, boilers, turbines, cables, transformers and even conductors underwent close scrutiny in an effort to increase the load—*safely*. They figured, they experimented, they tried untried measures.

Skill vs. Materials

Insulation, for example, is the crux—the least known component of electrical apparatus. When it lets go the service suffers. It is not easy to know how near any bit of crucial insulation is to letting go. It takes courage to work it to a point just short of failure . . . but that is exactly what is being done today.

Technological forcing of equipment, however, is not all of the story. Obsolescent equipment has been rehabilitated; salvage has been intensified; critical metals have been replaced by non-critical materials; water sprays, air-blowers and other cooling methods have been installed to keep over-loaded apparatus from over-heating. Nothing has been overlooked. Ingenuity has contrived the well nigh impossible.

Hand in hand with these measures of expediency have gone measures of intensification. Hydrogen pressure for cooling generators has been stepped up from ounces to pounds taking more heat away from the machines and enabling them to carry greater loads. Capacitors—little more than aluminum foil interleaved with thin paper—have been applied by the carload relieving the systems of that mysterious reactive current which is associated with that equally mysterious power factor. They have performed wonders in avoiding the need for additional generating and transforming equipment. The use of portable sub-stations has averted the otherwise necessary reserve capacity in fixed installations at many points.

When coal was placed on the urgent list last spring the electric utilities outstripped all other industries in providing storage for the winter. Stocks on hand the first of October were sufficient for 105 days, or more than twice what would be considered adequate in times of peace.

When staff losses to the armed forces became serious power companies contrived measures that enable them to get along without aggravating the national manpower situation by hiring others to replace them. Today meters are being read every two or three months instead of monthly; women are being trained to do drafting, keep the logs in power plants and sub-stations and to test meters in shops and laboratories.

Grandpa's Knob Goes to Work

On the summit of "Grandpa's Knob," a mountain overlooking Rutland, Vermont, stands a giant windmill that would have been the delight of Don Quixote. Towering 200 feet above the tree tops its mighty 175-foot propeller turns with the wind and drives a 1,000 kilowatt generator which feeds its output into the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation's power system. The most ambitious wind-turbine-generator in the world, and a daring experiment of forward-looking men.

Today everything electrical is being tried; is being worked harder than it has ever been worked before.

The Biggest Maintenance Job

Great credit is due the men behind the electric power industry. These men have recognized the responsibility of their jobs—it is a part of their very being. Theirs is the kind of service that must be maintained. No soldier is truer to his trust than is the employee of this great industry.

The service must go on! No matter what happens—acts of God or deeds of men—the service must go on! Labor disturbances may disrupt other industries but there have been no shutdowns due to labor trouble in electric power plants since Pearl Harbor.

And this winter when blizzards pile up drifts and sleet makes pavements slippery there may be absenteeism from other plants but the utility employees will be on the job ready to climb the ice-covered poles and repair the ice-laden lines whenever the call comes.

In this war the least costly yet the most precious element of production—electricity—will be ever ready to "man" the machines that will produce the weapons that will give victory to the forces of freedom.

Ever Expect to Buy a New Vacuum Cleaner?

The Electrical Power Industry is literally wearing itself out in the service of the nation. To illustrate: suppose war necessity required you to run your own vacuum cleaner at top speed, day and night, for the duration. You'd expect it to be worn out when the war is over, wouldn't you?

That's what is happening to the Utilities. When the war is over they will need billions of dollars to completely overhaul and replace worn out equipment. But, under the present law, they cannot save as much as they should out of current profits to provide for the future.

Utilities Need SEED MONEY

The practical fact is that the electrical utilities cannot adjust themselves to the post-war world, unless they are allowed to save more "Seed Money" out of each year's crop of profits.

It will pay you in years to come, to see that America retains the greatest electrical production capacity on earth.

The tax law should be adjusted to allow business to accumulate funds for these necessary tasks of post-war development.

Ask your Congressman to see that American business is given a chance to create jobs after the war, by revising the excess profits tax so as to leave the "seed money."

James H. McGraw, Jr.
President
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The Washington Post

****X TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1943 1B

The Federal Diary

DIARY, from Page 1

of this recruiting weren't broken down in yesterday's budget. No estimates were made for War Production, Office of Price Administration, Board of Economic Warfare, War Manpower, Petroleumn Coordinator's Office among other new war agencies. It was explained that no accurate estimates could be made at this time.

No funds were recommended for these agencies: Bituminous Coal Division, which has 705 employes here, and the Bituminous Coal Consumers Counsel, which has 53 employes. The law authorizing these agencies expires on April 26. The Board of Transportation Investigation and Research also expires this year. It has 175 employes.

The Bonds and Spirits Division at Justice was abolished sometime ago and no provision is made for the 33 employes. No funds are recommended to continue gradual liquidation of Civilian Conservation Corps. Works Projects Administration is being liquidated. This will not only knock out 637 administrative jobs here at WPA headquarters, but also will wipe out several hundred jobs in Treasury's Accounts and Disbursement divisions. Commerce's Electric Home and Farm Authority is also wiped out.

Large Personnel Increases

Large personnel increases would be made here under the budget by General Accounting Office, Maritime Commission, Justice Department and Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These in addition to the top war agencies which aren't accounted for.

A breakdown of recommended personnel changes in the agencies here follow:

Legislative: Senate, House and Government Printing Office, no changes; Office of Superintendent of Documents, increase from 487 to 522; Library of Congress (proper), increase from 713 to 740, no other changes. No changes in the judicial branch in Washington. Minor increases in the field service.

Executive Office: White House proper, increase from 46 to 53; Budget Bureau, increase from 592 to 615; National Resources Planning Board, increase from 149 to 181.

Civil Service Commission, decrease from 3468 to 3432; Employes Compensation Commission, increase from 235 to 291; Federal Communications Commission, increase from 1146 to 1211; Federal Deposit Insurance, no change; Federal Power, decrease from 542 to 527; Federal Trade, decrease from 524 to 521.

Huge Increase at GAO

General Accounting was given huge increases. The audit division, for example, was increased from 4137 to 5897 and claims, from 1088 to 1902, among others. Interstate Commerce remains the same. National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was increased from 122 to 155. The field service would be jumped from 2561 employes to 4255. National Archives was decreased from 424 to 363; National Labor Relations Board from 409 to 399, Railroad Retirement Board from 1353 to 1260, Securities and Exchange from 1130 to 1109, Alley Dwelling, 279 to 243.

No changes were recommended from Tariff Commission, Smithsonian Institution, and only minor changes for the National Gallery of Art.

Maritime Commission was granted big increases both here and in the field—much larger in the field, however. The production division staff would be raised from 481 to 805, finance from 436 to 537; technical from 446 to 490, among the other changes. Veterans' Administration would be boosted from 7932 to 8350. Its field service would be given 500 new employes to bring it close to 39,000.

No Budget for NYA

Federal Security: No National Youth Administration budget. The War Manpower budget, to come later, will cover it. No substantial change at Food and Drug, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance and Office of Education. St. Elizabeths, increase from 1979 to 2090. Social Security Board, cut from 1058 to 995 and its Bureau of Public Assistance, from 236 to 212. Public Health would get substantial increases in the field. Its health and sanitation unit, for example, would be boosted from 4288 to 4844.

Federal Works: Public Works, cut from 75 to 5; Public Buildings administrative force, increased from 10,690 to 10,808, and its headquarters staff from 183 to 192. No other changes.

National Housing Agency: Administrator's office, cut from 148 to 134; HOLC, from 959 to 873; Federal Housing, from 1600 to 1371; Federal Public Housing Authority, from 1666 to 1585, and Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, 109 to 106.

Agriculture: Secretary's Office, cut from 819 to 558; Information Section, from 153 to 148; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, from 269 to 225; Farm Security, 861 to 811 (a cut of more than 2000 in the field service, to 13,357); Agricultural Marketing, 1674 to 1558; REA, 927 to 830; Farm Credit, 1080 to 995, and Forest Service, cut from 347 to 331. Increases: Commodity Credit, 274 to 306, and Agricultural Economics, 755 to 780. No changes in other bureaus.

Commerce: RFC, 4856 to 5416; Census, 365 to 612 (no provision is made for Census temporary employes); Export Import Bank, 51 to 68, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, 338 to 482. Field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are knocked out. Patent Office is decreased from 1313 to 1285. Field service of Civil Aeronautics field service is slashed from 6045 to 5100. No change in other offices.

Interior: Secretary's office increased from 455 to 492; Indian Affairs, from 245 to 276, and the Bureau of Mines helium production field service, from 236 to 567. Decreases: Reclamation, 174 to 169; chart division of Geological Survey, 287 to 243, and General Land Office, 337 to 322. Only minor changes in other bureaus.

Justice: Office of Assistant to Attorney General, increased from 48 to 72; administrative division, 487 to 621; lands, 279 to 332; FBI, 5603 to 6019, and Immigration and Naturalization, 1186 to 1522, plus more than 1000 in the field service. Decreases: Anti-Trust Division, 137 to 119 here and 242 to 190 in the field; War Division, 391 to 354, and Tax, 174 to 167.

Labor: Wage and Hour, decreased from 468 to 387. No other changes. Post Office Department, no major changes. State Department, increased from 2414 to 2678.

Treasury: Disbursements, increased from 1158 to 1245; public debt, 1447 to 2303; public debt (war bonds), 4984 to 6051; accounts, 265 to 279, and Treasurer of United States, 1229 to 2196. Decreases: Foreign funds control, 1205 to 1120; war saving staff, 347 to 320; customs (field), 8215 to 7942; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 7530 to 7458.

Employes on the civil function of Army's Corps of Engineers would be reduced from 29,502 to 24,129 and Tennessee Valley shaved from 13,220 to 11,568 under the budget.

Pay Increase Decisions

Commerce Solicitor South Trimble yesterday ruled that all Census Bureau employes are to be given pay increases under the overtime pay act. All employes who work on an annual basis will get time and a half. Piece work will get a flat 10 per cent increase.

Meantime, Comptroller General Lindsey Warren ruled that Federal employes who can't work a full day Saturday because of religious beliefs will be charged for both annual leave and a day's pay. WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, in asking for the ruling, sought a five-day, 40-hour week for Seventh Day Adventists and others who worship on Saturdays. Warren said the 40-hour week could be adopted in the field but not in Washington under the act.

Transfers

Civil Service Commission yesterday announced its first list of "critical" positions for which it's seeking transfers of eligible employes already in the Federal service who are now working at jobs below their skills. The list includes: administrative analysts, $2600 to $6500 salaries; administrative officers, $3800 to $8000; administrative assistant, $2600 to $3800; budget or fiscal officer, $2600 to $6500; housing manager, $2600 to $6500; industrial management analyst, $2600 to $5600; information specialists, $2600 to $5600; labor relations and mediation officer, $2600 to $8000; office manager, $2600 to $5600, and personnel officer, $2600 to $6500. Apply at War Transfer, 808 E Street.

What? No Compass?

A corporal ordered to report at the Army Dispensary in the Pentagon Building spent two hours hunting it, with three M. P.'s to help him. Finally the aid of the building engineer was enlisted. He got out building blueprints, located the room, and assigned a guide.

June in January

Washington policemen yesterday were given visions of sultry weather. Signs were posted announcing measurement for their summer uniforms. At 8:30 a. m. today, men of the Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth Precincts will be measured by a tailor.

OPA to Call 185 Driving Violators

Summonses Being Mailed Requesting Appearance at Gas Ration Boards

OPA officials began yesterday to mail summonses to 185 alleged "pleasure drivers" for appearance before their local ration boards and show cause why they should not be deprived of their ration books.

Weekend activity by OPA inspectors and the Metropolitan Police added 125 names to the list of those accused of violating the pleasure driving ban. Most of the weekend violators were found in the suburban sections attending nightclubs and roadhouses.

District OPA Director Whitney Leary said yesterday that his inspectors would continue their vigorous drive to enforce the "no pleasure driving" regulations.

Confers With Henderson

Reporting on the fuel oil situation Leary said he had conferred yesterday with Price Administrator Leon Henderson regarding the present situation. He said it was agreed that a sudden cold spell would find dealers' stocks critically low but that generally the situation was unchanged.

Leary said he had not yet received a further communication from Supt. of Schools Frank W. Ballou on the oil situation in the schools besides the plea for additional oil which was received last Friday and which was turned down.

Lack of oil forced the closing of the Leland Junior High School in Chevy Chase, Md., yesterday morning when the oil company supplying the fuel failed to notify the school authorities of their inability to make a delivery over the weekend, according to Edwin W. Broome, Montgomery County Superintendent of Schools.

500 Sent Home

More than 500 students of the school were sent home when they arrived for classes yesterday morning. School authorities said that immediate arrangements have been made for a shipment from another company and that the school would be open today.

The Leland School was closed several weeks ago when the heating plant broke down. It and the Silver Spring Intermediate are the only schools in Montgomery County using oil for heat. Priorities for the conversion of both to coal burning units have already been obtained and the work will begin shortly, school officials said.

Meanwhile the L. P. Steuart & Bros. Corporation revised their advertisements in local newspapers to make them conform with the "antidiscrimination regulations" of the OPA.

Spent $2000

Curtis Steuart, manager of the firm, said yesterday he had spent upwards of $2000 on radio and newspaper advertising describing the company's willingness to supply emergency cases with fuel oil. Steuart said that up to a late hour yesterday he had only received 35 requests for oil from customers other than his own.

However, Steuart's compliance with the OPA regulations was questioned by the Columbia Specialty Co. who said they had tried yesterday to secure oil from Steuart but had been told the company was now a retailer and no longer a primary supplier. If this was true, it was pointed out by OPA officials, Steuart was acting in violation of the regulations which state that no dealer or primary supplier is allowed to change his normal business practices in order to discourage new customers.

Five Injured In 3 Traffic Accidents

Two persons were injured one seriously, in two streetcar accidents yesterday and three others suffered minor injuries in the collision of two buses.

Rose Stokely, Negro, 9, 618 Sixty-first Avenue, Fairmont Heights, Md., was struck by a streetcar while crossing Dix Street Northeast near Sixty-first Avenue last night. Taken to Casualty Hospital in a Casualty ambulance, she was treated for a possible fractured skull, lacertations of the head, face and legs and a fractured arm. Her condition was said to be critical. The streetcar was operated by Curtis L. Disharoon, 26, 235 Minnesota Avenue Northeast.

Leila Smith, 25, 811 Webster Street Northwest, was struck by a streetcar at Georgia Avenue and Webster Street. She was taken to Emergency Hospital and admitted for a back injury. William F. Clark, 28, 1102 Garfield Street Northwest, was the operator of the car.

Three persons were injured when the bus in which they were riding was struck by another bus at Sixteenth Street and Spring Road Northwest after the second bus had skidded. Taken to Casualty Hospital, Sylvia Ware, Negro, 28, 1520 Carolina Street Northwest, was treated for a bruised back; Julia Young, Negro, 26, 438 Rhode Island Avenue Northwest, suffered possible internal injuries and John H. Jennings, 28, 2016 Twelfth Street Northwest, was treated for a bruised chest.

Robert E. Brooks, 23, 514 Kennedy Street Northwest, was the driver of the skidding bus and James H. Elgin, Route 2, Silver Spring, Md., operated the other.

Hillcrest Group Names Officer and Delegates

Arthur M. Robertson was elected first vice president of the Hillcrest Citizens Association last night to succeed Edgar Leapley, resigned. Charles F. Foster and W. G. Dyer were elected as delegates to the Southeast Citizens' Council.

The unit recommended that the Capital Transit Co. take action to relieve traffic conditions at Barney Circle. It was suggested that streetcars load and unload passengers on Pennsylvania Avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets Southeast to relieve the heavy passenger volume at Barney Circle.

Great Dane's Imprisonment At Pound Inspires Lament

Post Staff Photo

ABOUT THIS DANE SHE WROTE A POEM—Mrs. Frank J. McSherry, wife of the brigadier general, is shown with the Great Dane about which she wrote a poem. The dog is confined at the Pound

Mrs. Frank J. McSherry, wife of the Brigadier General, saw a sad-eyed Great Dane in confinement at the Pound, a fine canine specimen that undoubtedly had good days before the net was tossed over its head in Anacostia, and in sympathy sent The Post the following poem she wrote—with hopes for the dog's future:

Oh, friend of man, he's been no friend to you!
You who were born to be noble, majestic, proud—
Cringe, trembling here.
What is your story? No,
I'm glad you cannot tell me.
My heart is near to breaking from what my eyes can see.
A splendid frame, a smooth fawn coat, kind eyes,
Gaunt, bony, terrified.
You, who should be stalking grandly
Over some vast estate, have wandered haunted weeks
Hunting in garbage pails for scraps of food.
You've given eight goods years of loyalty and love,
And this the end!

Creator, why should she suffer so?
I know. All suffering is to teach.
Creator, help us learn;
Never to trust a splendid dog
To any but a splendid man;
And if unhappy circumstance
Obliges us to leave the pet we love
May we be sure a worthy home
Awaits our worthy friend.
Failing that, quick, painless death
Is kinder far than fear, hunger, and abuse.
Creator, you have given us power of life and death
Over our loyal friends.
May we be brave and kind to use it when we must!
And so, poor dog, farewell. We pray
Your sufferings teach us well
And other loyal friends of man
Be spared your tragic end!

The Pound during the past year has housed cats, a goat and dogs of many sizes but none so lordly-appearing as the Dane. Poundmaster Frank Marks said yesterday that the dog will be given to anyone who will provide it a good home. It has been at the Pound for three days.

Mrs. McSherry personally sent a veterinarian to see into its health—and there is little strange about the whole thing other than that someone would let so fine a dog stray without, so far as is known, making some attempt to find it.

Big. Gen. and Mrs. McSherry reside at 3232 Garfield Street Northwest.

Mason Admits D. C. Welfare Setup Flaws

Higher Ceiling on Assistance Asked In New Budget, Says Commissioner

District Commissioner Guy Mason agreed yesterday on the salient points of the statement made to The Post Sunday by Conrad Van Hyning, newly resigned director of the Board of Public Welfare, that there were serious flaws in the District's welfare setup.

On the point of lifting the ceiling on public assistance, Mason said this request was included in the 1943 District budget submitted to Congress yesterday.

New institutional homes also were included in the list of improvements which Mason said the Board of Commissioners and the Welfare Board had mutually agreed upon. However, he added, the building of these structures will have to wait until war priorities are lifted on building materials.

Psychiatrists Sought

Commissioner Mason said that steps were being taken to secure the services of several psychiatrists who would be under the District Health Department but who would cooperate with the Welfare Board in caring for delinquent and mental cases.

In commenting on the Van Hyning resignation, which was accepted yesterday by the Board of Commissioners, Mason said the retiring welfare director had been the most efficient ever employed in that post by the District and expressed the wish that the Welfare Board would be as fortunate in its next selection.

Citing his prejudice to the present setup Commissioner Mason said that if Congress insists on continuing the system it is his belief the functions of the Welfare Board should be removed entirely from the central District government and should be set up as a separate agency on the same plan as the Board of Education, which acts independently of the District government and whose members are appointed by the District Courts.

When asked about the part of Van Hyning's statement that criticized the system of appropriating welfare funds by Congress Mason said he believed the issue should not have been raised because it was his belief that Congress would never relinquish its power to pass on District appropriations.

Budget of $8,245,993

The welfare budget submitted to Congress yesterday came to a total of $8,245,993 approved by the Commissioners and the Budget Committee. This was $1,099,007 under the $9,345,000 requested by the Welfare Board for its 1944 fiscal allotment.

Victory Sidelights

Chetniks War on Nazis Related Here

Chetnik guerilla bands harrying an invader are nothing new to Yugoslavia—they operated for 400 years during the Turkish occupation of the country—George Radin, Yugoslav lend-lease expediter here told the Mount Pleasant Civilian Defense Area at a meeting at the Bancroft School last night.

Radin told how costly the occupation of his country was proving for the Axis. Besides the immense losses in men and materiel, the occupying forces are unable to exploit the Balkan country's rich resources or to establish transportation to the East.

The Yugoslav government-in-exile's representative discounted reports of friction between Mihailovich's Chetnik bands and the Croatian partisans under Ribar and Nagy as "exaggerated in a large measure."

Also a speaker was Lady Ann Dill, wife of the British chief of staff, Sir John Dill. She told of her experiences as an ambulance driver in France just before its fall and outlined civilian defense activities in Britain during the blitz.

Richard Barr, chairman of the defense area, announced, his imminent resignation. He said he soon would be transferred by the Government to work in a foreign country. Mrs. Doris Detre Rafler, chairman of the Victory Volunteers for the area, announced plans for a new scrap salvage drive.

A., B. & W. Asks Lifting of Bus Mileage Limit

An appeal for additional mileage for 25 new buses, now limited to 2000 miles a month, has been filed by the A. B. & W. Transit Co. with the Office of Defense Transportation, it was learned yesterday.

R. T. Mitchell, vice president and traffic manager of the company, said the utility is faced with the problem of having inadequate facilities to carry the number of people riding on its line.

"We've been very forutnate that no accident of a serious nature has occurred."

He said that 138 buses carry approximately 70,000 persons a day between Washington and nearby points in Virginia. The bulk of these buses are of 1935 or later vintage, but a few models as old as 1931 are in use.

"We carry more passengers than we'd like to from a safety standpoint. And the overcrowding causes considerable damage to our equipment. If we reduced our rush hour travel by 10 people per bus, it would be both in the public and our own interest."

This, he said, was impossible unless additional mileage was made possible for the new buses.

"We can't operate the 25 new buses full rush hour schedules both morning and evening. We'd go over our 2,000-mile-a-month limit. We have to put them into restricted operation. They happen to be the newest and the largest buses we have and because we can't use them on full time operation we have to use the older and smaller buses.

"Our problem can only be relieved by two things. First, a release by ODT of buses which we have ordered and are ready for delivery but are being held. And second, an increased mileage quota for these 25 buses we now have."

Mitchell said that drivers are instructed that passenger safety comes before anything else, even if it means being late on a run.

An ODT spokesman stated that office determines the maximum load of a bus, basing its figure on the manufacturer's rated capacity and the condition of the bus itself.

He said that raising of the 2,000-mile restriction was a comparatively simple thing and only required filing of an appeal. By the same token, he said, any complaints of overcrowding which endangered passengers should be filed with ODT.

D.C. Rooming House Check Is Speeded

Commissioners' Pressure Results In 600 Inspections Since Last Tuesday

Expediting the work of rooming house inspection by short-cutting administrative work and by assigning inspectors from the plumbing, building and electrical departments, Building Inspector Robert H. Davis has had 600 such establishments inspected since pressure was put on last Tuesday by the Commissioners.

No notices have yet been sent out ordering construction, or reduction in the number of lodgers, Davis said, but he intimated that this was just a matter of time. Those whose premises are found to be below the fire prevention standards set by the District will have 30 days to make the necessary alterations before eviction of tenants will be ordered.

The 17 additional inspectors were added to the regular staff of six in order to cut down the reserve of 1200 houses awaiting inspection. About 2000 already had been inspected since the rooming house licenses expired on October 31. The Commissioners' hurry-up order, following a rooming house fire of December 31 fatal to two persons, stepped up the inspection rate from 1000 per month to 600 per week.

Also carrying out the Commissioners' orders are between 60 and 70 volunteer workers of Mrs. Harry S. Bernton's Central Volunteer Bureau. These women are transcribing data on 10,000 houses from the files of the Rent Control Administration. Mrs. Bernton estimated that this work would be completed by the end of the week.

Delivery Pool Test Ground Designated

The local Office of Defense Transportation last night selected the Cleveland Park Business Men's Association as the testing ground for an inter-business pooling of transportation facilities on small business houses.

This announcement was made at the annual dinner of the association held last night at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Bernard Elman, president, told the members of the association that the Office of Defense Transportation had picked their organization out of several hundred applicants as the logical one on which to try their experiment. The ODT official, Elman said, would recommend that the results of the experiment would dictate the agency's recommendation of procedure for other sections of the country where their opinion had been sought.

Officers elected at the meeting besides Elman, who was reelected, include Frank C. Forbes as vice president, and Dr. Arthur J. Montzka as treasurer. Miss Blanche Weaver was reelected secretary.

Southeast Businessmen

Criticism of the action of the District Commissioners in removing the auxiliary police from the streets, as an addition to the Metropolitan Police, was voted in resolutions adopted last night by the Southeast Business Men's Association.

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the Commissioners and the chairmen of the two District Committees in Congress.

Speakers said they felt the action to have been unfair to the auxiliary in view of the assertions made at the meeting of the Inspectors' and Captains' Association Sunday night.

The association also voted to request the reintroduction in Congress of the bill which would permit a delinquent taxpayer to buy his property sold for taxes back by payment of the taxes and interest and also the reintroduction of the bill reducing unemployment taxes.

The association also voted endorsement of the firemen and policemen's pay raise bill.

They asked the District to undertake the collection of trash from business houses and that they be charged for the service.

Another resolution asked the Capital Transit Co. to provide bus transportation to Bradbury Heights.

Burleith Citizens

The Burleith Citizens Association voted last night to ask the Office of Civilian Defense to award a certificate of merit to Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, 3535 R Street Northwest, for her work in directing the casualty base in the area for the past year. This is the first such certificate the association has asked.

Resolutions of sympathy to be sent to the parents of Lieut. Russell Bishop jr., U. S. N., and Aviation Cadet Conrad Christian, U. S. A., who were killed in Army plane crashes last week, were adopted.

Lieutenant Bishop lived at 3801 T Street Northwest and Cadet Christian at 3541 T Street Northwest.

The association also discussed the plan to use the Fillmore Grade School as a day nursery for the children of working mothers.

Confusion Slows Work of D.C. Civilian Defense

By Mary Spargo
Post Staff Writer

(First in a Series.)

Restriction of auxiliary police to air raid service exclusively and the immediate protest from that body is one of many ailments now afflicting the entire District Civilian Defense Organization, a Post survey shows.

The auxiliary police problem is among a seeming confusion in civilian defense activities which is hurting all of the worthwhile and necessary units in the city, such as the air raid wardens, the fire watchers, the auxiliary firemen, the rescue squads, and others.

The Commissioners' order of last Saturday restricting the duties of the auxiliary police to actual air-raid or air-raid test detail, or to other special assignments, was precipitated by a request from Police Chief Edward J. Kelly that 1565 of the auxiliary police be sworn in as special police, Commissioner Guy Mason revealed yesterday.

While the specific points of refusal were given in a legal opinion prepared for the Commissioners by Corporation Counsel Richmond B. Keech, the philosophy of the Commissioners in rejecting such a demand was that the number of policemen is set by Congress in the annual appropriation bill, and that to aggrandize this number by 1565 would be flying in the face of congressional authority, Mason added.

This was by way of comment on the demands of the auxiliary police made at a meeting Sunday night, when they asked that the restricting order be reversed, and that the rank of inspector be restored to the auxiliary force.

Not Up to Rank and File

Mason said it was not up to the rank and file to set the administrative policies, and that the Commissioners had no intention of circumventing the congressional limit on the District police force by "bringing policemen in by the back door."

In clarifying the position of the auxiliary police, Mason said they not only have no authorization to carry firearms but also no right to make arrests, even during blackouts or actual air raids. Under the law, the Commissioners have the right to swear in the auxiliary police as special police—which Kelly had requested for his 1565—but Mason said that except for the 50 special policemen created to guard bridges and other vital spots, the Commissioners had not asserted this right.

"Nor," he added, "do we intend to."

District's Liability

One question that bothered District officials was the District's liability to such auxiliaries for injuries sustained in the line of their police beat duties. Keech said there were statutory provisions for liability in the case of regular members of the force, and for civilian defense workers injured in the line of duty, and that this class falling between them would, he thought, be entitled to some payment under the United States Employes Compensation Act. This point would have to be decided by the United States Compensation Committee, he added.

In any event, Keech ruled that the District's liability would not be changed by payment to the volunteers of a token salary of $1 per annum.

Another objection that Keech raised to granting Kelly's request is that it does not give the addresses of the candidates and there is a strong possibility that some of them may live in Virginia or Maryland. Under the Blackout Act, the Commissioners may swear in only District residents as special police.

Not All Privates

Furthermore the Act provides that special police be given the rank of private, whereas, Keech points out, it is common knowledge that the auxiliary police are organized with a hierarchy similar to that of the regular police, with inspectors, captains, lieutenants and sergeants as well as privates."

Since the Act vests all of the powers as well as imposing all of the duties of the regular police upon the auxiliaries, it would mean that they should be armed, and should be on 24-hour responsibility for keeping the civil as well as the blackout law.

"In fairness to these men they should not be burdened with the responsibility of enforcing the law at all times, but should be required to perform police duty only at specified times," Keech said. "Furthermore they should be instructed that they are not to perform any police duty at other than specified hours except when specially called upon by the commanding officer of the precinct to which assigned or when specially called upon to assist a member of the Metropolitan Police Force."

Line of Duty Clarified

A definition of the "line of duty" for these auxiliaries now being prepared for the Commissioners by the corporation counsel included activity "induced by enemy action, the threat thereof or preparation therefor." This precludes any 24-hour duty or patrol work assigned in excess of necessary training work for blackouts, Keech said.

Keech's final recommendation was that Kelly's request be refused, but that an order be issued granting the auxiliary police the rights and duties of privates in the metropolitan force, with the exceptions that they be confined to actual blackout or training hours, that they wear identifying equipment, (but none that shall simulate the uniform of the police) that they be specifically denied the right to carry fire arms, and that the Commissioners reserve the right to grant them powers and duties of police officers above privates.

The actual order issued by the Commissioners was to limit the rank of auxiliary police to captains or below, and to limit their duties to those specified in the original Blackout Act as amended August 6, 1942.

Is Civilian Defense spreading itself too thin? Is too much attention being given to activities only connected by courtesy with real civilian defense? If the city were bombed, how well is the Civilian Defense organization developed to meet that emergency? Are too many volunteers doing "busy work" instead of contributing worthwhile effort? These are among the questions which The Post will attempt to answer in this series.

City News In Brief

$346 in Liquor Stolen

Theft of liquor valued at $346 was reported to police after Pvt. C. W. Haas, of the Fifth Precinct, found the Bobb Liquor Store, 1023 E Street Southeast, open at 3:45 a. m. yesterday.

$638 in Purse Lost

Loss of a purse containing $638 and personal papers was reported to police yesterday by Lillie Justice, Negro, of 434 Elm Street Northwest. The woman told police she left her purse on a vegetable stand in the 1400 block of Seventh Street Northwest after making a purchase yesterday morning.

Child Hurt in Fall

Phillip Sheau, 2, of 811 Twelfth Street Northeast, received an injury to his head yesterday morning when he fell down the stairs of his home. He was taken to Casualty Hospital, where he was admitted suffering from a possible fractured skull.

Gordon Harwood Barbour, 38, of Linden, Md., is being held by Montgomery County police under a $3000 bond on charges of his allegedly having broken into the Tastee Diner at Silver Spring, where he is said to have stolen $5 Saturday.

Priest Talks Man Out of Jumping to Death From Roof

A tense crowd of Georgetown residents yesterday saw a Catholic priest dissuade a pajama-clad man from jumping from a third-story roof.

The Rev. Laurence J. Kelly, S. J., of Holy Trinity Church, by his pleadings, persuaded a 42-year-old attorney not to jump from the roof ledge after onlookers and members of the fire rescue squad, who waited below with an outstretched net, had tried unsuccessfully for 40 minutes to persuade the man to get down to safety. He was first noticed on the roof about noon.

According to police, the attorney was despondent over his recent failure to get into the Navy, and had gone sleepless for several nights.

He was taken to Gallinger Hospital and admitted for mental observation.

Mary Haworth's Mail

After 2d Nervous Breakdown, Woman Puts Aside Pride to Consult Psychiatrist, Who Seemed 'Cold And Distant as North Pole;' Should She Try Again?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I would appreciate your advice on my problem. Five years ago, when I was 17 years of age, I had a nervous breakdown, due to a shock. To me, the experience was hell-on-earth, but I gritted my teeth and fought it without complaining, even to my family, after I got used to it. I took trips, worked, went out on frequent dates with boys and generally kept busy to try to divert my mind from myself, but nothing helped. This went on for two years, without any improvement. I didn't consult a psychiatrist, because, like so many persons in this condition, I was too proud.

However, at the end of two years of this agony, I met the man who is now my husband. I had heard the old saying, "Truth is stranger than fiction." And in my case it truly was. From the first date I had with him I was cured. I was happy, carefree and gay. We fell in love, and after knowing each other a year we were married. I adored being a wife, but in a short time I became pregnant and I was quite resentful. I was being perfectly happy for the first time in my life, and I didn't want to settle down to having a baby so soon. But after a short time I was extremely happy about it and I wasn't the least bit nervous.

However, a few weeks after the birth of my baby I had another breakdown. It isn't as bad as the first one, but I haven't the spunk to fight it this time. I realize I have everything to get well for. I am considered very pretty and, regardless of what I have been through most people think I am still in my teens. I have a grand husband and a lovely baby. I do my own housework and take care of the baby, which means that my life (on the surface) is just as normal as before, so far as daily activities go, but I don't have the same enjoyment. I have seen one psychiatrist for one visit. But he seemed as cold and distant as the North Pole. Would you advise me to consult another psychiatrist? Or should I let myself go on as I did before and let nature take its course? D. J.

Devotion to Doctor Is Article of Healing

DEAR D. J.: Since your recurrent problem of nervous distress plainly has reference to deeply embedded neurotic anxieties, which in all probability date back to childhood misconceptions of "right" and "wrong," or "good" and "evil," and since the precise nature of these anxieties, in your personality, could only be fathomed in detail and thereafter systematically healed by the application to the sore spot of the mental hygienist's X-ray eye of trained sympathetic insight—I feel that you should, indeed, "consult another psychiatrist." And when I say "another," I use the term deliberately, in the dictionary sense, which is to say: "One different, distinct or separate from the one considered. Not the same."

Any psychiatrist who gives you the impression of being "as cold as the North Pole" can be of no help to you—no matter how greatly gifted and thoroughly trained he may be, nor how keenly compassionate at heart, nor how successfully he relieves other patients of similar distress. So well is this fact understood by the better psychiatrists that most of them come to grips, in preliminary conferences with prospective clients, with the question of whether or not the respective personalities of doctor and patient, in this particular instance, are sufficiently concordant, from the patient's viewpoint, to permit the development of a fearlessly frank, confidential relationship—which the patient can engage with at least some degree of comfort and some measure of trust in the counselor's ability and genuine desire to help him.

Psychiatry Can't Help Antagnostic Patient

In other words, if the prospective patient isn't disposed, more or less at sight, and certainly after one visit, to like and respe : the personality of the psychiatrist counselor; if he feels suddenly, unaccountably displeased with the doctor's looks or manner of speaking, or if he has brought with him a sneaking, preconceived prejudice against the doctor's racial or religious background (as suggested by his name), naturally he will find it almost insuperably difficult to unburden the most secret sufferings of his soul to that specialist. Thus, the more conscientious and capable the specialist, the more foresighted is he in trying to screen out of his practice those patients who might; of their own accord, mistakenly persist in throwing time and money away in consultation with him, by perfunctorily undergoing a course of attempted treatments, while involuntarily laboring under an obstructive hostility and concomitant caginess in professional relation to him. Only when a patient feels sufficient en rapport with his chosen psychiatrist to be willing, and even relieved, to put all his cards on the table, as analysis proceeds, does the project-in-healing have a chance to succeed.

To return briefly to your symptoms: It seems highly significant that you were first overpowered by unfathomable anxieties at the age of 17, the post-adolescent age when, in all probability, you were just beginning to try to face the facts of life on the adult plane, and again overpowered by the same type of anxieties when you embarked upon motherhood. This suggests that you are subconsciously hag-ridden by guilty conflicts, fears, aversions and desire, centering on and arising out of early ingrained misconcepts concerning the biological aspects of life and love. The "shock" you mention as having touched off the first breakdown was not a cause in itself. It was simply the medium of stirring up and bringing close to the threshold of conscious mind this subterranean plague of nameless terrors.

Rout Phantom Dreads From the Subconscious

The fact that fear seemed to vanish overnight after meeting your husband-to-be is a mighty testimonial to his fine, strong, dependable, peace-giving personality. It shows that you have found sanctuary with him, indeed; that he is your perfect complement. Perhaps never until knowing him had you ever felt truly secure in another's affections—fully loved, admired, appreciated, cherished and needed. The one classification of fears mentioned above may have been aggravated and "fed" by a sense of emotional insecurity, of being inadequately loved or rejected or painfully misunderstood, in the family circle. But the fact that phantom dreads again ambushed you from the realm of the subconscious, at first tentatively and then menacingly, in conjunction with motherhood, almost conclusively supports the theory that "shamed" attitudes toward sex constitute the X-factor in your neurosis. And you need expert psychiatric assistance, of course, in clearing up that type of difficulty. If you would like a list of dependable practitioners, from which to choose one whose temperament is genuinely compatible with yours, telephone The Washington Institute of Mental Hygiene, ADams 1033, and ask the director, Dr. Rex Buxton, to provide that information. M. H.

SWEET CHOCOLATE

By Jeanne Contini

Brown is the color usually associated with autumn leaves. But this year it becomes the color of spring . . . the color of newly turned earth, of roots and seed-pods, the base of all growing things. It's the new dark with a brightness . . . the undertone of every season that you can wear from January through December.

It appears in these two dresses which are perfect examples of what we mean when we say "clothes for the 1943 woman" (corny but clear). They're seasonable. They're changeable. They're inexpensive. Look closely, you'll see that although each has a distinct character of its own, they have the skirt in common. That is because the costumes are composed of two different blouses worn with the same skirt. The crepe they're made of is fine to wear now under a coat and will also be a cool customer in a heat wave. Pique gives the fresh white highlights. Unlike many old-fashioned white-trimmed dresses, these don't have to go into retirement while you launder the trimmings. Either "dress" lends itself to an infinite number of variations.

For instance, left . . . detach the pearl-studded vestee and you have a perfect jacket to wear over print dresses. It has a link-button closing at the waist and is completely finished all the way down. Or wear it with other scarfs and gilets. Right . . . while collar and cuffs are floating in suds, the high, round neckline makes a nice nesting place for your jewelry. An excellent blouse with suits. The skirt, in our opinion the best street-length separate of the season, will probably get the better part of all your blouses. Parting shot: they're beautifully made and can be worn anywhere.

Brown, navy, or black . . . either blouse, $7.95 . . . skirt, $5.95.

Convinced? Call us at NAtional 4200, Extension 324, between 9 a. m. and 5 p.m.

The Gentler Sex

By MALVINA LINDSAY

Still a Man's World

When office women let down their hair with each other in their talk about their work they usually wind up in general agreement on one thing: that "the men" (a vague, elusive enemy) present barriers to their progress.

However, most writers who inspire $15-a-week file girls with the ambition of becoming $10,000-a-year career women usually gloss over this fact of sex antagonism in business. Aimee Buchanan, author of "The Lady Means Business," recently published by Simon & Schuster, does not. She frankly recognizes it and tells what to do about it.

Men's Antagonism Must Be Faced

Mrs. Buchanan, director of the research bureau of the Encyclopedia Britannica, has written one of the most comprehensive guide books yet offered to help women in business. She tells the novice how to plan her life and watch her step. She tells the experienced woman how to hold her own, and also how to advance to the executive's swivel chair.

Women might as well face the fact, says Mrs. Buchanan, that they will encounter antagonism, suspicion, and prejudice from men in the business world. After all men have been intrenched in this fort for 40 centuries, woman for about 40 years. Consequently women meet discrimination in opportunities and in salaries. They are still relegated to the lowest business ranks, given little executive consideration.

In explanation of this, the author offers a theory that she calls "The Businessman's Phobia," and which she defines as "a variant of the old racial fear that the so-called dominant sex may be losing its right to wear the pants." This feeling is so strong in some business organizations (which she terms "Leagues of Men Only") that she warns women against entering them.

'Harem' Idea for Business Office

The executive suffering from this phobia, Mrs. Buchanan says, "conceives of the office as a kind of respectable harem where the females have to be his slaves. He frustrates their efforts at advancement, and he even falls back on the traditional feminine technique of personal aspersions by criticising their appearance, referring to them as "frustrated old maids" and repeating such cliches as, "Just like a woman" and "not a woman's job."

What is the business woman to do in such a situation?

She should capitalize on her exclusively feminine assets, advises Mrs. Buchanan. These she lists as attention to detail, capacity for concentration, willingness to work, style (defined as the "capacity to work and put a neat finish on it") ability to organize, adaptability, loyalty and conscientiousness. Also she must develop these essential ideas, confidence and energy.

Appraising and handling the "lords of business" is another art the business woman must learn, says Mrs. Buchanan. She describes them under these classifications: The Old-Line Executive (the old-fashioned girl approach is best here); The White-Haired Boy (better get away from him if possible, if not be realistic in dealing with him); Stream-lined Sales Type (be sure you know your stuff and don't let him outwit you); Business Neurotic (appear as neutral and harmless as possible); The Balanced Man (make him your standard); The Politician (deal with him on basis of good-fellowship or appreciation of his power); Little Fellow (carefully obey his regulations, get transferred if you want advancement); Brilliant Near-Genius (keep calm, ignore his idiosyncracies); Gentleman (no rules needed); Bounders, Liars, Chiselers, Wolves (be careful personally and professionally).

There are also some things wrong with business women, Mrs. Buchanan admits. She thinks there is truth in the criticisms that they are too personal minded; that they talk too much (though so do men, she points out); that they are too feminine (in the sense of being what a man executive called "too damn coy"); that they are too masculine (particularly too bossy) that they can't take the long view; that they can't assign work; that they are too emotional (as are also many men); that they bring their home into the office; and that they are not loyal to each other. But she takes issue with the criticism that women are physically handicapped and that they put a strain on the business-social game.

It's About Time

By Dolores Boland

IT'S ABOUT TIME children were told that it is patriotic to take care of their best clothes. Explain that cramming pockets will spoil the shape of jackets and coats and also cause tears at pocket corners.

Eczema and Itching in the Aged Folks Often Can Be Relieved

By Logan Clendening, M. D.

The skin of middle-aged and elderly people is particularly likely to itching and to irritation. The skin tends to become very thin and to lose the glands which supply it with moisture and grease as time goes on, and it will not stand as much exposure, cleansing and soaping as in younger days.

Dr. Clendening

Besides this there are a number of conditions causing itching which occur more often in middle-aged people than in the young. One of these is diabetes and another is liver trouble—even if it does not go to the point of jaundice, which always causes itching. In diabetes itching may occur without any perceptible eruption or change in the surface of the skin at all.

Complex Sensation

Itching is a complex sensation composed of a blending of touch and pain and can be perceived only when the touch and pain tracts in the central nervous system are functioning. Perception of itching depends on an attention factor and a threshold susceptibility. In long-standing itching the threshold is lowered and fatigue affects the attention so that as time goes on, with any skin sensation the condition tends to become worse simply from repetition of the sensory impulses.

Diagnosis

In the diagnosis of skin disease in elderly people, however, the physician should not jump to the conclusion that it is simply "old people's skin," but he should consider everything which might cause itching: eczema, parasites such as the louse, the itch mite and chiggers, allergic phenomena and all other local skin diseases which produce itching.

If these are eliminated, and if diabetes and jaundice are eliminated, it comes down more or less to the diagnosis of senile pruritis and bath itch, which has been called dermatitis hiemalis, or winter itch. This last may occur at any age but is particularly likely to occur in middle age. Atrophic skin is due to the excessive defatting of the skin, accelerated by the use of too much soap and water and the dry, overheated air of dwellings and offices and public buildings.

The treatment is fairly obvious on this basis. The first thing, of course, is to eliminate the cause. One bath a week or one every two weeks is enough in the winter time for people over the age of 60. The treatment of the diabetes or jaundice, should they be present, is also indicated.

To Stop Itching

It is usually necessary, however, to give some sort of ointment or a medicine which lowers the threshold sensibility to itching and puts the patient back to normal. The best substances to stop itching are menthol, camphor, calamine and zinc oxide.

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

A clever way to make one-half pound of meat satisfy six hungry people is to serve Topsy-Turvy Meat Square. It is a rich combination of browned meat and enriched biscuit that the whole family will fall for.

For the topping, any kind of ground meat will do.

Topsy-Turvy Meat Square bakes upside-down in the oven smothering the meat topping under a light drop biscuit dough. The biscuit part is made from enriched flour with its added B-vitamins and iron for added food value. The protein of enriched flour also captures every drop of the good meat flavor and adds its nutritive goodness to the protein of the meat. Together the meat and enriched flour keep the protein part of every good menu at a nutritiously desirable high level.

Topsy-Turvy Meat Square

Brown 1½ tablespoons chopped onion in 1 tablespoon fat, add 1 cup ground meat (½ pound), ½ teaspoon salt, and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Cook 5 minutes. Add ¾ cup condensed tomato soup or ½ cup canned tomatoes, and 1¼ cups cooked green beans, drained. Pour into greased 8 x 8 x 2 pan. To make Drop Biscuit Topping, sift together 2 cups sifted enriched flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt. Cut in ¼ cup shortening. Add 1 cup milk and stir until flour is moistened. Spread over meat mixture in pan. Bake 25 minutes in a hot oven (450 degrees F). Serve with tomato sauce. Yield: 6 servings.

These Women!

By d'Alessio

"I'm just walking Arthur to the disembarkation point. Do you mind?"

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U. S. Housewives Have It Easy, Says Woman Who Lived in Africa

By Genevieve Reynolds
The Post Club Editor

GENEVIEVE REYNOLDS

MRS. KELLERSBERGER

Every time Mrs. Julia Lake Kellersberger hears an American woman complain about rationing or the lack of household gadgets, she gets hopping mad.

Only recently, she overheard a woman say: "I must have a new stove, because I have to strike a match to light mine. This war puts hardships on the housewife." Naturally, such a comment annoyed her. You see, Mrs. Kellersberger, promotional secretary of the American Mission to Lepers and the wife of Dr. Eugene R. Kellersberger, the mission's general secretary and an authority in the fields of African sleeping sickness and leprosy, kept house in Africa for 11 years. Not only were there no gadgets, but wood had to be hauled several miles by a boy. In the rainy season it had to be dried. The stove was an old iron one such as our grandmothers had to cope with. Each time she wanted to send a message—even a short distance, she had to write it out and get one of the black boys to take it. There were no telephones to warn her of approaching guests—they simply dropped in when traveling in that part of the Belgian Congo.

That isn't all—she had frogs in the corner of her living room, lizards in the bathtub, bugs and beetles falling down from the ceiling and white ants boring up through the floor and eating the wooden furniture.

In three years she was hostess to over 300 guests of 26 nationalities. Laughingly, she said that she ran a free hotel. Then the resourceful woman canned fruits and vegetables to use out of season, and when in season, she plucked them from her trees in the yard or fetched them from the nearby garden, which she helped to cultivate.

With the most primitive means of cooking, gardening and housekeeping, this energetic woman entertained ambassadors, ministers, businessmen, missionaries and innumerable others. Just how she kept house in Africa is described in her book, "God's Ravens."

Speaking before the Washington Auxiliary of the American Mission to Lepers at a meeting held yesterday at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, she pointed out that the cure of those afflicted with leprosy now has become an international problem.

Mrs. G. C. D. Townshend, president of the Washington Auxiliary, presided over the meeting of the group yesterday.

* * * *

Miss Florence Clum was installed as president of the Washington Soroptimist Club at a banquet Saturday night at the Willard Hotel.

Except for Lady Sansom's speech—she's the wife of Sir George Sansom, now connected with the British Embassy—describing the war work of Malayan women, war seemed very remote from the club's festivities. In relating her experiences in Japan and the Malay States, prior to the fall of Singapore, from which she and her husband escaped when they were ordered home by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, she told of the outstanding work of the Malayan women during the bombing of Java.

Mrs. Pearle W. Sharpe, director, South Atlantic Region, American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, installed the officers which included, in addition to Miss Clum, the president, Florence M. Mears, first vice president; Gertrude Sullivan, second vice president; Margaret Miller, recording secretary; Peggy Haslam Stonham, corresponding secretary, and Estelle Whiting, treasurer.

New members of the board of directors installed were Emily Shah and Edna Connolly.

Miss Estelle Zirkin, retiring president of the club, presided as toastmistress.

* * * *

A first-hand account of how the Japanese people live under war conditions will be given by Mrs. Theodore D. Walser at noon today at the Social Hall of the Letts Building, as part of the program planned by the WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE of Foundry Methodist Church. Mrs. Walser and her husband were in charge of a student center in Tokyo for several years before war broke out. Her husband was interned for six months and she lived under trying conditions until their return to this country on the Gripsholm. A business meeting at 11 a. m. will precede her talk, with luncheon to be served at 1 p. m. Newly installed officers to take office at the meeting will include Mrs. Art Brown, president; Mrs. P. A. Fellows, vice president; Mrs. A. M. Hanks and Mrs. James H. Phillips, secretaries; Mrs. Howard Stinson, treasurer, and Mrs. Ralph Parker, chairman of local church activities . . . the regularly scheduled afternoon meeting of JANGO will give way to an evening meeting at 7:30 p. m. for all members over 18 years of age. According to a group spokesman, older girls are needed for executive positions, such as chairman of blood donors, alternate chairman of Red Cross courses and trained nursery school workers . . . Mrs. William H. Pouch, president of National Society, D. A. R., will be the honor guest of Mary Washington Chapter at 7:30 p. m. at the Chapter House . . . despite new restrictions on driving, Mrs. Esther Koneczny, 3066 North Pollard Street, Arlington, has arranged, with the assistance of the ARLINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE RED CROSS for all the members of her bridge club to make blood donations at the Red Cross Blood Donors Center in Washington. Members will walk to Mrs. Koneczny's home today and from there they will be driven to the Center by the Arlington County Motor Corps. After they have made their donations they will be taken back to Mrs. Koneczny's by the Motor Corps, where they will be entertained at luncheon.

* * * *

The Parent-Teacher Association of Bethesda-Chevy Chase Senior High School will meet tomorrow night at 7:45 o'clock.

Dr. Harry Jager, occupational director of the United States Office of Education, will be the guest speaker. He will lead a panel discussion on "How the High School Student of Today Can Serve Uncle Sam Tomorrow." The panel is to be composed of two teachers, two parents and two students. Those taking part are Mrs. Marquis Childs, Mrs. Mary Mohler, Miss Betty Broaddus, Mr. Robert Best, Mr. Osmun Varela and Mr. Richard Lansdale.

The program has been arranged by Mrs. Scott Brewer.

There will be a brief business meeting conducted by the president, Dr. John Younger.

* * * *

The Minister from Iceland, Thor Thors, will speak at a meeting of the Political Study Club scheduled for 2:30 p. m. Saturday at the Washington Club. Mrs. Wintemute Sloan will preside.

Mrs. Tomas Cajigas, music chairman, will present Millicent Gruler, lyric coloratura soprano, who will be accompanied by Myrtle Alcorn.

Presiding at the tea tables will be Mrs. G. Bennet Larson, Mrs. Mac Neese and Mrs. Lozado. Mrs. Sloan will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thor Thors, Mrs. Henry Williams and Mrs. Lane Schoefield. The salute to the Flag will be led by Mrs. Harvey Hunt.

The club has indorsed the investigation of conditions, especially the food situation, in Puerto Rico, and has recommended that something be done to remedy conditions. A letter of sympathy was sent to the Woman's Club of Puerto Rico.

* * * *

The Junior Jewish Consumptives Relief Society will hold its regular monthly meting tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at the Jewish Community Center.

A lavish program has been arranged for the formal dedication of the Tree of Life, named in honor of the late Shirley Goldberg, who gave untiringly of her energies and interest to the cause.

* * * *

Mrs. Christopher Freemantle, research assistant for the Indian Agency General, British Embassy, will address the Hollins College Alumni Club at a dinner meeting to be held Thursday evening at the Taft House. Mrs. Freemantle, who is the author of several novels and biographies, will explain the Beveridge plan and also will tell the Hollins group about British women in war work.

At Thursday's meeting, alumnae of the Liberal Arts College near Roanoke, Va., will discuss plans for a Founder's Day meeting on February 21. The college celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary in 1942.

Reservations for the dinner and lecture should be made with Mrs. William A. Disque, chairman of the entertainment committee, telephone TA. 9898.

Officers of the Club are Mrs. R. M. De Shazo, president; Mrs. Paul F. Hannah, vice president; Mrs. Simmons B. Savage, jr., secretary; Miss Alice Bandy, historian, and Mrs. John W. Karn, registrar. A new treasurer will be elected at the meeting, succeeding Mrs. John C. Mansell who has moved from the city.

That Wild Arnold Girl

BY IRENE LONNEN ERNHART

Chapter I

Bud Nelson stood behind Jenny for an instant, his big hands touching her bare shoulders lightly, his blue eyes meting her dark ones in the great mirror in the foyer of the Skytower Club.

"Jenny," he whispered, "you take my breath away. How you can look so fresh and lovely at 3 in the morning, after dancing all evening, is more than I can figure out."

Jenny half turned, smiled, gave him a sideways look from beneath thick dark lashes. It was a cute trick, and one, Jenny had learned, that never failed to change admiration in a man's eyes to a certain mysterious eagerness.

Her beauty had a sun-kissed quality: brown eyes, sometimes evanescent and golden, sometimes a mocking black, a shining mass of softly curling brown hair, a flawless skin touched faintly with color at the cheek bones, a full mouth, red, curving.

She and Bud moved on now, as the rest of their crowd moved in. There were four couples, including Bud's sister Patty and her escort, wild, red-haired Barney Ames.

It was Barney who first glimpsed the couple dancing inside near the door.

"Do we really want to do a turn in here?" he asked the rest suddenly, "or had be better call it a night after all and go home?"

"But Barney, it was you who suggested——" Jenny began.

Then, feeling Bud's firm hand on her elbow, she knew something was wrong. She saw them, too, a second later, her mother and Tony Torrento. The quick rise of shame and anger in her was almost suffocating.

"M-maybe we'd better go home, after all," she managed to say.

One of the other girls started to protest, but Patty Nelson spoke up at once. "Barney's right. We were silly to come here anyway. I've had a large enough evening already. Barney and I and Bud and Jenny are leaving. The rest of you can stay if you like."

Leaving

They all trouped out again. A queer sense of letdown had pervaded the party, making them look at each other furtively, feeling impatient, uncomfortable. It was as if an evil wand had turned all their gayety and laughter and sparkling excitement into something drab, and tiresome, and cheap.

Bud has his own roadster and tucking Jenny in he gave her hand a gentle squeeze. But she didn't look at him.

"Tired?" Bud asked softly as he swung the car expertly through traffic.

"A little," she whispered. She saw her mother's face again, the forced animation, the way the soft hands with their garish nails clung to the back of Tony Torrento's sleek neck. The look of amused insolence mingled with complacency on the young dancing teacher's face, as he looked down at Celia Arnold, Jenny had seen before.

It made her feel slightly sick. This was not the first time she had run into them. Once before it had been in a dim booth in a little Italian restaurant on the south side. Jenny shuddered, remembering. Another time they'd been dancing somewhere. Everybody knew, all their friends. Everybody except father.

Bud pulled the car into the drive that led into Grange Park. The river lay beyond the trees. ay was beginning to break now. The trees looked ghostly, indistinct in the half-light.

"Jenny, darling," her companion whispered. He caught her cold hands and pressed them tightly in his own. "Why do you have to take things so hard? Why can't you let things ride—things that concern other people—and pay some attention to yourself—your own life?"

"I don't——"

"Oh, yes, you do worry," he interrupted quietly. His big mouth curved into an indulgent smile. "Maybe everybody else has an idea that you're the worst little flip in the world, that you're 'that wild Arnold girl,' but I know differently, Jenny, and so do you. You may seem as hard and cynical and brittle as they come, but inside, darling, you're a softy. And it won't get you anywhere!"

"Nonsense," Jenny choked. And then suddenly she was crumpled against him, giving way to the storm of little sobs that shook her. A few seconds later, as she pulled away, dabbed at the tears, took out a compact and began to repair her makeup, a gamin-like grin twisted her lovely mouth.

"I'm just a dope," she observed. "I'm all unstrung from staying up late nights and——"

"I've been thinking," Bud said suddenly, "that if you'd marry me you could forget the family. You could build something of your own. Together we could make something pretty fine of life. We like the same things, we get along—you know that, Jenny." His husky voice held eagerness now, and a boyish pleading, "I'm crazy about you!"

Jenny closed the compact with a snap. Her eyes met his straight and unflinching. "If there's one thing that 'wild Arnold girl' won't do, it's get married to someone she doesn't love!" she snapped.

Then seeing the quick pain that flashed in his face, she reached over and patted his cheek with one slender hand. "I'm crazy about you, darling, too," she said contritely, "but it's still not the—not the real thing. And even if it was, I wouldn't get married. That's the last thing I'd ever want."

"Jenny! Just because your mother——"

"It's not just that. All you have to do is look around and see what happens to love when people get married. I just refused to make a mess of life. I intend to go my calm, unhurried way through life, having fun, keeping my emotions on a steady keel."

'But what if some day you do fall in love with someone?"

"People just let themselves fall in love," Jenny scoffed. A slight look of impatience crossed her dark face. "It's only in stories and and movies that it hits them like a thunderbolt!" Her laughter was faintly bitter.

Bud gave her a long, steady, searching look as he started the car. "Heaven help you, Jenny," he said with a slow soberness, "if you ever do fall in love. It'll be a storm all right. A real storm!"

The first faint pink of sunrise silhouetted the old trees and the rambling white hulk of the house on Juniper Hill as they swung up the driveway.

A moment later Jenny opened the heavy white door and tiptoed into the ball.

A Decent Hour

"Jenny!" The thunderous tone of her father's voice halted her in her tracks. He stood in the library doorway, fumbling for his watch, frowning, blinking sleep from his eyes.

"Father!" she exclaimed more surprised than frightened.

"What sort of an hour is this, half past three in the morning, for a decent girl to come home!"

"Don't tell me you waited up just for me?" Jenny mocked. "I'd like to know why it's always me that you——"

"Because, Jenny," her father broke in thunderously, "you're so irresponsible and reckless! If you could be depended upon, like Madeline, instead of——"

Jenny seemed to freeze inside. The blind injustice, the almost incredible unfairness of her father's attitude was almost more than she could stand.

"What do you know about me, really? Or Madeline, or—or about mother even?" she lashed out.

Her father's face seemed to whiten a bit. "I know that Madeline came in at a reasonable hour, with someone sensible, and——"

"Well, what about—about—" Somehow Jenny couldn't say, "What about mother?" The weariness in James Arnold's face, the bewildered look of pain in his blue eyes made her ashamed of having lashed out at him at all.

"Oh the devil with Madeline!" she snapped. "Just because the only night in six months you choose to play the stern parent she happens to get in early and I drag in at dawn——"

"You're impossible, Jenny," her father said disgustedly after a moment. He turned abruptly and went back into the library.

Jenny started upstairs. Halfway up she halted, slipped off the silver dancing slippers, wiggled her toes a bit, sighed and went on, carrying the slippers by their straps.

She went into her own room, tossed the silver slippers aimlessly and fumbled with the zipper of her rose chiffon. Her eyes were darkly thoughtful.

"I ought to be choked," she said aloud, "slapping back at him when he looks so miserable. Maybe he does know about mother and that slimy Torrento."

It did seem unfair though that James Arnold should adore Madeline and worship his wife Celia, when they were never anything but indifferent toward him except when there was something they wanted.

"And I, who really love him, and have ever since I was an ugly pigtailed brat, can only draw criticism from him and pay for it with sass!" Jenny thought ruefully, but quite without self-pity.

She didn't know how or when her father had become obsessed with the notion that the bunch she ran round with was wild. But he had. Barney Ames, the Nelsons, Bud and Pat, and a few others of the group she'd grown up with. They had gone through a rather hectic stage in high school; as a matter of fact had never quite outgrown it; a stage of doing all sorts of novel and exciting things, especially staying out very late, coming home with the milk man. That sort of thing. Now, the way things were, in a state of upheaval, with the war making life uncertain and fun and laughter somehow more precious and necessary than ever before, they perhaps had been overdoing it a bit.

But there was no harm or viciousness in any of this pseudo-sophistication. It was a careless fun. You had to take your fun while you could. That was what they told each other. Several of the fellows in the crowd had already gone to fight. Barney was almost ready for his final tests and Bud Nelson was trying to get into something.

She should have been nicer to Bud tonight, when he'd asked her to marry him. He was such a swell person.

"Why can't I ever be myself?" she thought. "When I ache to be tender, all that comes out of my silly mouth is a wisecrack. And when I want to be humble, all I can do is say mean, horrible things to people. Maybe father's right—maybe I am impossible." She felt all tied up in a tight knot inside as she crept between the cool comfort of the sheets and snapped out her bed light. There was no sound to her crying, but the pillow grew wet with tears.

It was 11 before she awakened.

Mrs. Crick, the housekeeper, had stuck her head into the room and called, "You awake, Jenny?"

Jenny rubbed her sleepy eyes. "I am now, of course, Crick," she said reproachfully.

"Well there's trouble downstairs, nd I guess you'll have to come down and straighten it out."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Your Baby and Mine

Children Act Their Age if You Let Them

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

If parents know how children are inclined to act at different ages they can be much more patient when this behavior crops up. They will be patient because they know the conduct to be natural, because they can expect an end to it.

When each deviation from a pattern of conduct which pleases the parent is met with scolding, punishment and emphatic attention to it, there is less opportunity for it to end. The conduct which a mother honors with her notice is the conduct which will so impress the child as to make it literally impossible to abandon it. Attention devices of every kind appeal to the child whose natural aim is to harness the attention of those around him.

A father writes suggesting that I aim one of these advisory articles at parents of children who hang their heads and refuse to speak when spoken to; who cling to a parent timidly and show no sign of manners whatever. I feel sorry for that parent. He is manufacturing problems where none exist. He wants his child to act like a grown-up, and there will be no chance for that for many years to come.

From 9 months to about 2 years and beyond the child shows natural timidity toward strangers. All children cling to the known and familiar. A child's whole personality may be changed when he is subjected to too many changes of residence and care-takers, making his adjustment to new environment difficult and unpleasant.

All children see in the parent the natural protector against the aggression of fearsome strangers, and so the child hides his head, hangs onto the parent and cannot be induced to notice them or act mannerly toward them.

We must bear with children until they outgrow this fear of the unknown. They cannot possibly outgrow it if instead of respecting their natural timidity we try to overrule it and insist and demand that they respond to the advances of strangers.

No wise person will saddle the child by calling him "timid." If a child becomes accustomed to the accusation, he takes pride in it and lives up to it, thus freezing his behavoir at a stage of growth natural to the small child, unnatural to the more adventurous and courageous older one.

If you would like to have our leaflets, "The Timid Child" and "Manners for Children," send a 3-cent-stamped, self-addressed envelope to Myrtle Meyer Eldred in care of this newspaper.

Women at War Prove They Can Take It

By Ida Jean Kain

Women at war are amazing. They are not only pitching right in and taking the harder work and longer hours in their stride, but are finding time to take care of their looks.

As one spirited young woman in a defense plant writes: "I didn't have a double chin when my husband went away and I don't intend to have one when he comes back—so please give me some exercises to counteract the constant forward bending in my work."

Time is at such a premium today that exercise must be part of the day's routine, like brushing your teeth. And just before or after brushing your teeeth is when you should do your throat exercises. Then you'll remember.

First, massage a little cream into the skin—not that it nourishes, for it doesn't. But it lubricates the skin and keeps it pliable, and that wards off the wrinkles. Leave the cream on while you exercise.

Your exercises should use the muscle called the platysma, which comes from the jawline and spreads toward the collar bones. To do this, you must tip your head in the air. Tense and relax the throat muscles slowly.

Try this: Stand with chin level, tense the throat muscles, and tip your head straight back in the air. Hold for a second, lower your head until your chin is level again, and slowly relax. Repeat five times.

Another good one is to stand erect, chin level, turn the head slightly to one side, tensing the muscles as you do this, then circle head back and up, as if you were spotting a plane. Continue circling around to the other side, lower the head at the shoulder, and finish in the starting position. Finally, relax the muscles, and repeat.

Lie face downward on the floor, with legs straight down, and hands clasped in back but relaxed. Let face rest on floor. Now raise hands up and back and at the same time raise the head backward, tipping chin in air. Hold for a second, slowly lower. Repeat three times. Inhale as you tense your muscles and exhale as you relax.

After you have finished your routine, remove all the cold cream and dash cold water over the chin and throat.

Exercise is the corrective measure, but correct head carriage is the preventive. Make a habit of working with head up, chin level—not up, or down, but parallel with the floor, with the line at the back of the neck straight. Do this without tension for tension only leads to wrinkles.

REDUCING RATIONS

Breakfast—	Calories
Applesauce, ¾ cup	100
Toast, 2 thin slices	100
Butter, 1 pat, ¼ inch thick	50
Coffee, clear	0
	250
Luncheon—	
Tomato soup, 1 cup—made with skim milk	100
Scrambled egg sandwich scramble in top of double boiler, use 1 teaspoon milk, no butter	250
	350
Dinner—	
Meat and vegetable pie—liberal serving	300
Chopped green salad (vinegar, seasoning)	25
Skim milk, 1 glass	80
Tangerine	50
	455
Total for day	1055

Tomorrow—Good cooks and calories.

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Red Cross Work Her Chief Occupation Now

TIMELY PERSONALITIES

She's the Youngest Glass Lady of the Whole Clan

Post Profile — Mrs. David Finley

Red Cross Job Supplements Service Needs

"There is nothing at all glamorous about my particular job," laughed attractive Mrs. David Finley, when asked about her fulltime position with the Red Cross. "We are merely trying to supply some of the extra needs of the Army camps and posts."

Actually, Mrs. Finley's job is very special and interesting. She is chairman of the District Chapter of the Camp and Hospital Service of the Red Cross. Her group of 24 helpers is in charge of supplying to camps, hospitals and Army posts around Washington, supplemental needs to make the soldiers' lives more comfortable. It is indeed a large order. "We supply everything from electric fans to window shades in the measles ward," smiled Mrs. Finley. "Only the other day we had a request for 15 ladies' dresses from the era of the last war, to be used in a play at Fort Belvoir!"

The Camp and Hospital Service was started in July of 1941 to meet the apparent need for special things in the camps of the rapidly increasing Army. "All of the basic needs, such as housing, bedding, clothing, food and medical supplies, are of course supplied by the Army," stated Mrs. Finley, "we try to supplement these needs with hospital and recreation services, in addition to furnishings."

Underwood & Underwood

MRS. DAVID FINLEY

Field Directors Investigate Needs

The needs of a particular camp or hospital are investigated by Red Cross Feld Directors, and in turn reported to the Camp and Hospital Service councils (which, in Red Cross terminology are central organizations comprising several Red Cross Chapters in the same general area, near the camps). The councils then pass on their recommendations to the chapter services. "All of the camps and posts around Washington are within the Potomac Council," explained Mrs. Finley, "That includes Fort Belvoir, Bolling Field, Fort Meyer, Fort Washington and other outlying camps in Virginia."

At present the most important project of Mrs. Finley and her group is supplying furniture and recreational facilities for day rooms in camps within the Potomac Council and Fort Meade. A day room is the soldiers, living room; the place where he can relax; where he can read or listen to the radio when not on duty. The camp and hospital service is scouring and searching all over Washington for furniture, radios, books and magazines, phonograph records games and anything that people would like to donate to make good day rooms. The furniture accumulated is then turned over to the Red Cross workshop, a volunteer group who repair, repaint or reupholster the furniture—whatever the need might be.

Three Hospitals In Her Sphere

Since November 1, three hospitals Walter Reed, Naval and St. Elizabeths have entered Mrs. Finley's orbit. They have been supplied with certain items that make for greater comfort of the patients, such as books and magazines, window shades and electric fans.

"We have a traveling library in the form of a truck, which carries all sorts of games, magazines and books to supply the boys in the smaller camps," added Mrs. Finley enthusiastically.

Being married to David Finley, director of the National Gallery of Art, rearing two daughters and leading an active social life, has not prevented Mrs. Finley from working untiringly each day, all day, at the Red Cross. As one of her friends said of her, "She is the most selfless person I know; all she cares about is getting her work done, and inspiring others to work." An excellent executive, she is capable of dealing with all types of people. Although the Camp and Hospital Service is her driving interest, she always has time to be hostess for her husband's lunches at the gallery for visiting artists, critics and collectors. Deeply interested in her husband's work, she herself knows a great deal about painting and sculpture.

Has Been in Red Cross Since Start of War

Mrs. Finley went into the Red Cross in September of '39 at the opening of World War II; worked with the Surgical Dressing Unit three days a week. Since December 7 she has given full time to her own unit, of which the distinguished Mrs. Peter Gerry is honorary chairman. "We are in constant need of day room furniture, and anything that any one can give us," Mrs. Finley added earnestly, "We are having great trouble getting radios. I sound like a real scavenger," she said with a smile, "and I am one."

People in the community are able through the Camp and Hospital Service to give directly and contribute personally to the soldiers. "We are not a money raising unit, consequently we must depend on the community to realize the needs of the camps and hospitals," concluded Mrs. Finley.

Any one talking with her for 5 minutes realizes the earnestness of her purpose and would be delighted at a moment's notice to hand over the family radio and sofa without further discussion!

Jane McBaine

Glass Greets First Great-Grandchild

Now in Lynchburg, Va., to celebrate the arrival of his first great-grandchild is that grand old man of the Senate, Carter Glass, who celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday just a few days ago.

The young lady arrived on Sunday morning at the Virginia Hospital in Lynchburg and is the daughter of Capt. Powell Glass, jr., of the United States Marine Corps, and Mrs. Glass. She is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Powell Glass of Lynchburg.

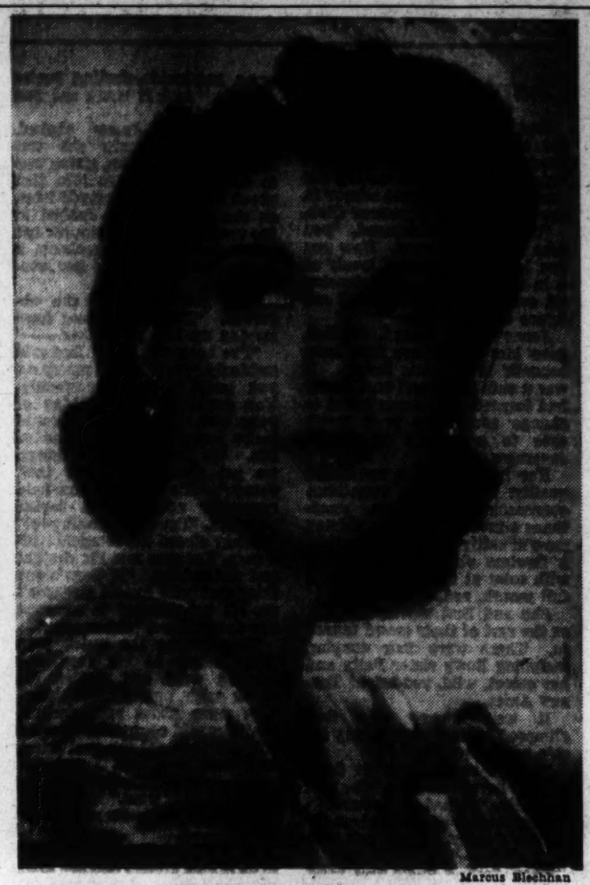
Mrs. Glass, who has been in San Francisco since Captain Glass left for duty in the Southwest Pacific last June, returned East just a short while ago, and has been visiting her father-in-law and mother-in-law.

She is the former Miss Marianna du Pont, daughter of Mrs. Francis Irenee du Pont and the late Mr. du Pont of Louviers, Wilmington, Del. and Charleston, S. C. Their marriage took place on June 18, 1941, at a brilliant ceremony in St. Phillip's Church, the oldest church in Charleston, and the one in which the bride's parents and grandparents had been married. Most of the du Pont clan journeyed down from Delaware and New York for the event. Mrs. du Pont is the former Miss Marianna Rhett of Charleston; and Mrs. Glass, jr.'s first cousin is Senator Burnet Maybank of South Carolina, all of which adds up to a brilliant heritage for the newly arrived young lady.

Gehaza Hey To Be Married

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Hey of McLean, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gehaza Hey, to Charles E. Jones of Harrisonville, Miss.

Miss Hey is the deputy clerk in the Marriage License Bureau of the District of Columbia. Mr. Jones expects to join the Naval Air Forces in about a month.



Marcus Blechman

MISS BETTINA PRESCOTT JONES

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lyddane Jones of Washington announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bettina Prescott Jones, to Lieut. Stewart Schmalbach, U. S. N. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried Schmalbach of New York City.

Miss Jones attended Immaculata Seminary and Holton-Arms School in this city and Tamara Daykarhanova's School for the Stage in New York. She is a member of the American Actors Company.

Mr. Schmalbach attended New York University and is a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity and the Hall of Fame Singers. He is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering and is at present stationed in Washington in the Bureau of Aeronautics.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Purely Personal

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, accompanied by Lieut. Col. N. R. Ostgaard, the aide de camp, and Mme. Ostgaard, lady-in-waiting to Princess Martha, were among those spending the weekend in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Thomas Weir and their daughter, Nancianne, have returned to Washington after a three-week vacation in the North. They spent Christmas with Mr. Weir's mother, Mrs. T. L. Weir, in her Utica, N. Y., home. From there they went to the Lake Placid Club for a few days of winter sport and en route back to the Capital spent a week in New York at the Plaza Hotel.

W. Theodore Pierson has returned to the Capital after a brief stay in New York.

Other New York visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Richberg who spent the weekend at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan King announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Amily Caheen, to Sergt. Robert Cousins, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cousins of Wilton, Conn. The ceremony took place on January 3 at the home of the bride's parents on Military Road. After a brief honeymoon in New York, the couple left for Abilene, Tex., where Sergt. Cousins is attending Officers Candidates School at Camp Barkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Greentree of Richmond, Va., have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Nordlinger.

Miss Gloria Crowder To Be Married In February

Mrs. John A. Morrow announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gloria Mae Crowder, to Dr. Edwin A. Churchill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Churchill of Phillipsburg, N. J.

Miss Crowder attended Duke University until this fall, when due to transportation difficulites she transferred to the University of Maryland.

Dr. Churchill was graduated from Mercersburg Academy and the school of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

The wedding will take place in February.

Recent Visitors

Major and Mrs. Eugene Oberdorfer, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., and now residing in Atlantic City, spent the past week in Washington, stopping at the Washington Hotel.

Norwegian Envoy Will Sponsor Preview of War Film

Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Ambassador, will sponsor a special, by-invitation-only preview of Columbia's "The Commandos Strike at Dawn" at the Departmental Auditorium on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. The preview is dedicated to "United Nations Week" which will pay honor to all the Allies during the week of January 14-20.

Invitations have already been sent out by the Norwegian Embassy to prominent officials and dignitaries of the White House, United Nations Embassies and Legations, Cabinet, Supreme Court, War and Navy Departments and other governmental organizations.

An international audience of imposing importance is expected to be present at the special showing of the film which portrays the Norwegian patriots' fight against Nazi tyranny.

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White House Rationing Is Well in Hand

In the CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

Cupid Getting Plenty of Practice in 1943

Hope Ridings Miller

The First Lady Knew We'd Ask About That White House Car at the Concert the Other Night; She Scooped Us Again

Mrs. Roosevelt scooped her press conference again yesterday when her daily column carried an explanation every one of us had planned to get from her at the weekly get-together.

"Be sure to ask her," practically everybody I know asked me, "how she happened to be riding to that concert last week in a White House car—just after the ban on pleasure riding had been proclaimed." I promised I would. I went loaded for bear, and probably would have spoken entirely out of turn if I hadn't happened to see "My Day" five minutes before the conference began.

The explanation is all there, whether you've read it or not. The First Lady simply had failed to read her paper (even as you and I), and was not aware of the rules and regulations on pleasure driving that evening.

One thing did lead to another as the conference got under way, however; and while there was only brief mention of the item all of us had hoped to hear more about ("I just hadn't read my evening paper, and didn't know about the new rule," Mrs. Roosevelt repeated), one reporter got around to questioning the First Lady about what kind of gas ration card she had.

"I haven't any at all," was the reply. "I haven't had one since I stopped driving my own car and that was a long time ago."

Another reporter brought up the complaint that the banning of all pleasure driving might be bad for morale, but Mrs. Roosevelt declined to dilate on that. She had "nothing to say" on it; "nothing" again on the NYA, and "nothing new" to report on when Mme. Chiang Kai-shek might come to Washington.

News bits that developed in the conference, however, are as follows:

Mrs. Roosevelt will be off to Canada next week to speak at

Mrs. Boettiger

a Russian relief meeting on Tuesday evening. She was asked by members of the organization sponsoring the rally and urged to go by Mackenzie King. She will leave Washington on Monday and return the latter part of the week. The trip will be the second she will have made outside the country since the war began. "But I don't consider Canada 'outside the country,'" she said with a smile. Asked if the forthcoming trip might be the second in a series of visits she planned to make to other nations, she replied she knew nothing of any other trips, and she said specifically that she had as yet received no formal invitation to visit Bolivia, as was reported several weeks ago from South America. . . .

The White House kitchen has coffee and butter rationing well in hand. Mrs. Roosevelt said butter appeared on the table only once each day—at breakfast. A judicious use of hot milk, along with the morning coffee makes its possible for the White House occupants to have an after-dinner cup of coffee, also . . .

The meat situation has as yet imposed no hardships on White House menus because, as the First Lady put it, "We happened to have a turkey that came after Christmas. We're still eating that." . . .

Guests at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference were her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, here from the West Coast for a few days, and Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant to the Administrator of the FWA, in charge of War Public Services. Mrs. Boettiger, a favorite of the presswomen, found herself in something of an old-home-week atmosphere when she came into the conference unannounced, and found that even though she has not been here in some time, there were many familiar faces in the crowd. Mrs. Kerr talked briefly on the current work of establishing and maintaining nursery schools in war-work centers where special provisions are needed to care for children of mothers employed in industry. She told something, also, of the program for setting up detention centers where, under the direction of the military and the local public health authorities sources of veneral infection may be rounded up and treated.

Crowded, as always, Mrs. Roosevelt's calendar included a speech by her at the meeting last night of the Emergency Food and Housing Corporation at the Labor Auditorium. Later, she took the train to Arthurdale, W. Va., where she will attend the last meeting of the advisory committee for the community. She will return here tonight, and be off again tomorrow for New York, where she will talk before a forum group at Columbia University tomorrow evening. On Thursday, she will visit Fort Monmouth, N. J., and then go on to Red Bank for a USO luncheon, and for tea with the Newspaperwomen's Club. In the evening, she will be in Elberon to speak before a welfare group, gathered to raise money for a specialized vocational service.

Service Weddings Still Hold Share of Capital Spotlight

Ceremonies Are Rushed and Informal Planned for Furloughs Usually

Service weddings are still holding the Capital spotlight as ceremonies are planned for furloughs and the brides-to-be rush plans for an informal but "wedding gown" marriage.

Among the recent weddings was the evening ceremony in the Walter Reed Memorial Chapel yesterday when Miss Dorothy Louise Garland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Garland, became the bride of Ensign Robert Earle Hawthorne, U. S. N., son of Col. William G. Hawthorne, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Hawthorne of Colorado Springs, Colo. Chaplain Charles O. Trexler officiated in the 8:30 o'clock ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore her sister's wedding gown of ivory satin made on princess lines with a high neckline and full train. Her long lace veil fell from a matching coronet and she carried a white prayer book.

Mrs. Junius L. Snoddy, sister of the bride and her matron of honor, wore turquoise blue and carried Talisman roses, and the bridesmaids, Miss Cornelia Hawthorne, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Carol Choisser, Miss Annie Mary Hughes and Mrs. Raymond Wiggins, wore gold and turquoise dresses and carried similar bouquets. Colonel Hawthorne served his son as best man and the ushers were Ensign Paul Copeland, U. S. N., Ensign James Donaldson, U. S. N., Ensign Phillip Erkenbrack, U. S. N., and Lieut. Richard Jeschke, U. S. M. C.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Hostess House, after which the couple left on a brief Northern honeymoon. They will make their home in Boston, Mass.

Ferguson—Floeckher

Another wedding yesterday was that of Miss Margaret Constance Floeckher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Carlisle Floeckher, and Lieut. Hugh Francis Ferguson, U. S. M. C., son of Mrs. H. E. Ferguson of Philadelphia. The Rev. Michael J. Dougherty officiated at the 10 o'clock ceremony in the Holy Trinity Church.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore a gown of blush bridal satin, fashioned with a fitted basque and sweetheart neckline. Her veil of blush illusion was held in place by a halo of satin and orange blossoms and she carried a prayer book covered with white orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Betty June Stevenson, wore fuchsia velvet with a matching hat and veil and carried a bouquet of Talisman roses. Miss Mary Kathryn Maloney, the other attendant, wore royal blue velvet and carried red roses.

Robert Dougherty of Brookline, Pa., served as best man and the ushers were Lieut. G. C. Aadnesen, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. F. I. Fenton, jr., U. S. M. C.; Lieut. J. T. Connelly, U. S. N., and C. Jerry Strong of Bethesda, Md.

A reception followed the ceremony in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower. The couple will make their home in San Diego, Calif. The bride was graduated from the Georgetown Visitation Convent and George Washington University, where she was a member of Chi Omega Sorority. Her husband attended Villanova College and has been recently stationed at Quantico, Va.

Carney—Gallagher

In a ceremony at St. Gabriel's Church on January 9, Miss Marian Elizabeth Gallagher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Michael Gallagher, was married to Capt. John J. Carney, jr., U. S. M. C., son of Capt. and Mrs. John J. Carney of Cambridge, Mass. The Rev. William J. Sweeney was the officiating clergyman.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of antique ivory satin and carried a white orchid-covered prayer book. Miss Margaret Floeckher, the maid of honor, was gowned in purple velveteen and carried American Beauty roses and the other attendants were Miss Celine Gallagher, a sister of the bride; Miss Kathleen O'Hearn, Miss Olga McGrath, Miss Mary Carney, a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Marie Kehoe and Miss Maureen Elkins. Their dresses were of American Beauty velveteen with which they wore matching ostrich feathers.

Ensign Edward Supple, U. S. N. R., of Boston, was the best man and the ushers were Capt. Walter Cooper, Lieut. Robert Barton, Lieut. George Wolley, Lieut. Stewart Hurburt, Lieut. Hugh Ferguson and Lieut. Wayne Twaido, all of the Marine Corps.

A reception was held at the Mayflower Hotel and the couple went on a Southern honeymoon. They will make their home at Fort Worth, Tex. The bride was graduated from Georgetown Visitation Junior College and from Trinity College. Her husband received his degree from Boston College and attended school at the Pensacola Naval Air Station.

Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. John J. Carney, the former Miss Marian Elizabeth Gallagher

Hessler Studio

Mrs. Robert Earle Hawthorne, the former Miss Dorothy Louise Garland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Garland

Underwood & Underwood

Mrs. Hugh Francis Ferguson,

Mrs. Boone Honors Nephew

Mrs. Isabella Boone was "At Home" informally at her studio apartment in Georgetown on Sunday evening after 6 o'clock.

The event was in honor of her nephew, Ensign George A. Delhomme, jr., of Houston, Tex., who is now stationed at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md.

Miss Viola Simpson of New York and Miss Margaret Brown of Georgia assisted the hostess at the tea table.

Richard Vetter Takes Bride in Gaithersburg Rites

At a quiet ceremony attended only by relatives and a few close friends, Miss Martha Lorraine Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Eugene Higgins of Derwood, Md., became the bride of Richard Randolph Vetter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Vetter of Gaithersburg, Md., on Friday evening. The Rev. James H. Haley, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church, Gaithersburg, officiated at the ceremony which took place in his home.

The following evening there was a wedding reception at the home of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Vetter left for a short wedding trip. Upon their return Mr. Vetter will proceed to his military post in Florida and Mrs. Vetter will continue to make her home for the present with her parents.

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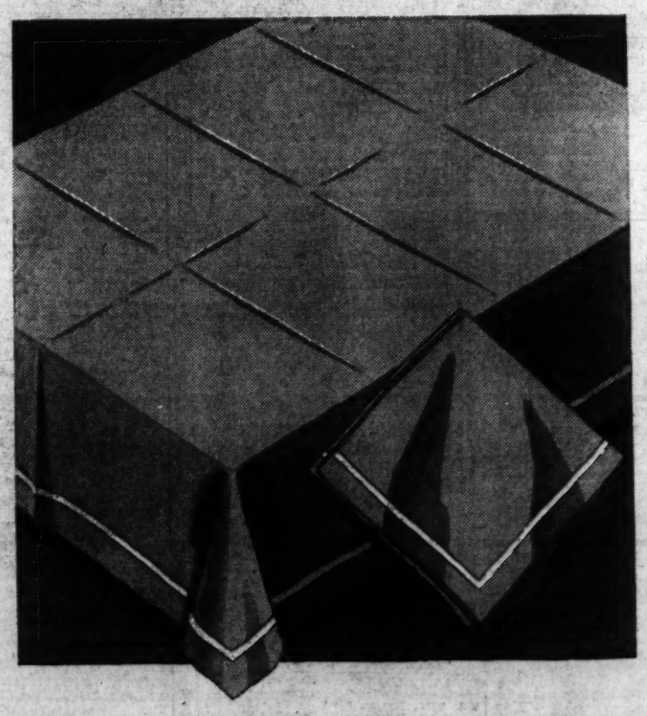

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Women's Camel Hair Coats, $60
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Women's English Suits, $68.50 to $85

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Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Thirteen Top Productions On the Fire at Twentieth

Heaviest Schedule to Enlist All Stars; 'You, John Jones,' Up for Showing; Items of News and Gossip of the Theater

THE CURTAILMENT of raw celluloid stock, the $5000 limitation on new sets and all of the other wartime restrictions imposed upon the motion picture industry seem to be causing the filmmakers no pause whatsoever. Ways and means have been found to observe all of the Government regulations, rationing and reduced extravagances without at all diminishing the determination to keep the standard of production high.

MAXINE DOYLE

Take the case of Twentieth Century-Fox, for instance. William Goetz, pinch-hitting for Col. Darryl F. Zanuck as vice president in charge of production for the duration, at least, makes known that his company will launch a pretentious 13-picture budget, the heaviest in the company's history, between now and March 15.

Two of the items of top interest will be Richard Tregaskis' "Guadalcanal Diary" and "I Escaped From Hong-kong," by Jan Henrik Marsman. Keeping abreast of the domestic as well as the international crime front, Twentieth also will turn its cameras on "The Life of Touhy."

Other impending productions which will utilize practically every star and supporting player on the Movietone City lot will include "Heaven Can Wait," produced in Technicolor by Ernst Lubitsch; Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre," costarring Joan Fontaine and Orson Welles; Franz Werfel's "Song of Bernadette," in which Jennifer Jones will play the title role in the study of the miracle of Lourdes; "Stormy Weather," an all-Negro cavalcade, with Bill Robinson, Lena Horne and Cab Calloway and his band; George Montgomery and Annabella in "Bomber's Moon;" Sonja Henie's "Winter Time" and "Sweet Rosy O'Grady," a musical, in which Betty Grable will be directed by Irving Cummings.

Dorothy McGuire will repeat her stage chore in the title role of Rose Franken's "Claudia;" Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda and Charlotte Greenwood will cavort in something musically frivolous called "The Girls He Left Behind," and Laurel and Hardy will take another whirl at a measured-to-order comedy.

If that is starvation rations, I trust the same sort of shortage may be extended to embrace gas, fuel oil, sugar, coffee, canned goods—other than celluloid—and meats!

And who should pop into the office on a surprise visit but Maxine Doyle, as radiant as ever and not five minutes different from the "Tha-a-a-nk you" girl who six years ago relinquished her post as mistress of ceremonies at the Earle Theater after four years of immensely capable and popular service. Max, now Mrs. "Billy" Witney, wife of the former picture director now a United States Marine stationed at Quantico, was in tow of Nell Paxton, organist and radio artiste whose name also was identified conspicuously with an earlier era of the Washington theater. We shall answer all of Mrs. Witney's questions about old friends in a modest little volume that ought not to run over 10 or 12 thousand pages. She will be in and about Washington for a week or two yet, awaiting her husband's transfer orders.

One of Those "Special Events"

"You, John Jones," a special United Nations short subject, will be flashed on the screens of the country as part of the observance of "United Nations Week," beginning Thursday, by the 16,000 picture houses dedicated to the cause of Allied solidarity. The film, made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, will be distributed nationally by the War Activities Committee of the picture industry. Written by Carey Wilson and directed by Mervy LeRoy—whose "Random Harvest" the Capital still holds in eager anticipation—"You, John Jones" was made in utmost secrecy with James Cagney and Ann Sothern in the costellar roles. Jimmy Cagney's presence on the M.-G.-M. lot gave rise to all sorts of completely erroneous rumors regarding sub rosa contracts, secret negotiations and like imaginative twaddle. The picture is said to have the kick of a 16-inch rifle.

When Xavier Cugat, the "Rumba King"—a recent hit on the screen with Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth and Adolphe Menjou in Columbia's "You Were Never Lovelier"—arrives at Loew's Capitol to headline the stage bill, opening Thursday, he will have with him an augmented musical aggregation of 31 pieces, solo vocalists and the Caravan Chorus. This is the combination which of late has been so popular with the radio and dance millions. Cugat, incidentally, is coming to Washington direct from his twelfth engagement at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

The Washington Variety Club last night soireed its incoming and outgoing officers at a stag love feast in the Willard. Must stop by some time today and see how the party is doing!

Born-a-Week-Too-Soon Note

What a day yesterday would have been for the opening of "Spring Again!"

Second Time Around This Season

PHILLIP TULLY, JUNE WINTERS, FLORENZ AMES
three of the principals in the Boston Comic Opera Company's production of "H. M. S. Pinafore," to be presented in the National Theater tonight and tomorrow afternoon. The company's second week of Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire in less than two months was inaugurated last night with "The Mikado," to be repeated Saturday night

'Mikado' Delights S. R. O. House To Signalize Savoyards' Return

By Ernest L. Schier

"THE MIKADO." R. H. Burnside presents the Boston Comic Opera Co., in the first bill of a week of Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire. Orchestra under the direction of Louis Kroll. At the National Theater.

— THE CAST —

The Mikado.....Robert Pitkin
Nanki-Poo.....Morton Bowe
Ko-Ko.....Florenz Ames
Poo-Bah.....Robert Eckles
Pish-Tush.....Bertram Peacock
Yum-Yum.....June Winters
Pitti-Sing.....Marjorie Hayward
Peep-Bo.....Margaret Roy
Katisha.....Catherine Judah
Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards and Coolies.

It took just four bars of the opening chorus of "The Mikado" to establish the fact that the short intervening period between the last appearance here of The Boston Comic Opera Company and its present engagement at The National had in no way diminished the character or tenor (no pun) of their performance.

Before an overflow house of Gilbert and Sullivan enthusiasts and those others fortunate enough to secure opening night tickets, R. H. Burnside's splendid group of Savoyards raised the curtain once again on what is easily the most popular operetta by the immortal pair. Which statement is attested to by the audience's rousing reception and repeated calls for encores.

Probably the most amazing factor of "The Mikado" is the pertinence of the libretto, which today still contains a deadly and devastating satire on human frailities and social customs. Apropos of the lyrics is an interesting footnote which dates back to a year ago, just after Pearl Harbor, and, strangely enough to this city.

It seems that immediately after December 7, 1941, the company found themselves in Washington with a "hot" opera on their hands. Being, at the time, new and as yet untried group they could not afford to drop "The Mikado" from their limited repertoire without being forced to repeat, too numerously, others in the collection. The dilemma, simply stated, was whether or not to present a production which could not help rub Americans the wrong way.

A hurried call was sent out for suggestions to alter the lyrics in some way that would make the operetta acceptable. A flurry of suggestions resulted, but none suitable for the material. Finally, one inspired gentleman, who on the occasion was touched with sheer genius, humbly submitted that the opening chorus lines be changed from "gentlemen of Japan" to "gangsters of Japan."

Put into effect, the suggestion made Gilbert and Sullivan history when it was greeted with applause by an audience which had come prepared to feel, if not express, displeasure. Needless to say, the change still stands.

With many moments of captivating charm and an equal allotment of rousing comedy it would be difficult, in view of the general excellence throughout, to say just what the high spots of last night's performance were. Yet, forgive us, we, too, like any true Gilbert and Sullivan fan, have our unalterable preference.

In this particular company it is difficult to deny the exquisite tenderness with which the charming June Winters sings the "Moon and I" song. Her lyric soprano voice gives a quality to her singing which somehow is closely akin to the heartfelt sincerity of a "blues" singer. Making them sisters under the skin. In the lighter numbers, particularly "Were You Not to Ko-Ko Plighted," her voice becomes perfectly attuned to the sprightly pertness of her actions.

Favorites Score Again

Establishing himself as the particular pet of the audience during his last visit here, Florenz Ames carried on much in the same manner; perhaps even a little more impudently. His Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner of Titipu, remains a gem of improvisation and sly ad libs. Without exception, his every appearance was the signal for wild applause and continual encores.

Morton Bowe, while still a little rigid in movement, showed an excellence in his singing which characterized his appearance in the same role a few weeks back. Robert Eckles and Bertram Peacock were the Poo-Bah and Pish-Tush who, combined with Ko-Ko, gave an hilarious version of "I Am So Proud."

Another audience favorite was Robert Pitkin, whose delayed entrance, as the title figure, in the second act, caused an outburst from the audience similar to that accorded Mr. Ames.

Marjorie Hayward and Margaret Roy composed two-thirds of the "Three Little Maids From School," and rounding out the cast of principle's was Catherine Judah, as Katisha.

The chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Louis Kroll, put the finishing touches on the first American group to offer any dangerous rivalry to England's renowned D'Oyle Carte troupe.

The balance of the week will be devoted to other well loved Gilbert and Sullivan works, highlighted on Thursday night by what almost amounts to a "premiere" of "Rudigore."

Musical Mimic

RUFF DAVIS,
eccentric troubadour, who returns to the Earle Theater to occupy a conspicuous spot in Harry Anger's new stage revue, opening Friday

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20 OTHER EVENTS: WMAL NEWSCAST
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ADMISSION 27c TAX 3c
Midnight Show Saturday

HEDDA HOPPER

Wants Son for Father

Hollywood, Calif., Jan. 11.—Now, really! Jack Warner's gone to Washington to try and persuade Congressman Will Rogers, jr., to play in his father's life story. First young Will joins the Army, then he's a Congressman, now they want him to turn actor. I wish they'd let him alone to learn one thing at a time. Of course, I don't think for one minute he'll do it. . . . Loretta Young's major is now Col. Tom Lewis. She hopes to finish "China" in time to go East with him. Tom has charge of all overseas radio shows for our armed forces, including a command performance. Since Carole Landis became the bride of Capt. Thomas C. Wallace in London, 50 Hollywood girls asked if they couldn't be sent overseas immediately to help entertain our soldiers.

LORETTA YOUNG

What Price Peace

I wish Metro and Hedy Lamarr would stop fighting. We know she's been underpaid for years and she's been working like a dog. They've lost most of their leading men, also Garbo, Jeannette MacDonald and Norma Shearer, and can't afford to lose Hedy. With the world at war, it's kind of stupid to start one of our own in Hollywood. . . . Joan Crawford was relieved when Director Dick Thorpe told her censors wouldn't pass a scene in "Above Suspicion," where she was to be beaten up by Nazis. . . . Kay Kyser has started a drive for knives with blades 4 inches long for our soldiers in the South Pacific. . . . They need 'em to stick the Japs.

C. B. De Mille received a telegram from Miami, Fla., which read: "Can express you 10 Everglades razorback hogs as ugly and wild as some of your actors. It will take three days to catch them. Do you want actors or actresses? Won't risk my dogs if you can't use 'em. If you desire references, Mary Pickford, Adm. Kaufman, and Joseph D. Widener. I might mention they helped me catch Everglades hogs, but the admiral came closest to getting one. [Signed] Hunter Lyon." You see, De Mille has to have them for Dr. Wassell" and put an ad in southern papers. This was first result . . . Director Sidney Lanfield laughed so hard at Herman Mankiewicz's stories at Romanoff's the other day that a note was handed him. On it written: "How would you like to take my mother's place and become my best audience? [Signed] Milton Berle."

Facts, Not Fancy

Paulette Goddard had zipper trouble. All other gals on "So Proudly We Hail" had to have buttons. Her zipper trouble is part of the plot. When I went over to the set to visit Claudette, Paulette and Veronica Lake in this picture, I hated seeing our three beauties in coveralls, wearing men's shoes and dirty faces. And did my best to whip up a feud among them right then and there. But they were all purring like kittens—well, anyway, they were purring. I must say, I like the girls dressed up, but after listening to Alan Scot telling the story, I'm afraid I had to agree with him that it needed telling. He and Mark Sandrich were allowed to go through the Government files in Washington, so this is the real thing. Alan, one of the slowest writers, was so filled with the horror of war on Corregidor, that he wrote this in five weeks. Lieut. Eunice Hatchitt, a nurse who escaped from Corregidor on April 29 [it fell May 1], is here as technical director.

Josephine Hutchinson turned from actress to coach at Columbia.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Bulletin Board

New York, Jan. 11.

APARTMENTS: When Alexander Woollcott was a guest at the White House recently, he had dinner in Washington with Lieut. Paul Harper of the United States Marines. They dined till late, and Harper missed the last train back to his base. "Don't worry. I'll find a place for you to sleep," Alec assured, and took him to the White House. There Woollcott surrendered one of the two rooms assigned to him, and Lieutenant Harper slept in the bed Churchill once had occupied . . . The next day, Woollcott wrote to Eleanor Roosevelt at Hyde Park: "I wish to deny in advance the rumor which eventually must come to you—that I quartered a whole regiment of Marines in the White House during your absence. It was just one Marine" . . . Anytime there's an empty bed in the White House," Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "it could be put to no better use than for a United States Marine."

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT

POLITICS: Jim Farley, who was the last official guest to be entertained in Warsaw before the war began, was at the Stork Club last night, and told of his meeting Josef Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister. Farley asked Beck: "Just what do you think of Hitler—or is that an indiscreet question?" . . . "The question isn't indiscreet," replied Beck, "but the answer would be."

RADIO: Ed Gardner, creator and star of the radio show, "Duffy's Tavern," began his radio career some years ago at the J. Walter Thompson Agency. The personnel director objected to the employment of Gardner, even at $30 a week, but he was overruled. And thereafter he always greeted Gardner with a deep, gloomy frown . . . The other night an official of the J. Walter Thompson Agency offered Gardner a guest spot in a radio show. "Another show paid you $1000 last week, Ed," he began, "and since you got your start with us, I insist that we pay you less." The price was agreed upon—$999. But Gardner exacted one condition which will be met—he's to receive, from the personnel director, one smile.

LOCAL NEWS: Prentiss Brown is expected to become head of OPA on the 15th—unless the increasing clamor for Leon Henderson's retention gets too powerful . . . John Wharton, the New York attorney, joins the Bureau of Economic Warfare this week . . . The March of Time has acquired a Russian movie which was made in one day, by a corps of 160 cameramen. It shows what transpired in Russia during the course of one day, both on the home front and on the fighting front. The March of Time will release it January 29, under the title, "Russia Marches On" . . . Fayard Nicholas, of the dancing Nicholas Brothers, enters the Army on the 13th.

NIGHT CLUB DEPARTMENT: The Library of Congress is gathering a Heywood Broun collection. It will include not only his books and columns, but also his photos, correspondence, etc. Heywood's friends are being invited to contribute any Broun memorabilia—interesting letters, pictures or items associated with his life . . . His son, Heywood Hale Broun, was asked whether he had any letters from his father. "Heywood seldom wrote letters," he explained. "Those he sent me, while I was at school, were all written in pencil, on little cards which, on the reverse side, always had the printed words: "Minimum Charge at This Table, $1.50."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT: William Saroyan, who was one of the 10 new members elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters, was asked by a writer how he ever managed to achieve such a large output in such a short time. "What's the secret, Saroyan?" he asked. "Is it having a good secretary?" . . . "Well, yes," Saroyan replied, "especially if she can write."

SPORTS DEPARTMENT: Pat Harrington and Frankie Hyers of the 18 Club, went across the street to Twenty-one yesterday, to perform in a room whose walls are lined with the stuffed heads of moose, deer, lions, etc. "Those animals must've been running awfully fast," said Harrington, "to break through the walls like that."

Read the two pages of Stage and Screen in The Sunday Post.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"Trial by Jury" and "Pinafore" at 8:30 p. m.

Gayety—Burlesque at 12 noon, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

Palace—"Stand By For Action" at 11:15 a. m.; 1:55, 4:30, 7:05 and 9:40 p. m.

Earle—"George Washington Slept Here," at 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:10 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1:05, 3:45, 6:30 and 9:15 p. m.

Experts Dub New Dance 'Impossible'

Most unusual gift of the season was Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer's Christmas present to Eleanor Powell.

The studio presented its star with a 16 mm. print of her spectacular dance, the "Impossible," so called because in experts' opinions it was.

Eleanor rehearsed four months for the number, which runs four minutes on the screen! As a rope-spinning cowgirl, she was required to learn such cow puncher tricks as lassoing and lariat twirling.

For the "Impossible," Eleanor dances and spins ropes simultaneously, and performs the hitherto unattempted trick of catching whirling lariats in midair while tapping to music instead of with it. It is a feature of her current picture costarring Red Skelton, in "I Dood It."

Metropolitan—"Now, Voyager" at 10:45 a. m.; 12:50, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30 7:30 and 9:45 p. m.

Columbia—"Springtime in the Rockies" at 11 a. m., 1:10, 3:20, 6:30, 7:40 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"First All-Dance Film Festival," at 11 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:30 p. m.

Pix—"The Cat People," at 2, 4:40, 7:30 and 10:20 p. m. "The Falcon's Brother," at 3:40, 6:30 and 9:10 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreel and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30 and 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"George Washington Slept Here" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," at 11:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 6:55 and 9:35 p. m.

Capitol—"Reunion in France," at 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05 and 9:50 p. m. Stage shows at 12:40, 3:30, 6:15 and 9 p. m.

Metropolitan—"Now, Voyager" at 10:45 a. m.; 12:50, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30 7:30 and 9:45 p. m.

Columbia—"Springtime in the Rockies" at 11 a. m., 1:10, 3:20, 6:30, 7:40 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"First All-Dance Film Festival," at 11 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:30 p. m.

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Trans-Lux—Newsreel and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30 and 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"George Washington Slept Here" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS
NATIONAL
AMERICA'S FIRST THEATER
TONIGHT & T'MOR. MATINEE
"TRIAL BY JURY" & "PINAFORE"
BOSTON COMIC OPERA CO.
Gilbert & Sullivan OPERAS
Wed. "Iolanthe;" Thurs. "Ruddigore;" Fri. Eve., and Sat. Mat., "Pirates of Penzance;" Sat. Eve., "The Mikado."
Evgs., 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 50c, $1.00, $1.50
1 WEEK BEG. MON.—SEATS THURS.
GRACE GEORGE AND C. AUBREY SMITH
in The 1942 Prize-winning Comedy Hit
"SPRING AGAIN"
Eve. 55c to $2.75. Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20
Bargain Mat. Wed. 55c to $1.65 (tax inc.)

AMUSEMENTS
GAYETY MET. 8662 9th bet. E&F
2 CONT. MATS 1:30-3:15-5
BURLESQUE
PHYLLIS AYRES
DUSTY FLETCHER
EVES 8:30
ALL SEATS
Exc. Sun

AMUSEMENTS
EARLE turn St. Near F
Doors open 10:30 a.m.
2nd & FINAL WEEK
Jack BENNY
Ann SHERIDAN in Warner Bros.
'GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE'
And On Stage
DAVE APOLLON
Ross Sisters - Roxyettes
GEO. WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE Also Today at Ambassador
Buy WAR BONDS & STAMPS
WARNER BROS. F St. Near 10th
METROPOLITAN
3rd & FINAL WEEK
Doors Open 10:30 a.m.
BETTE DAVIS · PAUL HENREID
in WARNER BROS. Triumph
'NOW VOYAGER'

AMUSEMENTS
NOW RKO KEITH'S
OPP. U. S. TREASURY ON 15TH
GINGER ROGERS · CARY GRANT
in Leo McCarey's
'ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON'
with
WALTER SLEZAK · ALBERT DEKKER
ALBERT BASSERMAN
Added
WALT DISNEY'S DONALD DUCK
cartoon in technicolor
"DER FUEHRER'S FACE"
from which came the song hit!
New Added Attraction
"ARMY CHAPLAIN"
with Father Gilbert Hartke, O.P., of the Catholic University . . .
Third in the new series
"THIS IS AMERICA"
Coming..."ARABIAN NIGHTS"
in technicolor

Today's NEIGHBORHOOD... MOVIES

All Time Schedules Given in Warner Bros. Ads Indicate Time Feature Is Presented.

Theaters Having Matinees.

AMBASSADOR 18th & Col. Rd. COL. 5300 1 P. M.
Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan in "George Washington Slept Here." At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Cartoon.

BEVERLY 15th and E Sts. N.E. LI. 2300. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ray Milland, Ginger Rogers in "The Major and the Minor." At 1:25, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35.

CALVERT 2324 Wisc. Ave. N.W. WO. 2345. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland in "Major and the Minor." At 1, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35.

CENTRAL 425 9th St. N.W. ME. 2241. Open 9:45
Pat O'Brien, George Murphy in "Navy Comes Through." At 10:25, 1:40, 5, 8:10. Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon in "White Cargo." At 11:45, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

KENNEDY Kennedy Nr. 4th N.W. RA. 6800. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Alexis Smith, Errol Flynn in "Gentleman Jim." At 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

PENN Pa. Ave. at 7th S.E. FR. 2200 Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland in "Major and the Minor." At 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35.

SHERIDAN Ga. & Sheridan N.W. RA. 2400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Abbott & Costello in "Who Done It." At 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. March of Time.

SILVER Ga. Ave. & Colesville Pike SH. 5500. Mat. 1 P.M.
Parking Space Available to Patrons.
Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon in "White Cargo." At 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40.

TIVOLI 14th & Park Rd. N.W. COL. 1800. Mat. 1 P.M.
Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland in "The Major and the Minor." At 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45.

UPTOWN Conn. & Newark N.W. WO. 5400. Mat. 1 P.M.
Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland in "The Major and the Minor." At 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Theaters Having Eve. Performances

APOLLO 624 H St. N.E. FR. 5300
Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith in "Gentleman Jim." At 6, 7:50, 9:45.

AVALON 5612 Conn. Ave. N.W. WO. 2600.
Abbott & Costello in "Who Done It." At 6:15, 8, 9:50. March of Time.

AVE. GRAND 645 Pa. Ave. S.E. LI. 2400
Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston in "Wake Island." At 6:15, 8, 9:45.

COLONY 4935 Ga. Ave. N.W. GE. 6500.
Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair, Brian Aherne in "My Sister Eileen." At 6:15, 7:55, 9:50.

HOME 1230 O St. N.E. TR. 5188.
Marguerite Chapman, William Wright in "A Man's World." At 6:25, 9:50. Constance Bennett, Broderick Crawford in "Sin Town." At 7:25, 9:50.

SAVOY 3030 14th St. N.W. COL. 4968
Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan in "Desperate Journey." At 7, 9:25.

SECO 8244 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring SH. 2540 Parking Space
John Sheppard, Linda Darnell in "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe." At 6, 8:45. Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray in "Take a Letter Darling." At 7:05, 9:55.

TAKOMA 4th & Butternut Sts. GE. 4319 Parking Space
Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young in "Cairo." At 6, 7:50, 9:45.

YORK Ga. Ave. & Quebec Pl. N.W. RA. 4400.
Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young in "Cairo." At 6, 7:50, 9:45.

HYATTSVILLE Wash.-Balt. Blvd. Hyattsville, Md.
WA. 9776. Hyatts. 9222. Free Parking
Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland in "MAJOR AND THE MINOR"
At 6:15, 8:05, 10:00.

BETHESDA 7719 Wisconsin Ave. Mich. 1154.
WI. 2266 or RE. 9636. Free Parking
Judy Garland and George Murphy in "FOR ME AND MY GAL"
At 6:15, 8:36, 10:17.

CIRCLE 2105 Pa. Ave. N.W. RE. 0184
Matinee 1 P. M. Continuous
Judy Garland, George Murphy in "FOR ME AND MY GAL." Feature at 6:00, 7:50 and 9:50. Boxoffice open at 5:45.

CONGRESS 2931 Nichols Ave. S.E. TR. 8700
Rosalind Russell, Janet Blair, Brian Aherne in "MY SISTER EILEEN." Cartoon.

FAIRLAWN 1543 Good Hope Rd. S.E. Lincoln 9193
Don Ameche and Joan Bennett in "GIRL TROUBLE."
Also "WOMEN AT ARMS."

HIGHLAND 2382 Pa. Ave. S.E. AT. 7311
Bud Abbott and Lou Costello in "WHO DONE IT?" at 6:22, 8:08, 9:50.

In Event of Busy Signal Call REpublic 0600

Buy War Bonds and Stamps at WARNER BROS. THEATERS

For Additional Information Phone Theaters Direct

AMUSEMENTS
CAPITOL
Last 2 Days, Doors open 10:45
JOAN CRAWFORD
JOHN WAYNE
PHILIP DORN
"REUNION in FRANCE"
Stage
WILL OSBORNE and his ORCH.
THURSDAY
MONTY WOOLLEY
IDA LUPINO
"LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30"
Stage
XAVIER CUGAT and his ORCH.
LOEW'S
UNITED NATIONS WEEK
JAN. 14th thru 20th, 1943
PALACE
Last 2 Days • Doors open 11
ROBERT TAYLOR
Brian DONLEVY
Chas. LAUGHTON
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"
THURSDAY
FRED MacMURRAY
PAULETTE GODDARD
'FOREST RANGERS'
COLUMBIA
Last 2 Days • Doors open 11
BETTY GRABLE • JOHN PAYNE
"SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES"
THURSDAY
'WHISTLING in DIXIE'
RED SKELTON

AMUSEMENTS
LITTLE
LAST DAY!
FIRST DANCE-FILM FESTIVAL
Ballet Russe
de MOSCOW THEATER BALLET
CARMEN AMAYA • KATHERINE DUNHAM • BILL ROBINSON • PAUL DRAPER • LA CUCARACHA
plus VIVIEN LEIGH ROBERT TAYLOR in WATERLOO BRIDGE

AMUSEMENTS
PIX
LAST DAY!
STARTLING! Woman changes into giant killer-leopard..in—
CAT PEOPLE
with
SIMONE SIMON
KENT SMITH
plus
GEORGE SANDERS
THE FALCON'S BROTHER

SPENCER TRACY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
Their New Claim to Fame
Keeper of the Flame
Thrilling M-G-M Hit Coming Soon!

Buy War Bonds and Stamps at KOGOD AND BURKA THEATERS

BERNHEIMER'S THEATERS
ARLINGTON-FALLS CHURCH, VA. Information Phone OXford 1130—F. C. 1366
ALEX., VA.

GREENBELT Adults 25c. Free Parking
F. Bainter and E. Arnold in "THE WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY" at 7 and 9.

HISER 7714 Wisc. Ave., Bethesda, Md. WI. 4848. BRadley 0105.
Fay Wray and Robert Armstrong in "KING KONG." Also Lloyd Nolan and Carole Landis in "MANILA CALLING." News.

LIDO 2227 M Street N.W. Double Feature Program
"A GREAT MAN'S LADY."
Also "TRUE TO THE ARMY."

DUMBARTON 1349 Wis. Ave. N.W. MIch. 1154
—Double Big Attraction—
Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire in "HOLIDAY INN."
Also "X MARKS THE SPOT."

REED Phone ALex. 2445. Parking Space Available for Patrons
Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth in "YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER."

RICHMOND Ph. ALex. 9236
Mat. Daily at 1:30
John Beal and Wanda McKay in "ONE THRILLING NIGHT."

PARISH HALL McLean, Va. 7 and 9 p. m.
"WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY"
With Edward Arnold and Fay Bainter.

STATE Ample Free Parking 2 to 11
"THUNDER BIRDS."
Gene Tierney and John Sutton.

LEE A Treat for the Entire Family 7 and 9
"TALES OF MANHATTAN"
Ginger Rogers.

WILSON 1720 Wilson Blvd. 7 and 9. Phone OX. 1486
"GENTLEMAN JIM."
Errol Flynn and Alexis Smith.

ASHTON 2106 Wilson Blvd.
Open Daily 1:45 P. M.
"MY SISTER EILEEN."
Rosalind Russell.

BUCKINGHAM Glebe-Persh. Dr. Phone OX. 0444.
"FOR ME AND MY GAL."
Judy Garland and George Murphy.

ARLINGTON Cor. Pike & S. Filmore St. OX. 2999
"WHO DONE IT?"
Bud Abbott and Lou Costello.

VILLAGE 1307 Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone MIch. 9227
"THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR."
Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland.

NEWTON 12th & Newton Sts. N.E. Phone MIch. 1839
"FLYING FORTRESS."
Richard Greene.

JESSE 18th nr. Rhode Isl. Ave. N.E. Phone DUpont 9861
Double Feature.
"SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU."
Clark Gable and Lana Turner.
"HI NEIGHBOR."
Lulubelle and Scotty.

SYLVAN First and R. I. Ave. N.W. Phone NOrth 9689
Double Feature.
"WINGS AND THE WOMAN."
Anna Neagle-Richard Newton.
"THE OLD HOMESTEAD."
Weaver Brothers and Elviry.

ACADEMY 535 8th St. S.E. LI. 9616
Double Feature.
"MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT."
Lupe Velez and Leon Errol.
"YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER."
George Brent and Brenda Marshall.

STANTON 6th and C Sts. N.E.
Double Feature.
"MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS."
Joseph Cotton-Dolores Costello.
"FRIENDLY ENEMIES."
Chas. Winninger and Chas. Ruggles.

APEX 48th St. and Mass. Ave. N.W. Phone WOodley 4600
Take the Crosstown Bus Direct to the Door.
"WHITE CARGO"
With Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon.
Plus: The Latest March of Time.
"MR. AND MRS. AMERICA."
Doors open at 6:15. Feature at 7:30, 9:50.

ATLAS 1231 H St. N.E. AT. 8300
Shows Cont., 1-11 p. m.
Double Feature.
Sonja Henie, John Payne, Jack Oakie in "ICELAND"
With Sammy Kaye and his orchestra.
Plus:
Fibber McGee and Molly in "HERE WE GO AGAIN"
With Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy.

PRINCESS 1119 H St. N.E. TR. 9200
Shows Cont. 1 to 11 P.M.
Double Feature Program.
"PIERRE OF THE PLAINS"
With Ruth Hussey, Bruce Cabot, John Carroll.
Plus:
"THE SON OF MONTE CRISTO"
With Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward, George Sanders.

SENATOR Washington's Newest Theater
Minn. Ave. at Benning Rd. N.E. TR. 2600
—Two Big Hits—
"MANILA CALLING"
With Carol Landis, Lloyd Nolan
Shown at 7:30, 10:10.
Plus:
"JUNIOR ARMY"
With Freddie Bartholomew, Billy Halop
Shown at 6:15, 9:00.
Doors Open at 6:00.

BUY YOUR BONDS AND STAMPS AT ANY LOCAL THEATER

Obituaries

Mrs. Treipel's Funeral Rites Set for Today

Funeral services for Mrs. Emma E. M. V. Triepel, 76, last charter member of the League of American Pen Women, will be held in St. Stephen's and the Incarnation Church, Sixteenth and Monroe Streets Northwest, today at 2 p. m. Burial, in Congressional Cemetery, will be private.

Mrs. Triepel died at her home, 3439 Mount Pleasant Street Northwest, Saturday after a long illness.

True to a statement she made for publication two years ago, "I hope to continue writing and enjoying life for many years; I intend to live and write until the last day I can," Mrs. Triepel was working on her memoirs at the time of her death.

Widowed twice before she was 30, she chose writing as a means of support and contributed articles to newspapers and magazines for many years. She was a regular contributor to Scientific American, Science News and Seismograph.

Retired in 1933

In 1905 she was appointed librarian of the United States Treasury, a position she held until 1933 when she was retired. She prepared a daily summary of news relative to the Treasury Department for distribution to Government officials.

The daughter of Judge and Mrs. William E. Vaughan, Mrs. Triepel was born in Elizabeth City, N. C., December 16, 1866. She was educated in the public schools of Pasquotank County and later taught there for several years. A Washington resident for the past 60 years, she attended George Washington University and received a bachelor of science degree in 1910.

Member of Eastern Star

Mrs. Triepel, who traced her family to Capt. Francis Mason who came to Virginia in 1613 and Gen. Thomas Mathews of Revolutionary War fame, was a member of the Emily Nelson Chapter, D. A. R., Stonewall Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Col. William Branthwayth Chapter, Colonial Dames of the Seventeenth Century, and Esther Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

She was one of the founders of the National League of American Pen Women in 1897 and in April, 1942, was elected fifth vice president of the group. She was honored at the Founder's Day tea of the District Branch last fall, when she made one of her last public appearances.

Surviving are her son, Lieut. Comdr. William Bogart Vaughan Cash, U. S. N. R., on active duty here; a sister, Mrs. Claudia Ness, of Baltimore, and a brother, William E. Vaughan of Washington.

Jefferson Perry Funeral Services To Be Tomorrow

MR. PERRY

Jefferson D. Perry, 37, compositor of The Post, died unexpectedly yesterday morning at his home, 7 Rosecrest Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 11 a. m. at Cunningham's funeral home, 809 Cameron Street, Alexandria, Va., with burial at St. Barnabas Cemetery, Oxon Hill, Md.

A native of North Carolina, Mr. Perry came here about 18 years ago and had been working in The Post composing room for 17 years. He was a past master of King Solomon Lodge of Masons.

Besides his wife, Mr. Perry is survived by three sons: Bruce, Jefferson and Joseph, and three brothers, one of whom, Barney Perry, lives in Washington. A cousin, F. J. Miles, lives in Arlington, Va.

Mrs. Jenkins' Funeral Rites Set for Thursday

Mrs. Marian Jenkins, 74, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Wiley, 507 Dartmouth Street, Silver Spring, Md., after a few days' illness.

Surviving besides Mrs. Wiley are another daughter, Mrs. Ethel DuBois, Chevy Chase, Md.; two sons, David E. and Harry R. Jenkins; three sister, Mrs. Carey Mack, Mrs. Gertrude Miller and Mrs. Hattie McDowell, and a brother, Charles T. May, all of Washington.

Requiem Mass will be said at 9:15 a. m. Thursday at St. Michael's Church, with burial at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Mrs. Schofield, Legion Auxiliary Figure, Is Dead

Peterborough, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP). Mrs. Mary L. C. Schofield, 73, who long had been prominent nationally in American Legion Auxiliary and other women's activities, died last night in Peterborough Hospital after collapsing in her home here.

Mrs. Schofield, widow of Prof. William Henry Schofield of Harvard University, was found in an unconscious condition by her housekeeper. Death was attributed to cerebral hemorrhage.

In the first World War, she was active in New Hampshire's women's Liberty Loan, war training and kindred programs. She helped to found the Legion Auxiliary.

Rowan, Noted For 'Garcia' Exploit, Dies

Col. Andrew Summers Rowan, 85, famous as the man who "carried the message to Garcia" in the Spanish-American War, died Sunday at the Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, the Army announced yesterday. He had been in ill health for two years.

COL. ROWAN

His exploit was the subject of an essay, "The Message to Garcia," by Elbert Hubbard, which received enormous circulation.

Colonel Rowan was born at Camp Mills, Va., in 1857 and graduated from West Point in 1881. He was assigned to duty in Washington at the outbreak of the Spanish War, where he was in charge of maps at the War Department.

He was assigned to slip into Cuba and locate the hidden Garcia, Cuban revolutionary, and tell the Cuban that the United States was on the verge of war with Spain and obtain from the native soldier valuable information needed by the War Department to prepare its invasion of the island.

This mission he accomplished, enduring great hardship and encountering extreme dangers in his journey past the Spanish forts and through the deep jungle.

His bravery was acclaimed publicly by President McKinley and 24 years later he was given the Distinguished Service Cross. In 1938 he was given the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes award by Cuba.

After the war he was ordered to make a survey of postwar conditions in Cuba and later was sent to the Philippines during the uprising. He received the Silver Star citation for gallantry in action at Sudlon Mountain on the island of Cebu.

He later was on duty at Fort Riley, Kans., West Point, Ky., and American Lake, Wash. He went back to the Philippines in 1905 but was back in this country by 1907. He retired from the Army at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1909.

He was twice married, first to Miss Ida Symns of Atchison Kans., and the second time to Mrs. Josephine de Greaver of San Francisco. He had one daughter, Mrs. Joseph M. Deem, wife of Commander Deem, U. S. N.

J. B. Campbell, Once Capital INS Chief, Dies

J. Bart Campbell, 61, former chief of the International News Service Washington Bureau and Capitol staff, died at Garfield Memorial Hospital yesterday after four days' illness. At the time of his death he was Washington representative of the United Fruit Co., with whom he had been associated for about 13 years, and lived at the Claridge Hotel.

Campbell was born in Philadelphia, son of Judge John Campbell, one of the authors of the Pennsylvania State Constitution, and began his newspaper career on the old Philadelphia North American. In his early twenties he joined the staff of the Chicago Tribune. Later he was a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer.

He came to Washington in 1914 as political correspondent for the Philadelphia Bulletin and wrote a column on "Pennsylvania Politics."

In 1918 he went with the International News bureau and was assigned to the Senate, where he later was named to the Correspondents Standing Committee.

In 1923 he became correspondent for the Philadelphia Bulletin and also began the operation of the Washington Press Service.

In 1924 he took over the position as correspondent of the Scranton, Pa., Times and represented the Harrisburg Patriot Times in 1925.

Since 1928 he has represented a group of corporations here, the major one being the United Fruit Co.

He was a member of the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia.

Funeral services will be held at Gawler's funeral home, 1756 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, tomorrow. Burial will be private.

Survivors are his son, J. Bart Campbell, jr., a student at the University of Virginia; two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Chapman of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Jane Kaufmann of Philadelphia, Pa., and three brothers, Charles Campbell and William Campbell of Philadelphia and Frank B. Camp of Chicago, Ill.

H. H. Burroughs Dies; Former District Teacher

Prof. Henry Harding Burroughs, instructor of mathematics and physics for 40 years at Central High School, died Sunday at Nacogdoches, Tex., it was learned here last night. He was 73 years old and had been retired 10 years.

A native Washingtonian, he was graduated from old Central High School in 1887, from Washington Normal School in 1888, and from Cornell University in 1894.

Professor Burroughs belonged to many fraternal organizations here. He was past master of Acacia Lodge No. 18, F. A. A. M., and its secretary for 40 years. He also was a member of Columbia Chapter No. 1 of the Royal Arch Masons; of the Federal School Men's Club; the Society of Natives and Sons of the American Revolution.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. T. C. Lacey, and three sisters, Misses Lillian, Clara, and Elizabeth Burroughs.

Mrs. F. H. Heaton Funeral Rites Set for Tomorrow

Funeral services for Mrs. Julia Ann Heaton, 56, wife of Technical Sergt. Frank H. Heaton, United States Army, who is somewhere in the South Pacific, will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at Warner Pumphrey's funeral home, 8434 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. The Rev. J. Wesley Loftis, pastor of Silver Spring Baptist Church, will conduct the service and burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Heaton died Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Addey Henderson, 110 Melville Road, Silver Spring, Md., with whom she made her home for the last year and a half. She had lived in Washington all her life before moving to Silver Spring.

Besides her daughter, she leaves a sister, Mrs. Addey Crock, and a brother, William T. Garrison, both of Philadelphia.

DIED 1

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

NUSBAUM, MINNIE. On Monday, January 11, 1943, at her residence, 4022 Georgia ave. nw., MINNIE NUSBAUM, aged 59 years, beloved wife of David H. Nusbaum and devoted mother of Mrs. Isaac Schwartz, Mrs. Leon Malkin, Mrs. Herbert Milwit, the Misses Rose, Reba and Hannah Nusbaum and Benjamin, Clement and Max Nusbaum. Funeral services at the Bernard Danzansky & Son funeral home, 3501 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, January 12, at 2 p. m. Interment Beth Shalom Cemetery.

PEACOCK, SALLIE. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, at her residence, 400 Forty-ninth ave., Capitol Heights, Md., SALLIE PEACOCK, mother of Roy Peacock. Services at the Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Wednesday, January 13, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Episcopal Church Cemetery, Forestville, Md.

PERRY, JEFFERSON DAVIS. Suddenly, on Monday, January 11, 1943, at his residence, 7 Rosecrest ave., Alexandria, Va., JEFFERSON DAVIS PERRY, beloved husband of Helen Perry. Also survived by three sons, Bruce, Jefferson and Joseph Perry, and brother of Barney Perry of Washington, D. C. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, January 13, at 11 a. m. at Cunningham's funeral home, 809 Cameron st., Alexandria, Va. Interment in St. Barnabas Cemetery, Oxon Hill, Md.

POLK, MOLLIE MARIE. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, at her home, 117 Quackenbos st. nw., MOLLIE MARIE POLK, beloved wife of Archie Polk. Mrs. Polk rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where services will be held on Tuesday, January 12, at 7 p. m. Interment Akron, Ohio.

ROSS, SUDIE MARY. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, at her residence, 2035 1st st. nw., SUDIE MARY ROSS, beloved wife of Eugene C. Ross and mother of William Riley Ross of Newbern, N. C.; Mrs. Hope Anderson of Arlington, Va.; Mrs. Ines Schultz of St. Louis, Mo.; Robert H. Ross of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Janie Roberts of Greenville, N. C., and Mrs. Susan Haines of Washington, D. C. Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, January 12, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SADTLER, FRANCIS RUDOLPH. Suddenly, on Sunday, January 10, 1943, FRANCIS RUDOLPH SADTLER, of 2922 21st st. ne., husband of the late Margaret A. Sadtler and father of Mrs. Marguerite E. James, Frank R. Sadtler, Pearl and Ruby Sadtler, Mrs. Mildred L. Jackson and Harry H. Sadtler. Services at Chambers Riverdale funeral home on Wednesday, January 13, at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

SCHIRMER, KATHERINE. On Friday, January 8, 1943, KATHERINE SCHIRMER, beloved mother of Ernest Schirmer, Mrs. Freda Sydnor, Mrs. Katherine Goebel and Mrs. Louise Lips and sister of Otto Herzog. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Tuesday, January 12, at 10:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

SMITH, CORA V. On Saturday, January 9, 1943, CORA V. SMITH, 2804 14th st. nw., beloved grandmother of Thelma Smith and aunt of James H. Grant, Maj. W. E. Harrington, William Chenoweth of Alhambra, Calif., Mrs. Fred Heller, sr., of Philadelphia, Pa. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, January 12, at 1 p. m. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery.

STREEKS, JULIA T. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, at her residence, 715 Taylor st. nw., JULIA T. STREEKS, wife of the late William A. Streeks and mother of Mrs. A. W. Stewart, Mrs. R. Collie and Mrs. N. E. Brooks. Funeral services at the above residence on Tuesday, January 12, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SUTTLE, ALVIN B. On Monday, January 11, 1943, at Casualty Hospital, ALVIN B. SUTTLE. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw. Notice of funeral later.

TAYLOR, SARAH E. On Friday, January 8, 1943, SARAH E. TAYLOR, beloved wife of the late Frank E. Taylor and mother of Wade H., Charles W., Harvey L., and Frank E. Taylor, jr., and Mrs. Ann Victoria Scheflin. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Tuesday, January 12, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

TRIEPEL, EMMA M. V. On Saturday, January 9, 1943, at her residence, 3439 Mount Pleasant st. nw., EMMA M. V. TRIEPEL, beloved mother of Lieut. Comdr. William Bogart Cash, U. S. N. R., and sister of William E. Vaughn of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Claudia Ness of Baltimore, Md. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Funeral services at St. Stephen's of Incarnation Church, 16th and Center sts. nw., on Tuesday, January 12, at 2 p. m. Friends invited. Interment (private) Congressional Cemetery.

VICKERS, WILLIAM O. On Saturday, January 9, 1943, at Providence Hospital, WILLIAM O. VICKERS, beloved husband of Louise B. Vickers and brother of Charles O. Vickers. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Wednesday, January 13, at 9:30 a. m. Mass at St. Francis Xavier Church at 10 a. m. Friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WATKINS, ANNIE HALL. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, at her home, Cedar Grove, Md., ANNIE HALL WATKINS, beloved wife of Harry L. Watkins and mother of Philip Charles Watkins. Mrs. Watkins rests at her home, where services will be held on Tuesday, January 12, at 2 p. m. Interment Upper Seneca Baptist Church Cemetery.

WESTERN, JOANNE CATHERINE. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, at her residence, 2111 13th st. se., JOANNE CATHERINE WESTERN, beloved daughter of George K. and Doris M. Western. Funeral from the Thomas F. Murray funeral home, 2007 Nichols ave. se., on Tuesday, January 12, at 1:30 p. m. Services at Emmanuel Episcopal Church at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

WHITEHAIR, CHARLES E. On Sunday, January 10, 1943, CHARLES E. WHITEHAIR, beloved husband of Mae M. Whitehair and father of Basil B. Whitehair of Baltimore, Md. Funeral from W. W. Deal funeral home, 816 H st. ne., on Tuesday, January 12, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

YOU, HOM. On Saturday, January 9, 1943, HOM YOU. Services at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Tuesday, January 12, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

—Deaths—

Announcements of Services by Chambers

Deceased	Undertaker
Schirmer, Katherine	W. W. Chambers Co.
Taylor, Sarah E.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Lourim, John D.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Brooks, Henry F.	W. W. Chambers Co.
You, Hom	W. W. Chambers Co.
Christie, James H.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Vickers, William O.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Berrang, Anthony L.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Konek, Infant Sadtler, Francis R.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Suttle, Alvin B.	W. W. Chambers Co.
Peacock, Sally	W. W. Chambers Co.
Burke, Jessie	W. W. Chambers Co.
Kaulbeck, Catherine	W. W. Chambers Co.

FUNERAL DESIGNS 2

GUDE BROS. CO., Florists
1212 F St. N.W. NAtional 4276.

Geo. C. Shaffer 900 14th St. N.W. Phone NA. 0106.
Expressive Floral Tributes, Moderate Prices. Open Evenings and Sundays.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS 3

J. WILLIAM LEE'S SONS CO
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
CREMATORIUM
4th St. and Mass. Ave. N.E. LI. 3200.

LEGAL NOTICES 4

PHILIP WAGSHAL, Attorney.
Bond Building.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Columbia. Donald N. Haddix, plaintiff, vs. Letha J. Haddix, defendant. No. 17843. The object of this suit is to obtain a limited divorce by Plaintiff Donald N. Haddix from the defendant, Letha J. Haddix, on the grounds of cruelty. On motion of the plaintiff, it is this 8th day of January, 1943, ordered that the defendant, Letha J. Haddix, cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Post before said day. JAMES M. PROCTOR, Justice. Attest: (Seal.) CHARLES E. STEWART, Clerk. By ELEANOR E. JOBE, Deputy Clerk. 12.19.26

McKENNEY, FLANNERY & CRAIGHILL, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Columbia. American Security & Trust Co., a corporation, executor and trustee under the will of Julia I. Saunders, deceased, et al., plaintiffs, vs. Mildred Frances Saundres et al., defendants. Civil Action No. 18095. Order of publication against nonresident defendants and unknown heirs, devisees and alienees of Lorin M. Saunders, deceased. The object of this action is to construe the wills of Lorin M. Saunders, deceased, and of Julia I. Saunders, deceased; to determine title and ownership of certain personal property and real estate described in the complaint and to obtain partition of said real estate, including real property assessed for taxation as Lot 56, Square 14; Lot 15, Square 526; Lot 32, Square 558; all of Square east of Square 662; Lots 47 to 53, inclusive, Square 668, and Lots 9 to 16, inclusive, Square 1039, in the District of Columbia. Upon motion of the plaintiff, it is by the Court this 7th day of January, 1943, ordered that the defendants Frances Russell Myers and Norman B. Saunders, nonresidents, and the unknown heirs, alienees and devisees of Lorin M. Saunders, deceased, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the FORTIETH DAY, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default; provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Post newspaper before said day. (Signed) JAMES M. PROCTOR, Justice. A true copy. Test: (Seal.) CHARLES E. STEWART, Clerk. By HILDA MARIE GOWEN, Deputy Clerk. 12.19.26

OFFICIAL NOTICES 5

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF Columbia, January 11, 1943. Notice is hereby given that under authority granted in Public Act No. 307, approved December 15, 1932, authorizing the closing of streets, roads, highways and alleys in the District of Columbia, and in accordance with the provisions of an item authorizing changes in the permanent system of highways contained in D. C. Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (Public Act. No. 435, 62d Congress), approved March 4, 1913, as amended by an Act approved April 30, 1926 (Public Act No. 158, 69th Congress), the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will give a public hearing in the Board Room in the District Building, Washington, D. C., on Monday, February 1, 1943, at 10 o'clock a. m., to interested property owners to determine as to any property rights which may be affected or as to the equity, justice or advisability of closing the streets and alleys, and concerning the proposed changes in the permanent system of highways, all in the District of Columbia and described as follows: 1. Closing of street areas at 5th and Mellon Streets, S.E. (at Wilson Circle). 2. Closing part of 41st Street at Nebraska Avenue and Warren Street, N.W., abutting Square 1727. 3. Closing 23rd Place north of H Street, N. E. 4. Closing of alleys in Square 5543 at Branch Avenue and Nash Place, S.E. 5. Closing Kearny Street west of 7th Street, N. E., and closing of public alleys in Square 3651. 6. Closing East Capitol Street between 20th and Water Streets, East; closing A and B Streets, South, between 22nd and Water Streets, S.E.; closing A Street, North, between 19th and Water Streets, N. E.; closing B and C Streets, North, between 21st and 31st Streets, East, N.E.; closing 20th and 21st Streets, East, between East Capitol Street and B Street, N.E.; closing 22nd Street, North, between East Capitol Street and C Street, N.E.; closing 23rd and 24th Streets between B Street, South, and C Street, North; closing 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st Streets, East, between East Capitol and C Street, North; closing Water Street between 24th Street, S. E., and 31st Street, N.E.; including a transfer of jurisdiction to Commissioners, D. C., for part of East Capitol Street and 21st Street, N.E., and to the National Park Service for park purposes. 7. Closing Summit Street north of M Street, N.E.; 8. Closing Dent Place, Q Street and Volta Place west of 35th Street, N.W. 9. Closing of public alleys in Square 2673, including a transfer of jurisdiction to Commissioners, D. C., over land in said square and also a dedication of land for alley purposes. 10. Closing 4th Street north of Sheridan Street, N.W., and closing a public alley in Square 3269. 11. Closing 28th Street between Hartford and Gainesville Streets, S.E., and closing of alleys in Squares 5729 and 5730. 12. Closing of streets and alleys in the Fort Dupont Park area lying south of Ely Place, east of Minnesota Avenue and North of Massachusetts Avenue, S. E., namely: E and F Streets, Gorman Place, G and H Streets, Bushrod Terrace, I Street, Hill Place, 33rd Street, part of Anacostia Road, 34th Street, 35th Place, Cathell Place, 36th Street, Harriet Place, Norman Place, 37th Street, 38th Place, Texas Avenue, 40th Street, and street abutting Lots 800 and 801, Square 5491, and closing of alleys in Squares 5375, 5438, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5487, 5488, 5489, 5490, 5491, 5493, 5494, 5495 and 5496. 13. Closing of alleys in Square 911, including a transfer of jurisdiction to Commissioners, D. C., over land in said square for alley purposes. 14. Proposed change in the plan of the permanent system of highways in the Southwest Section, affecting the location of Galveston Street, proposed, west of South Capitol Street. Maps showing the street and alley areas proposed to be closed and showing the proposed change in the permanent system of highways are on file in the office of the Surveyor, D. C., Room 405, District Building (same being known as Maps 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819 and 2820) and may be examined by interested parties during business hours prior to the hearing. Said maps will also be displayed at the hearing and the Commissioners will consider any suggestions or protests concerning the proposed changes and the proposed street and alley closings as shown on above-mentioned maps. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, C. W. KUTZ, GUY MASON, Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

AUCTION SALES 8

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1943—
THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTIONEERS.
Southern Building.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE THREE-STORY ROW BRICK DWELLING KNOWN AS PREMISES NO. 1536 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust duly recorded in Liber No. 7669, folio 71 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell, at public auction in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1943, AT THREE O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described land and premises, situate in the District of Columbia, and designated as and being Lot D in Whitney and Warner's subdivision of lots in square 365, as per plat recorded in the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia in Liber CHB, at folio 223.

TERMS: Sold subject to a prior building association deed of trust for $2,690.69, further particulars of which will be announced at time of sale; the purchase price above said trust to be paid in cash. A deposit of $300.00 required. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with within thirty days, otherwise deposit forfeited and the property may be advertised and resold at the discretion of the trustees.

ALBERT F. ADAMS.
SYDNEY B. HARRISON.
Trustees.

(Erroneously recited as Sydney E. Harrison in deed of trust.) Jan.12,14,16,19,21

FUNERAL DIRECTORS 3

BEAUTIFUL FUNERALS BY

One of the Largest Undertakers in the World

Chambers

$265 COMPLETE FUNERAL

This Casket Included

A COMPLETE CHAMBERS FUNERAL includes casket, car service and 60 other individual features, all for the price that you'll see plainly marked at time you select a casket.

Other Complete Funerals $95, $165 and up

BUSINESS SERVICE 9

BUSINESS SERVICE Directory

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

KEEP YOUR PROPERTY IN GOOD CONDITION

Demands on industry for war materials make it more necessary than ever to keep your possessions in best repair.

WHEN YOU NEED A GOOD JOB DONE — CALL THESE ADVERTISERS

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

An experienced ad writer will gladly help Business Service Advertisers. Call NAtional 4200. Extension 326.

CAMERA REPAIRS

CAMERA REPAIRS
FULLER & GILBERT, INC.
815 10th St. N.W. NA. 4712.

FURNITURE REPAIRS

CO. 5116 Furniture repairing, upholstering, cabinet work, refinishing and polishing.

GARAGES BUILT

SH. 1191 Garages built complete. $189. MR. JAMES PROCTOR.

LEATHER GOODS—REPAIR

G. W. King, Jr. Saddlery, Trunks, etc. 511 11th st. nw.

MATTRESS RENOVATING

$3 UP. STEIN BEDDING CO. $3 UP
1224 12th St. N.W. ME. 1315.

PAPERING—PAINTING

PAPERING and painting, A-1 work. Estimates free. Mr. Beckett, LI. 1687.

PAINTING—PAPERING—PLASTERING
4750 Wisconsin Ave. EM. 2065.

RADIO REPAIRS, SERVICE.

ANY RADIO REPAIRED
Regardless of condition. Honest prices. Estimate free. As near as your phone. MID-CITY RADIO SHOP. NA. 0777.

PROMPT RADIO SERVICE
We are equipped to give quick radio service on all radios and phonograph combinations. Work expertly done and guar. "WE DO MORE THAN MAKE YOUR RADIO PLAY."
PARK RADIO CO. 2146 P St. N.W. DU. 4141

WATCH REPAIRING

GUARANTEE watch repairing, wholesale and retail. M. W. Thomas, 711 9th st. nw., front window of M. & E. Barber Shop. ME. 6456.

LOST AND FOUND 10

LOST YOUR GAS RATION BOOK?

A three-time advertisement in The Post complies with the ruling now in force.

CALL MISS MACK NAtional 4200

Phone until 11 P. M. any day for publication early the NEXT MORNING

AIREDALE, male, 13 years old, on route 29 near Fairfax, Va. Liberal reward. Phone Fairfax 11-W-3.

BILLFOLD—Reward for black marked J. C. Akers. Cont. Gas Ration Book. C, valuable papers, in front of Wilson Serv. Station, 4030 Wilson Blvd., Arl. CH. 0046.

BILLFOLD—Yellow leather, cont. money and papers; bet. Childs Restaurant, N. Capitol and Mass. ave., N Capitol and Channing sts. Communicate with S. J. C., HO. 8000, Ext. 265.

BOOKS, set of 3, tied together, at Calvary Baptist Church, 8 and H nw., Jan. 10, left in ladies' room of Sunday School house. Reward. Call OR. 2714, eves., or card to 4848 W st. nw.

CHANGE PURSE, cont. bet. $40 and $50; lost New Year's Eve. Hotel Annapolis; working girl's salary badly needed. Reward. Please call NA. 4200, Ext. 391, 8:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.

DOG—Brown and white male Springer spaniel, 10 years old; name "Curley" on metal tag attached to harness; also owner's name and address, license No. 10220. Liberal reward. Please phone TA. 0337.

DOG, mixed cocker spaniel, black with white markings on leg, female, about 8 months old, answers to name "Snooks," in vic. of Georgetown rd. and Southwick st. Reward. Call evenings, WI. 1609.

ENGLISH bull terrier, white, female, vicinity 47th and Mass. ave. Call EM. 8889, after 6.

GAS RATION Book A, issued to Edmond De Laney, F-701769-E-541. Rides st. n., New Jersey. TE. 7624.

GAS RATION BOOK issued Col. William F. Sadtler, 2316 S. Ides st., Arlington, Va.

GAS-RATION BOOK A, F-193770-A-2, and 1 C book, 209866, issued to Howard Steele. MI. 8527.

GAS Ration Book, F-103960-A, issued to John Cowperthwaite. ORdway 4382.

GAS ration book B issued to Anna J. Steen. 450 Irving st. nw. RA. 9488.

GAS-RATION BOOK A, issued to Forrest Sherman, 4611 Kenmore dr. nw. WO. 4205.

GAS ration book A issued to Harry Mullis, 5323 16th st. nw.

GAS RATION BOOKS A AND B—Michael A. Gaghan, 1334 Newton st. ne. HO. 5081.

GAS RATION BOOK A issued to Albert S. Donnelly, 240 8th st. ne.

GAS RATION BOOK T-F-122256—Issued to Benjamin Oremland, 828 Crittenden st. nw. TA. 1606.

GAS ration book A, A-219041-N. Issued to Harry E. Tipp. RA. 8059.

GAS RATION BOOK A—Issued to Richard T. Turner, 2349 North Quebec st., Arlington, Va. GLebe 4586.

GAS RATION BOOK "A."—Issued to Edward R. Hanzliter, Mayo, Md., West River 204-F22.

HUNTING BOOT (1), 12" laced; in vicinity of Colorado ave. and Montague st. nw. of 18th and Kalmia rd. nw. Call TA. 3903 after 6 p. m.

LADY'S gold Elgin wrist watch lost between C st. and W pl. on Wisconsin ave. Reward. Call WI. 8318.

Mixed Toy Collie—Male

White with black and brown mixture; tan harness; tag No. 0278; answers to name David; last seen at 3d and Independence sw. late Friday afternoon. Reward. AT. 4387.

The Washington Post

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
LOCAL RATES

For Washington and Points Within 25 Miles of the District of Columbia.

The following rates are for consecutive insertions:

Words.	Rates per line.	22c 1	20c 3	18c 7	15c 15
	Lines	time	times	times	times
10	2	$0.44	$1.20	$3.52	$4.50
15	3	.66	1.80	3.78	6.75
20	4	.88	2.40	5.04	9 00

Cash rates for Situation Wanted ads are one-half of the above rates.

The one-time rate applies on skip ads or irregular insertions. Minimum ad is 2 lines. 1 time, 44c.

OUT-OF-TOWN RATES.

Ads from points more than 25 miles from the District of Columbia are: 1 time, 30c per line; 3 times, 22c per line; 7 times, 17c per line; 15 times, 25c per line. Count 5½ words of 6 letters each to a line.

Cancellation Orders or Correction before insertions (exception Death Notices), cannot be made unless ordered before 6 p. m. daily or 3:30 p. m. Saturday for Sunday.

Phone NAtional 4200
Ask for an Ad Writer

LOST AND FOUND 10

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

POCKETBOOK, brown, initials M. F. S.; G. P. O. card, 2200 California st. nw. High reward. Miss Samaha, MI. 9866.

RING—Emerald and diamond; between 13th and L and 17th and Q nw. Reward. S. C. Hayne, 1526 17th st. nw. NO. 8554.

SQUARE SCARF, rose chiffon crepe, lost Earle Theater, Friday eve. last show. Sentimental value. Please return. GE. 4396.

SUGAR RATION BOOK issued Victoria Virginia Deaver, 1733 Lanier pl. nw.

SUGAR RATION BOOK—Issued to Kenneth Howe, 104 North Trenton st., Arlington, Va., GLebe 4744.

SUGAR WAR RATION BOOK—Issued to Preston Lyttle Hughes, 2628 S. Warne st., Arlington, Va. GLebe 5493.

SUGAR RATION BOOK—Issued Marguerite E. McKay, 3970 E. Capitol st.

TERRIER, Welsh, female; tan with black back; New York license; owner grieving.

WALLET, black; money, leave papers. C. L. Severe, 6811 6th st. nw. GE. 1737.

WALLET, brown alligator skin, at Prescott Bldg. or nr. 23d and P nw., Sat. eve. Finder may have cash. H. M. MacMullan. MI. 2060, after 7 p. m.

WALLET—Black, cont. money, gas ration books A and C. Issued William C. Myers, 5904 9th st. nw. Reward. RA. 1753.

WATCH—White gold Hamilton, initialed R. F., on Friendship Hts. car, noon Monday. Reward. RE. 7500, Ext. 4196.

IN THOMAS CIRCLE vicinity, taxicab, or near Presidential Gardens; lost gold chain bracelet with Naval Air Force insignia. Reward; write Box No. 152 Washington Post.

REWARD

Retriever, large, golden brown, male; resembles Irish setter; tag No. 20283; answers to name "Scottie." EM. 5330.

$25 REWARD

For return of large wire-haired fox terrier, male, white with black spots; wearing collar; inscribed Commander Langton Jones. ME. 7039 or MI. 6860 after 8 p. m.

FOUND—Spaniel, in Bethesda. Phone WI. 2704.

PERSONALS 11

DR. H. W. JOHNSON, DENTIST. False teeth repaired while you wait. Room 602, Westory Bldg., 605 14th st. nw.

PHONE VIRGINIA RICHARDSON, 8Shepherd 3680, if you are in need of a loan up to $300 at 2 per cent per month on your signature.

HEMORRHOIDS (piles) eradicated by my own method; result effective for a lifetime or money back. Write for booklet. No drugs. No surgery. Dr. Sommerwerck, 1365 Columbia rd. AD. 0388.

WANTED ride to Pentagon from N & 14th nw., 8 a. m. daily. RE. 6700, ext. 9069.

A LOAN UP TO $300
On Your Signature. Call
LINCOLN LOAN SERVICE, INC.
7910 GEORGIA AVE.
Silver Spring, Md. SLigo 5200.

MOTOR TRAVEL 12

RELIABLE drivers to help drive cars to California, share gas and oil. Call or write J. H. Perry, Hotel Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSTRUCTIONS 13

AVIATION—Welding, Diesel, drafting, blueprint reading, aircraft and engine course. WASHINGTON TRADE SCHOOL, INC., 140 Q st. ne. DU. 1876.

COMPTOMETER COURSE, EASY, SHORT. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 1333 F ST. NA. 2336.

BOYD'S shorthand, typewriting, saves time. Boyd School, 1333 F nw. NA. 2338.

CIVIL service course; late edition; many kinds. Boyd Service, 1333 F nw. NA. 2336.

HELP, MEN 16

Men—If you don't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today, place a "Situation Wanted" Ad in The Post. A 1-line ad costs only 22 cents.

AUTO MECHANICS

Here is an opportunity for experienced men who are seeking security NOW AND AFTER THE EMERGENCY to connect with Washington's oldest Ford dealer. Pleasant working conditions. Heated shops. Our men making $60-$80 per week. Write or see Mr. Nelson, Hill & Tibbitts, 1114 Vermont ave. nw.

AUTOMOBILE CAR WASHER

Colored; must be thoroughly reliable and sober and have D. C. operator's permit. Apply
MR. DILLON.
BARRY-PATE & ADDISON
1822 14th St. N.W.

AUTO PARTS STOCKKEEPER

Good Salary to Start
Consider Elderly Man.
Experienced.
WHITE MOTOR CO.
1120 First St. N.E.

BARBER GOOD PAY.
1401 H ST. N.E.

BARBER

Steady job.

HELP, MEN 16

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

PORTERS (2) for drug store and delivery. Whittlesey Drug Store, 6829 Wisconsin ave., Bethesda, Md.

RESTAURANT HELP
All types. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 Eye st. nw. NO FEES.

SALAD MAN, $25-$30 WK.
For pantry work; 6-day week; meals. Apply STATES RESTAURANT, 516 North Capitol st.

Statistical Clerks, $150 Up
Vital War Work.
ADAMS AGCY., 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th & G.

TRUCK DRIVER
Colored. Local Experience.
1021 7th St. N.W.

STORE PORTERS
and
ELEVATOR OPERATORS
Colored, experienced, high school education required.
Prefer light-complexioned tall men with neat appearance.
Apply 4th Floor
L. FRANK CO.
1200 F St. N.W.

Housemen (2)
Over 40 Years of Age
Hotel 2400
16th St. N.W.
Apply Mr. Carpenter

Accountant
- College graduate preferred.
- Salary arranged, $2400-$3000
- 5½-day week.
- Draft exempt.
- Excellent opportunity

Call Mr. O'Haire
RE. 3553

DRIVER
For Linen Service Route
Apply after 4 P. M.
Mr. Melia
Washington Linen Service
1805 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.

Working Chef
Medium Sized Hotel Kitchen.
Will fit salary to the right man.
Write Box M-887, Washington Post

ELEVATOR OPERATORS
Men—White
DEFERRED OR OVER DRAFT AGE
Apply in Person
TIMEKEEPER'S OFFICE
Mayflower Hotel

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
and Others Wanted for
PART TIME WORK
Learn to operate a streetcar or a bus. Earn some extra money and help in the war effort. Experience not necessary. We teach you and pay you while learning.
Need men able to report for work weekdays between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. and then work for 2 or 3 hours.
APPLY IN PERSON WEEKDAY MORNINGS OR WRITE
CAPITAL TRANSIT CO.
36th Street and Prospect N.W., Georgetown
Take Route No. 20 "Cabin John" Streetcar to the Door

FIREMAN
COLORED
for
STOKER-FIRE BOILER
Apply
Mr. G. P. Bergmann
BERGMANN'S LAUNDRY
623 G Street N.W.

PORTERS
Must Be Neat
In Appearance, Courteous and Industrious
For Permanent Work
Apply
Employment Office
4th Floor
LANSBURGH'S DEPT. STORE
7th, 8th & E Sts. N.W.

HELP, MEN 16

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

SALESMEN
FOR RUGS AND CARPETS
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY
SALARY. CALL HO. 9278

STENOGRAPHERS
Part time, 65c an hour. Hours 6 to 10 p. m. Miss Day, Personnel Service, 1311 G.

TRUCK DRIVERS
White, to drive trucks and learn business. $18 per week to start.
Good Chance for Advancement
Apply 1235 10th St. N.W.

Garage Man
and
Truck Drivers
Good Hours and Good Pay
Steady Employment
1421 N. Capitol St.

LAUNDRY ROUTEMEN
. Golden Opportunity .
SALARY AND COMMISSION
WITH A
GUARANTEE OF $40 WEEK
STERLING LAUNDRY, INC.
1021 27th St. N.W.

MEN'S WEAR SALESMAN
$37.50 guarantee per week
Present man earns $55 per wk.
References required
Eiseman's
F St at 7th N.W.

HOUSEMEN
Several colored housemen; steady, year-round, inside job. Good pay.
Apply at Once
Housekeeper
Ambassador Hotel
14th and K Sts. N.W.

HELP, MEN 16

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

TRUCK DRIVERS
COLORED
for trash and ash routes. Good wages and advancement for steady men. Apply
BOWIE'S
810 Delaware Ave. S.W.

Hotel Relief Clerk
For 2 Days and One Night Per Week
Must Understand
Transcript
Salary and Meals
Hotel Martinique
1211 16th St. N.W.

Draftsmen & Mechanical Engineers
For 100% Defense Work in Newark, N. J.
Must be experienced and have deferred classification
Do not apply if at war work at full skill
Box 136, 1457 Broadway, Suite 617 New York City

Driver-Salesmen
Excellent Established Routes
Good Salary and Commission
Apply Mr. Jackson
Ambassador Laundry
1426 Irving St. N.W.

Wool Spotter
Colored
Very good salary. Steady work. In New Dry Cleaning Plant. Good Opportunity for Advancement.
Call in Person at Once.
KENT STORES
2035 W. Va. Ave. N.E.

Plane Cleaners
Colored
Growing Airline Offers Good Opportunity
Salary $100 Per Month
Apply
T. W. A. Airlines
Hangar No. 2
Washington National Airport

HELP, WOMEN 18

Women—If you don't find your position in the Help Wanted Column today—place a "Situation Wanted" Ad in The Post. A 3-line ad costs only 12 cents.

BEAUTY OPERATOR — Exp. all-around oper., pref.; chance to make good salary in busy shop; salary and comm. offered, with good hours. Apply to Shaw & Stone Beauty Shop, 1010 Vermont ave.

BEAUTY OPERATOR
Manager for shop; $45 and commission. Apply in person. 2480 16th st. nw.

Bkpg. Mach. Oper., $35 Wk.
40-Hour Wk.; Time and Half for Overtime.
ATLAS AGENCY, Atlas Bldg., 9th & F NW.

BOOKKEEPERS (3)
WOOD AGENCY, 710 14th St. N.W.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY
Refined background. Apply in own handwriting. Give full details.
FRANCES ET FRANCES
1315 Conn Ave.

BOOKKEEPER
STENOGRAPHER
Permanent position in branch office of large gas combustion engineering company. Excellent starting salary. Call ME. 0700.

BUS GIRLS
GLASS WASHERS (3)
Day work, 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.
RED CIRCLE FOOD SHOP
1 Mass. Ave. N.W.

CARPET
SEAMSTRESS
Experienced; UNION wages. Apply NATIONAL CARPET CO., 1904 M st. nw.

CASHIER
Evenings 6 to 10 P. M.
Experience and References Required.
Apply
CLARK'S, INC.
705 14th St. N.W.

CLERKS
Intelligent women for office work. Good salary and hours. Pleasant working conditions. Replies must include experience if any, age, telephone if any, address and references. Box 126, Washington Post.

CLERKS, $25 UP
No Typing Necessary.
ADAMS AGCY., 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th & G.

CLERK-TYPIST
Position available for experienced girl in accounting department. Must be good typist. 5½-day week. Good working conditions. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, 1337 E st. nw., 9 to 4 p. m. weekdays.

CLERK-TYPISTS
40-Hour Week—$120-$135.
ATLAS AGENCY, Atlas Bldg., 9th & F NW.

COMPTOMETER course, short, easy. Boyd School, 1333 F st. nw. NA. 2338.

COUNTER GIRLS
WHITE. APPLY
POMONA CAFETERIA
1307 E ST. N.W.

CREDIT WORK
Young girl, 20 to 30 years of age, who is experienced in collection procedure; must be good typist; 5½-day week position; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, 1337 E st. nw., 9 to 4 weekdays.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR
$120 Month.
ATLAS AGENCY, Atlas Bldg., 9th & F NW.

FOOD CHECKER
PERMANENT POSITION
SENATE RESTAURANT
IN THE U. S. CAPITOL

FOUNTAIN GIRL wanted. Apply Smith Pharmacy, 14th and Clifton sts. nw.

FOUNTAIN GIRL
Prefer experienced girl living in Arlington. Better than average salary. Clarendon Bowling Center, 3047 N. Irving St. Arl., Va.

Life's Darkest Moment

DOGGONE IT! TH' DARN OLE WAR'LL BE ALL OVER B'FORE I CAN GET IN!
DAILY PAPER
ALLIES CRUSH AXIS FORCES
U.S Bomber Sinks Jap Battleship
Marines Annihilate Japs In New Guinea

HELP, WOMEN 18

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

GENERAL CLERK
Young girl, experienced in clerical routine with typing ability; must be able to type 45 to 50 words per minute; 5½-day-week position; in accounting department; good opportunity for advancement; interesting work. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, Washington Post Building, 1337 E st. nw., weekdays, 9 to 4.

GIRL
FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK.
WASHINGTON BEEF & PROVISION CO.
1110 E st. S.W.
ME. 2740.

HOSTESSES
WAITRESSES
WHITE
NEPTUNE ROOM
13th & E STS. N.W.

LADIES, 20 to 35, white, hrs. 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., salary $25 week, neat appearing, to call on homes and record information. No selling. Mr. Rosser, NA. 6264, 1-7 p.m.

LADIES, 18 TO 45
$23.50 WEEKLY; REFINED CO-WORKERS AND CUSTOMERS. APPLY 3101 14TH ST. NW., 6:30 TO 8 P. M.
POPPINO'S FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH

LADY, 24-35, good personality, able to meet business and professional clientele. Exper. not nec. Pay above average if qualified. Suite 205-210, 1427 Eye st. nw.

MASSEUSE, experienced, full or part time. Apply 1429 F st. nw., 2d floor.

P. B. X. Opers., $85-$100 Mo.
Openings for hotels and apartment houses. Miss Page, Personnel Service, 1311 G. Room 304.

Receptionist, $85-$125 Mo.
Openings, hotels, apartment houses, offices, age 20-35. At once, Miss Reed, Personnel Service, 1311 G.

RESTAURANT HELP
All types. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 Eye st. NO FEES.

SALESLADY, experienced. Apply Parisian Dress Shop, 641 Pa. ave. se.

SECRETARY, $1800
Interesting Position With a Future.
ADAMS AGCY., 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th & G.

STENOGRAPHER
or
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR
Part-time or regular employment, insurance experience preferred. Write Box 147, Washington Post.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists. Very good openings. NOW. Boyd Service, 1333 F.

STENOS-SECY'S (4), $150-$160.
WOOD AGENCY, 710 14th St. N.W.

STENOGRAPHER, $35
Private Firm; Rapid Advancement.
ADAMS AGCY., 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th & G.

Teletype Operator, $35 Wk.
Miss Black, Boyd's, 1333 F.

TYPISTS
Accuracy and speed required. Previous experience not necessary. Salary, hours and working conditions good. Include in reply age, experience if any, training, references, telephone if any, and address. Box 125, Washington Post.

TYPISTS, $35-$42 WK.
BOYD'S, 1333 F

TYPISTS-CLERKS, $30
ADAMS AGCY., 204 Colo. Bldg., 14th & G.

WAITRESSES
WHITE. APPLY
CERES LUNCH, INC.
1311 E ST. N.W.

WAITRESSES
Good salary and tips. Meals and uniforms furnished. Apply
HARRIS HOTEL
17 Mass. Ave. N.W.

YOUNG WOMEN
18-55 Years
- As clerks for chain laundry and cleaning stores. Openings throughout city and nearby Virginia.
- Excellent chance for advancement.
- Apply in person—

8:30 to 10 A. M.
SMITH CLEANERS
4913 Georgia Avenue

G. C. MURPHY
Desires the Services of
SALESLADIES
18 years of age or over
Good salary. Short hours
Steady Work
Apply Personnel Department
1214 G St. N.W.

Bookkeepers
and
Clerks
Apply
Miss Davidson
Tolman Laundry
5248 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.

HELP, WOMEN 18

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

YOUNG LADY
For general office work; no experience necessary; permanent position.
Standard Cigar & Tobacco Co.
51 Eye St. N.E.

BOYD'S shorthand, typewriting saves time. Boyd School, 1333 F st. nw. NA. 2338.

TYPIST
Preferably with Knowledge of P. B. X.
See Mr. Curtin
L. P. Steuart & Bro. Inc.
138 12th St. N.E.

Cashier-Typist
21-35 Years
Permanent Position
Excellent Salary
Mr. Philips
Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co.
909 F St. N.W.

ED. **BEAM** INC.
Footwear
1311 F ST. N.W.
Has Immediate Openings for
SHOE SALESWOMEN
Pleasing personality and courteous service will assure you well-paid, permanent positions.
Apply to Mr. Richter, 9-5 P.M.
Thursday Until 8:50 P. M.

Large Retail Organization Located Here in Washington
Have Opening for a
YOUNG LADY
With a Flair for
COORDINATED DISPLAY
Fashion Work and Color
Must be able to style and trim showcases and work on other displays throughout the store as well.
Please outline your experience, education, age and salary. Write
Box M-896
Washington Post

HELP, WOMEN 18

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

WAITRESSES
Colored; must have experience in serving guests; 21-25 years; day work. Apply
RED CIRCLE
NO. 1 MASS. AVE. N.W.

WOMEN OVER 40
Would you be interested in earning $10 wkly. for a portion of your time? RE. 0795.

WOMEN TO WORK AT SODA FOUNTAIN
Experience not necessary; day work only; no Sundays. Service Pharmacy, 17th and I sts. nw.

YOUNG LADY to learn to be dental assistant. Suite 800, 1029 Vermont ave. nw., between 9 and 11.

WAITRESSES
(White)
Apply
Miss Denison
11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
5:30 to 9 P. M.
Lafayette Hotel
16th & Eye Sts. N.W.

OFFICE HELP
If you live in the vicinity of Clarendon, Va., and would like work close to home—Here's your chance.
Franc's Jewelry Co.
3137 Wilson Blvd.
Clarendon, Va.

GARFINCKEL'S
HAS OPENING FOR
OFFICE CLERICALS
STENOGRAPHERS
Apply
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
8th FLOOR

BEAUTY OPERATORS
EXPERIENCED
ALL AROUND OPERATORS
and
MANICURISTS
Apply Employment Office
4th Floor
LANSBURGH'S DEPT. STORE
7th, 8th and E Sts. N.W.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
Desires the Services of
Saleswomen
Office Workers
Tabulating Machine Operators
Typists
Stenographers
Secretaries
Girls 16 years of age or older
Apply Employment Office
9th Floor
9:30 to 6:00 Daily, Except Thursday,
12:30 Till 9 P. M.

HELP, WOMEN 18

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

Stenographers
Excellent Opportunity
For Right Persons
Good Starting Salary
Apply Mrs. Blackwell
2nd FLOOR
Western Union
1317 New York Ave. N.W.

EXPERIENCED
TELEPHONE
OPERATORS
Apply
Employment Office
725 13th St. N.W.
Monday thru Friday
8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M.
The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.

COLLEGE WOMEN
Permanent job for college trained women, ages 22-29, seeking unusual and interesting field of activity.
Also Duration Jobs for Army and Navy Wives
Opportunity offered by nationwide Casualty Insurance Company for outside contact work in claims department. Starting salary at rate of $120 to $130 month.
Salary paid during 6 weeks' training school in Boston. Early interview granted on basis of written record of education, business experience, personal qualifications.
SEND INEXPENSIVE PHOTO AND PHONE NUMBER
BOX 153, WASHINGTON POST

HELP, MEN AND WOMEN 19

ASSISTANT MANAGER
FOR RESTAURANT
Excellent Opportunity for Man or Woman.
CHILDS RESTAURANT
600 NORTH CAPITOL ST. N.W.

HELP, WOMEN 18

(Continued from Preceding Column.)

Women Managers and Assistant Managers
For Branch Office Stores
Paid While Learning
Permanent Positions
Apply Mrs. Inman
Palace Laundry
9th & H Sts. N.W.

Continued on Following Page.

HELP, MEN AND WOMEN 19

COOK—Experienced, for large fraternity; good salary, room and board. Apply in person to Mrs. Smith, 7401 Princeton ave., College Park, Md., or call WA. 9733.

COUPLE at tourist inn; man as all-night clerk, woman to assist with housework; living quarters and $90 month to start. Apply 5 to 8 p. m., 2459 Tunlaw rd. nw.

Salesman or Saleslady
Reliable, for uptown department store. Evening hours, 6-10 p. m. Apply 1636 7th st. nw.

One of Washington's Most
Progressive Newspapers
has openings for persons experienced in the following:

Credit Department
Girl 18 to 30 years of age experienced in collection procedure and general office routine. Must be able to type.

Junior Clerk
Girl able to type 30 to 40 words per minute. Experience not necessary. 5-day-week position.

Accounting Department
Typist experienced for general office routine. Interesting work.

Bookkeeper
Experienced young man 25 to 35 years of age. Good opportunity for advancement. Good working conditions.

Permanent Position
with newspaper which gives its employees every opportunity to advance into better positions.

Apply in person to
Mr. Smith
1337 E St. N. W.
Washington Post Bldg.
9 to 4 Weekdays

Are You the Man?

Transit Firms Here Held War Industries

. . . "the essentiality to the defense effort of the services rendered by the Capital Transit Co. can scarcely be disputed. Without transportation of Government war workers to and from their jobs, the entire defense program would be seriously hampered. This has become especially true since the rationing of tires and gasoline."

From an opinion by the office of the General Counsel of the War Manpower Commission.

Are You the Woman?

If You Cannot Fight on the War Front, SERVE ON THE HOME FRONT

★

Men and Women Wanted for Full-Time or Part-Time

★

Experience Not Necessary
Earn While You Learn

★

Street Car and Bus Operators • Automobile Mechanics • Garage Helpers • Cashiers • Traffic Checkers • Storeroom Clerks

PART TIME HELP

Must be able to report between 6 and 7:30 A. M. and work until about 10 A. M. or be able to report between 2 and 3:30 P. M. and work until about 7:00 P. M. Women should be able to work both rush hour periods. Motor vehicle operators permit not necessary for women or clerical applicants.

For further information apply in person weekdays or write for special appointment.

EMPLOYMENT AGENT

CAPITAL TRANSIT COMPANY
36th and Prospect Avenue N.W., Georgetown
Take Route No. 20, Cabin John Street Car to the door

HELP, WOMEN 18

Continued From Preceding Page.

GIRLS
For General Office Work.
Some Typing or Some Stenography
Apply
Young Men's Shop
1319 F St. N.W.

Washington Post Newspaper
has openings for young girls who are experienced in soliciting classified ads.
Permanent Positions
Excellent Working Conditions
Apply in Person to
Mr. Smith
Washington Post Bldg.
1337 E St. N.W.
Weekdays 9 to 4

SPORTSWEAR BUYER
with proven record in Better Price Specialty or Department Store operation
Efficient, Aggressive for a Washington Better Specialty Store.
Permanent Position with Excellent Salary
WRITE FULL DETAILS.
ALL REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL.
BOX 148, WASHINGTON POST.

MALE OR FEMALE JUNIOR
FOUNTAIN CLERKS
- *NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY*
- *EXCELLENT SALARY*
- *VACATION WITH PAY*
- 8-HOUR DAY
- 6-DAY WEEK

Uniforms and laundry furnished free. Raise in pay after short learning period.
Many opportunities for advancement to fountain supervisors or other departments at higher salary.
APPLY AT ANY
PEOPLES DRUG STORE
OR OFFICE, 77 P ST. N.E.

HELP, DOMESTIC 20

COOK, housework; live in; $18 to $20 week. Ladies Exchange, 1705 De Sales st. nw. NA. 4365.

COOK—General housework. Experience. $18 week. No laundry. Live in. Four in family. Engle Dr. 2090.

COOK—G. H. W.; white, competent; references required. $45 mo. for right person, pay 1st and 15th. Call in person for interview; family 3; steady worthwhile job. 7712 Wisconsin ave., opp. Bethesda Theater.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER
2 ADULTS; EASY WORK; GOOD WAGES; PREFER LIVE IN. OL. 8438.

COOK—G. h. w.: hours, 2 to 8 or full time; with laundry; 1 child; good wages; refs. req.; health card. NO. 1633.

COOK, G. H. W.—APARTMENT
$60 MO. AND CARFARE
Laundry. Assist with 3-year-old child. Health card. D. C. refs. NO. 0629.

Cook, G.H.W.—$65 Live In
Experienced. Room, full bath, 1st floor. Refs.; health card. Chevy Chase. WI. 0852.

COOK AND HOUSEWORKER
Experienced and efficient; aged 28-35; local references; health certificate required. $70 mo. Family of 2. Saturday and Sunday afternoons off. Write Box M-901, Washington Post.

COOK, G. H. W., $65 MO.
Live in. No Laundry. References. WO. 1131.

G. H. W., $15 and fare; hrs. 10-8; small house, Arl. bus line; nice laundry. Refs. GL. 8371.

G. H. W., cook; live in nice 2d floor rm. for self; young family; small home; have laundress. WI. 3649.

General Housework—Cook
Colored; some laundry; small house; on bus; 5½-day week; $12 plus carfare. EM. 3404.

GIRL OR WOMAN—G. H. W.
Arlington; 4 in family; near bus; no laundry; live in. Phone Gl. 2003.

GIRL—For general housework; adult family; no privileges. White or col. 3365 Irving st. nw. DE. 1121.

GIRL—G. h. w.; part time. 1 block bus. 926 Bonif. GLobe 9497.

HOUSEKEEPER
Experienced cook, g. h. w. and help care 2 youngsters; Thurs. afternoon and alternate Sundays off; live in or out; $15 week to start. OL. 8666.

Nursemaid—Experienced
Woman to care for 2 children (2 and 3); $12 week; live in; white or colored; have other help; no Sundays. WO. 1177.

SETTLED WOMAN for cook and g. h. w.; part time; 2 adults; health card; live in. OL. 6966.

White housekeeper; parents employed; 2 children in school; live in or out. Call EM. 5148.

WOMAN for gen. housework and cooking for 2 girls; $12-$15 wk. plus bd. Sun. and 2 morn. wk. off. Mrs. with priv. bath. MI. 3447 after 6:15 p. m.

WOMEN, 2, or man and wife to share work of home; 2 adults, 2 small children. Live in or out. OR. 1571.

HELP, DOMESTIC 20

(Continued From Preceding Column.)

RELIABLE WOMAN, WHITE OR COLORED, GENERAL HOUSEWORK, LIGHT LAUNDRY; SMALL APT.; OCCASIONAL CARE OF INFANT; HEALTH CARD; $60 MONTH. NO. 9054, 2500 Q ST. NW.

WANTED—Chambermaid-waitress, private family; $60 month. Call WO. 7690.

$18 WEEK
Cook and general houseworker; live in or out; 3 adults; no laundry; ample time off. WOodley 4566.

5½-DAY WEEK—$15
General housworker; prefer one who lives in; 2 children 19 and 10). EM. 2964.

5-DAY WK., $15 AND FARE
BETHESDA—SMALL HOUSE NEAR BUS; HOURS 9-7:30; RELIABLE, SETTLED WOMAN; REFS.; G. H. W.; EXP. COOK; 2 CHILDREN; LIGHT LAUNDRY. WI. 6609.

COLORED maid for permanent position; g. h. w.; care of baby and boy 2 yrs., for emp. epls. Live in. $65; raises. OL. 3025.

SITUATIONS, MEN 22

ACCOUNTING CLERK.
No work-power shortage here. Wharton grad., productive. NO. 7488.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY EXECUTIVE. Operated own company until recently. Experience with buildings, roads, pipelines and real estate development. Immediately available. Desires position with postwar opportunities. Box 150, Washington Post.

EXPERIENCED GUARD and watchman. TAylor 1381, T. F. Dallas.

MAN, 46, desires office or other inside work; evenings, 5 to 10. Employed days. Box 151, Washington Post.

SITUATIONS, WOMEN 23

HIGH SCHOOL girl, white, 15, desires work after school and Sat., nw. sec., vic. Central High, 16th and Harvard. AD. 8700, Ext. 108.

PRACTICAL NURSE would like invalid or elderly lady in rented home; no housework; live in; references gladly exchanged. Phone Falls Church 2749.

SEC., 2 yrs. exp., legal and gen. off. wk.; 5-day wk.; $32.50. Miss Osborn, DE. 1402.

SITUATIONS, DOMESTIC 24

COLORED H. S. GIRL wants work, Christian family, before school, morn. and eves., 4:30-8:30; $7, rm., bd. Box 154, Washington Post.

MONEY TO LOAN 26

ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc. No adv. arrangements neces. Lowest int. rates. Rosslyn Loan Co., Rosslyn, Va.

ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, silverware and miscellaneous articles. Louis Abrahams, 3529 Rhode Island ave. nw.

PERSONAL LOAN COS. 28

(Operating under uniform small loan laws)

ALL LOANS at 3% per month, from $50 to $300. Call DOMESTIC FINANCE CO., Alexandria 1715.

A FRIENDLY LOAN SERVICE
H. G. EWALLY, MANAGER
AYARES SMALL LOAN CO., INC.
7902 Georgia Ave. SH. 3700.

EMPLOYED WOMEN — NEED EXTRA MONEY? You can get it on your own signature at low rates. Call MISS WHITE, American Finance Co., MI. 6610.

NEED EXTRA MONEY?
Only requirements is that you be employed. It costs nothing to investigate. Just phone CLIFF PEARSON, CH. 3234.

IF YOU NEED MONEY
CALL
LENDERS
REPUBLIC 2357, NIGHT AND SUNDAY, WARFIELD 4224, DAILY.

PERSONAL
LOANS
SIGNATURE AUTOMOBILE FURNITURE
- Monthly Payments at New Low Rates
- Specialized Service for Employed Women.
- Applications by Phone Acted on Same Day.

CONSUMERS CREDIT SERVICE, INC.
Silver Spring, Md. Mt. Rainier, Md.
8518 Georgia Ave. 3357 R. I. Ave.
SHepherd 2507 HObart 6529

CONFIDENTIAL
LOANS
TO
Employed Women
ON SIGNATURE ALONE
NEW REDUCED INTEREST RATES
Phone MISS HOOVER TODAY and receive the money today.
SHEPHERD 2500
MARYLAND PERSONAL BANKERS
7912 Ga. Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

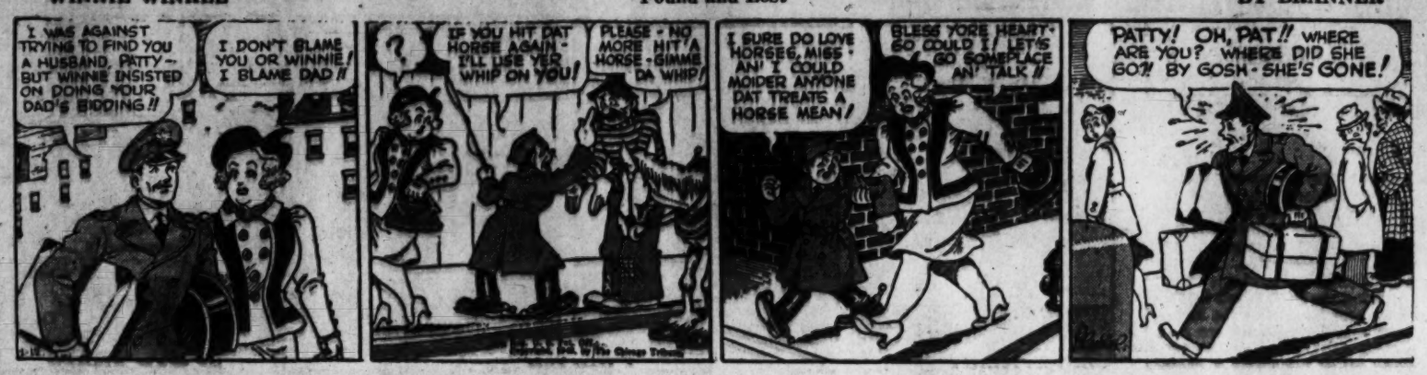
DON'T GET A LOAN
UNTIL YOU COMPARE COSTS
HOUSEHOLD'S RATE 3% PER MONTH ON ALL LOANS
Here are two good rules. 1. Don't borrow unless you must. 2. If you do borrow, get your loan at the lowest rate you can. Household's rate is 3% per month on the unpaid balances. Total cost of $50 loan, repaid in six monthly installments, only $3.50. Many other plans. No endorsers required. No credit inquiries of friends. If a loan is the answer to your problem, phone or visit us.

CHOOSE A MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN

Cash You Get	3 mos.	6 mos.	10 mos.	12 mos.
$ 50	$17.34	$9.03	$5.57	
75	26.01	13.39	8.25	$7.09
100	34.68	17.85	11.13	9.46
150	52.01	26.78	16.70	14.18
200	69.35	35.71	22.27	18.91
300	104.03	53.56	33.40	28.37

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE
Corporation
Ground Floor 7314-16 Georgia Avenue
Phone SHepherd 4100, Silver Spring, Md.
Mahaney, W. F. Dunahoe

WINNIE WINKLE — Found and Lost — BY BRANNER



REAL ESTATE LOANS 29

MONEY ON SECOND TRUST
We will buy second-trust notes, D. C., nearby Md. or Va. Reasonable rates. NATIONAL MORTGAGE & INVEST. CORP. 1312 New York Ave. N.W. NA. 5633.

FIRST TRUST LOANS
ANY TYPE—ANY AMOUNT
PROMPT. FRIENDLY SERVICE
WAGAMAN-BRAWNER REALTY CORP.
1427 EYE ST. N.W. ME. 3860.

BUSINESS OPPS. 33

APARTMENT, boarding, rooming houses wanted immediately; clients waiting. John J. McKenna. REpublic 3345.

DUPONT CIRCLE AREA, 2032 P ST. Space suitable any business. MI. 9386.

GUEST HOUSE—15 ROOMS.
Woodley rd., across the street from Wardman Park Hotel; 4 baths; $170 rent; long lease. Elaborately furnished Two-car garage. Board, $2,000 down.
EDWIN L. ELLIS,
1010 Vermont Ave., Room 217. RE. 8140.

LUNCHROOM; established; 1413 14th st. nw.; equipped; now closed; 3-year lease; $650 cash; owner retiring. Apply 1127 14th st. nw., upstairs. DI. 8064.

ROOMING HOUSE — $380 down. New Hampshire Ave., not far from Pennsylvania ave. nw. 7 rooms. $62.50 rent. Edwin L. Ellis, 1010 Vermont ave., Room 217. RE. 8140.

LARGE DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT, sold in March for $8,000. The place was remodeled and beer installed at cost of $3,000. For years it has averaged $8,000 to $9,000 monthly business. It is now closed, but due to exceptional location the business is there. $8,000. Reasonable terms.
H. M. DE SEALO, M. C. RESSEGUIE,
1123 14th St. N.W. NA. 8626.

WANTED—ROOMING, BOARDING houses, cafes, restaurants, shops. Buyers waiting. Thurm & Silver, 906 10th st. NA. 9654.

ROOMS, FURNISHED 37

Check the following rooms and if you need additional assistance—place a WANTED-TO-RENT ad in The Post. An experienced ad-writer will gladly help you. Call NAtional 4200, Extension 321.

ADAMS MILL RD. N.W., 3133—Sgle. frt. rm., near bath; pref. gentleman; conv. trans. DU. 8523.

ALLISON ST. NW., 307—Large front room, twin beds; avail. immed.; unlim. phone; Petworth and Chillum bus. RA. 7430.

ALTON PL. NW., 4421—1 sgle. rm., also dble. rm.; suit. 1 or 2; 1 blk. streetcar bus; families; references. EM. 7573.

ARLINGTON, VA.—Single rm., attractively furn.; excellent trans to war bldgs. and Dist. Gir.; preferred. Gl. 8168.

ARLINGTON, VA., Lyon Park—Two young ladies to share bright rm.; new home; conv. to Pentagon Bldg. bus; quiet bath; unl. phone. 3239 N. Daniel. CH. 8492.

AVONDALE (3012 Hayden rd.)—Corner room, auto. heat, tub, shower bath, unl. ph.; conv. transp.; gentleman. UN. 2797.

B ST. NE., 1210, blk. bus—Beau. twin bed-rm., $4 each; single room. FR. 8829.

B ST. S.E., 1375—Double room, nicely furn.; private home; near Navy Yard and Armory. LI. 7822.

BEL AIR CLUB, 2 entrances, 7710 Blair rd., 7710 Eastern ave.; lge. spac. rms.; suit family, couples; also singles; pvt. baths by day, wk. or mo.; South. cook.; ½ blk. Ga. & Alaska bus. SH. 3314 or SH. 9779.

BILTMORE NW., 1910—Rm. for 2 Govt. girls, $17.50 ea. mo. Good trans. AD. 5649.

BRIGHTWOOD, 911 Jefferson St. NW. Dble. and sgle. rms.; liv. closet; shower bath; unl. phone extension in rm.; gentlemen. GE. 1388.

BROOKLAND—New private Jewish home; convenient home privileges; unl. phone; $20 each. NO. 9387.

C ST. NE., 918—Dble. frt. rm. for one, $5 wk.; also single rm., $4; gentlemen.

CAPITOL HILL—Large, attrac., newly furn. rm. for girl, in apt. of business woman living alone. 3rd flr. bldg. $45. RE. 6000 after 7.

CATHEDRAL AVE. NW., 3817 (nr. Shoreham Hotel)—Large double room, twin beds; pvt. home; excel transp. NO. 7146.

CHEVY CHASE, MD. (5836 Fairglen rd., near Bethesda shopping center)—Large, attr. 1st floor bedroom, priv. bath; gentleman; private home; $40 mo. WI. 3913.

DECATUR ST. NW., 1308—Twin bedroom, ½ block 14th st. cars. GE. 8113.

DUPONT CIRCLE—Jewish; two adj. rms., pvt. bath; an suite for 4. NO. 4005.

DUPONT CIRCLE (1946 21st st. nw.)—Cheery rm., fireplace, twin beds; quiet st. Men defense workers. Call after 4.

GEORGETOWN, 2908 Q st. nw.—Well-appointed single room, bachelor apt.; gentleman; references. Phone ME. 0976, Ext. 7, before 5 p. m.

KENNEDY ST. NW., 1213—Double and single rooms; gentile gentlemen. GE. 8441.

LAMONT ST. NW., 826—Newly furn. room, twin beds, next bath; priv. home; laundry privil.; unl. phone; ½ block car. 15 min. downtown. Gentiles. RA. 2389.

MORRIS PL. NE., 949—Young lady to share, if warm, nicely furn. rm.; sole bed and studio couch; nr. bus and cars. FR. 9490.

MT. PLEASANT—Bright, attractive room; $22 month. DU. 1097.

N ST. NW., 1713—Single or double room for gentlemen.

NEBRASKA AVE. NW., 5237—Room for girls; unl. phone; semipvt. bath. Call after 6 p. m. WO. 8344.

NEWTON ST. NW., 1514—Newly dec. and furn. bright rooms with running water, shower baths; dbles. and triples; best trans. to all depts.; ladies only.

N. CAPITOL ST., 1151, Apt. 49—Newly furn., large bedroom, pvt. bath, shower; one gentile gentleman; exc. trans. NX. 7899, after 6 p. m.

Q ST. NW., 1745—Twin bedroom, maple furn.; $12 wkly.; sgl rm. with priv. bath.

QUINCY ST. NW., 1333—2 large adjoining rooms, inclosed porch, private shower bath, running water in room; single or double. Men. GE. 3390.

R ST. NW., 1608—Dble. rm.; adj. bath; twin beds; girls. DU. 3139.

RANDOLPH ST. NW., 702—Single rm. in pvt. home; lady. Before 3. WA. 3911.

SILVER SPRING, 8416 2nd ave.—Large twin bedroom; gentleman; $20 ea. SH. 4409.

TAK. PK., 11 Pine ave. (15 min. d'town)—2 dble. rms. (twin beds); 2 sgle. rms. Also entire 3rd flr. apt. GE. 2188.

WISCONSIN AVE. NW., 1816—Newly decorated and furnished double rm., 4 windows; suitable 1 or 2; pvt. home, on car line. $25. MI. 8923.

4TH ST. NW., 5826—Large nicely furn. twin bedroom, innerspr. mattresses; pvt. heat; $12 ea.; bet. 2 bus lines; pantries.

5TH ST. NW., 4219—Comf. furn. sgle. rm. in private home; $4 week. Empl. lady. Nr. express bus, stores, movies. TA. 1631.

8TH ST. NW., 4315—Double; twin beds; next bath; 2 Govt. girls, $5 week each; also cleaning porch for 7 hour work days; unlim. phone, plenty heat and hot water. TA. 4023 after 7 p. m.

9TH ST. NW., 4213—Large front dble. rm. for 2. Private home. Taylor 5088.

9TH ST. NE., 221—Twin bedrm. for gentleman to share; $4. TR. 5227 after 7.

10TH ST. SW., 307—Twin bedroom; $3.50 and $4 each; nicely furn.; hourly heat; c. h. w.; near Govt. bldgs. Dl. 8982.

12TH ST. N.W., 4009—Good trans., clean, inclosed porch, next to bath; $20. GE. 8402.

12TH ST. N.W., 3325—Pvt. home; double room; new bed, coil springs, innersprings mattress; laundry privileges; $30 each. TAYLOR 0090.

14TH ST. NW., 4306—Large rm., newly furn.; lady to share; Jewish. RA. 2372.

18TH ST. NW., 4618, Dble. or single rm.; laundry privileges in home; block to cars and bus. TA. 4817.

18TH and OAK STS. NW., 2327 Hartford pl. Large front, twin beds, well furnished; on bus line; $30 each. CO. 0015.

ROOMS, FURNISHED 37

(Continued From Preceding Column.)

19TH ST. NE., 3300—Front room, c. h. w., unl. phone; gentleman. NO. 7680.

23D ST. N.W., 5712—Master bedroom, twin beds, private bath; gas heat; gentile gentlemen. WO. 6786.

906 K ST. NW.—Two double rooms (front). Plenty of heat. ME. 3346.

LARGE ROOM, twin beds; private home. 1 block bus; 2 girls; $4.50 week each. MI. 1497.

WILL RENT large well-furnished room to refined young lady; 20 minutes to downtown; $28 month. FR. 8300, Ext. 320.

UPPER 16TH ST. NW. Large furn. room, suitable for 2 or 3 Government girls; gentile; semipvt. bath and Frigidaire. Call TA. 6841.

REF. young lady to share rm. with another, $20 priv. bath, twin beds. WO. 8777.

CLEAN, warm rm.; nr. bath; conv. trans.; temperate man only; gentile. FR. 4542.

NR. 16TH-COL. RD.—2 rooms for 2 gentlemen; kitchen privileges. Call MI. 8263, after 5 p. m.

CONN. AVE.—Sing. room; new home; air-conditioned; g'tleman only. WI. 0835.

SPACIOUS, double, front room in Jewish home; nicely furn.; unl. ph. MI. 8199.

MASTER bedrm., priv. bath, 2 closets; 2 men or emp. couple; blk. trans. DE. 2127.

COZY 3-room and bath basement apt. Fireplace (logs supplied). Linens furnished; middle-aged refined couple. Suitable 3 men. Reasonable. 1734 R st. nw.

LARGE front rm.; 1 or 2 gentile gentlemen; gas heat; private home. TA. 4397.

WELL-FURNISHED dble. room, pvt. bath; country house, near Walter Reed and Johns Hopkins in Silver Spring. SH. 4491.

COMFORTABLE, LARGE LIVING ROOM and bedroom, suitable for 2; overlooking garden. (CONSERVATIVE ADULT HOME). Near transportation. NO. 3600.

N.W.—Large front rm., twin beds, unlimited phone, laundry privileges. Good transportation. 2 girls. GE. 9064.

WILL RENT lge. dble rm. sgle.; extra lge. closet; priv. det. home, ½ blk cars, bus; 20 min. downtown. DE. 3826.

BASEMENT room, $12.50 each for 2, or $11 each for 3; priv. ent. if desired; delicious Kosher meals. 3629 Kansas ave. TA. 4845.

VICINITY of Dupont Circle—Attractive bedrm., living rm., combined; suitable for 2 people. Dupont 3801.

ROOMS, SUBURBAN 38

ALEXANDRIA (conv. bus War Bldgs., D. C.—Conv. twin bedrm., next bath, priv. home; 2 gentile gentlemen. TE. 2243.

ARLINGTON, VA. (conv. 10c bus to D. C. and Pentagon)—Private room, semipvt. bath, unlimited phone. Gentile gentleman. 3733 N. 23rd rd. GL. 7184.

CHEVERLY, MD. (3117 Cheverly ave.)—Double bedroom and sitting room, adj. private bath; swit bus at door. UN. 1066.

FOR military officer or officer and wife, master bedroom, private bath; breakfast; good trans. War Bldgs. CH. 4332.

HOUSEKEEPING SUITES 41

HYATTSVILLE—3 rms. in suite, connecting bath; for 3 or 4; kitchen privileges. Warfield 9102, evenings bet. 6 and 9.

N.W.—South rm.; h.k.; warm, light; Gentile lady; $35. RA. 3460, after 5.

NR. 16TH & PARK NW.—2 large housekeeping rms. for 2 or 4 refined girls. GE. 1364.

ROOMS, WANTED 42

MATURE WOMAN Govt. employe needs room within walking distance of Interior Bldg.; private family preferred. Exclusive 4900, Ext. 5280, 9 to 5.

2 OR 3 RMS., family of 4 adults, with or without kit. privil. RA. 0192, 7 to 9 p. m.

ROOMS WITH BOARD 43

ARLINGTON—Refined young lady to live in as one of family. CH. 8300.

MASS. AVE., 2013—Upper, Jewish young men; excel. food, friendly environment.

KANSAS AVE. NW., 3839—Beaut. dbl. and triple rms.; also share rms.; 3 basement rm.; ladies, gentlemen or couples; excel. kosher meals, no breakfast; liv. rm., laundry, phone priv.; conv. trans.; reas.; also table board. TA. 4845.

SHERIDAN ST. NW., 728—Vacancy for 2 girls, nyh, home, home privil., unlimited phone. Convenient transp. TA. 5966.

14TH ST. NW., 5215 (on car line)—Twin bedrm. for young lady to share; all home priv. Excel. Kosher cooking. TA. 5189.

A BOARDING CLUB DOWNTOWN (1124 18th st. nw.)—Attr. furn. room, single, double; excel. meals; walking distance.

2 GOVT. emp., $45 ea.; priv. home; free ride to Pentagon. GL. 4075.

CHILDREN BOARDED 45

DAYTIME care for children for working mothers (1-6 years). LI. 3230.

MOTHER will care for small child during day for working mother. $12 wk. LI. 4154.

MOTHER will care for 2 children, daytime (2-3 yrs.). Silver Spring, Md. SH. 7079.

PART-TIME and all-day care in small group supervised by experienced nursery school teacher. Call ALex. 7383.

COUNTRY BOARDING SCHOOL—Boys, girls, 2-14. High standards; reasonable; 18 miles from Phila. Train service. Tanglewood School, Cheyney, Pa.

TABLE BOARD 46

8TH ST. NW., 1824—Newly furn. dining rm.; ladies, gentlemen; $4 wk., $15 mo.

CONVALESCENT HOMES 47

BEAUTIFUL country home for convalescents and elderly people; excellent nursing care; tray service. Marlboro 6-M.

APARTMENTS, FURN. 50

Check the following apartments and if you need additional assistance—place a WANTED-TO-RENT ad in The Post. An experienced ad-writer will gladly help you. Call NAtional 4200, Extension 321.

CONN. AVE.—Girl, under 35, to share modern 3-rm. apt. with two; $35 mo. WI. 5785, Sun., 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

FLORIDA AVE. NW., 1900—Two young naval officers to share dble. rm. NO. 5870.

GEORGETOWN (1307 35th st. nw.)—Officer wanted to share 3-rm. apt., servant included, $75 month. AD. 4341.

GEORGETOWN — 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, drawing rm., dining rm., kitchen, large garden and driveway. All utilities and heat supplied. Attractively furn. in antiques. $275. Call NO. 6650 or RE. 4813 for appointment to inspect.

HOLBROOKE TER. NE., 1227—2 Gentile girls to share apt.; conv. transp.; shower. After 6:30, Li. 0626.

KALORAMA RD. N.W., 1901—Large furn. rm., kitchen for 2 ladies.

MASS. AVE. SE., 1847—Young lady to share furn. apt. TR. 4367, 9-11 a. m.

9TH ST. NW., 3320 (Apt. 118)—Young lady to share 2-rm. apt.

21ST ST. NW., 1232—2 young ladies to share 3 4-rm. furn. apt. with two others. NO. 4341.

YOUNG officer to share furn. apt.; $10 wk. 1717 17th st. nw. NW. 7910.

WANTED girl to share 2-room modern apt.; convenient, reasonable. CO. 9297.

N.W. SECTION—Gentile girl to share 2-room apt.; $35 mo. GE. 9564, eves.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR HOME? WE HAVE CLIENTS WAITING. CALL CH. 0221 TODAY.

NEWLY furn. apt. to share with one refined girl. Call after 7:30 p. m., NA. 3772.

TWO bedrms., den, bath; nonsmoker/sleeping suite; in Chevy Chase; couple or 1-3 gentlemen. Tel. after 7 p. m., EM. 8723.

NW. LOCATION—1st floor, 2 rooms, complete kitchen; nicely furn.; used only 2 wks. since newly decorated throughout; person(s) transferred; utilities furnished; avail. Jan. 13; sub 4 to 40 week basis. MI. 8481.

APARTMENTS WANTED 54

CHEVY CHASE—Small furnished or unfurnished apt. wanted by couple and daughter; limit, $75. WO. 7139.

SUBLET small furn. apt., N.W. section, 3 months; officer and wife. EX. 8668.

COUPLE will pay well for apart., private bath, conv. Navy Yard. Call Hayward, ME. 5900, between 5 and 7 p. m.

REFINED LADY desires furnished or unfurnished 2 to 3 room apt.; N.W. vicinity or Georgetown. $100-$135. NA. 3910, 9 a. m. to 5, weekdays.

EMPLOYED lady desires 1 room, private bath apt., furn. or unfurn., N.W. or near Capitol. NA. 3120, Ext. 281.

3 ADULTS desire 2 bedrms., liv. rm., k., b., furn. Apply to Box 155, Wash. Post.

MOVING & STORAGE 56

7816 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, Md., large storage rm. Phone WI. 3309.

HOUSES, FURNISHED 57

CHEVY CHASE, MD.—2 rms., priv. bath, in Army officer's home on Conn. ave.; couple or 2 gentlemen. WI. 3010.

CHEVY CHASE, D. C. (near Rock Creek Park and Military rd.)—11 rooms, 3 baths. Army officer transferred. $300. Fulton R. Gordon, owner, 1427 I st. nw. DI. 5230 until 9 p. m.

NEAR Catholic University. Bachelor will share 6-rm. furn. house with 1 or 2 gentlemen. Hobart 8904.

TO JUNE 15—New home, complete and modern; Spring Valley location; 4 bedrooms 2d floor, 2 bedrooms 3d floor; occupancy Jan. 20. NA. 3244.

3 BEDROOMS, living room with fireplace, dining room, den, kitchen, 4 baths, garage; attractively furnished; located in Northwest residential section overlooking park; rental $250 month. For further information call OR. 4924, between 1 and 5 p. m.

HOUSES, UNFURN. 59

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.—9 rms. and bath; $125 month. Fulton R. Gordon, Owner, 1427 Eye st. nw. DI. 5230 until 9 p. m.

LOVELY new Williamsburg Colonial home, near Western ave. and east of Conn. ave. Large living rm. with fireplace, dining rm., kitchen, lavatory and screened-in porch on first floor; 3 bedrms., 2 baths on 2d floor; attached garage; automatic heat. $150. Linkins Co., 1 Dupont Circle. DE. 1200.

Convenient to Pentagon Bldg.
Army officer wishes to exchange house with living room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, for 3 or 4 room apt. or house in Northwest Wash. Phone RE. 7900, Ext. 72348 before 4 p. m.

SUBURBAN RENT 60

ATTRACTIVE 2-BEDROOM Modern House on farm in Fairfax County, 11 miles from city limits; low rental and farm produce in exchange for boarding farmer. Car pool to Wash. available. Call RE. 5900.

WANTED TO RENT 63

ARMY OFFICER, wife and infant want 2-3 bedroom house or apt. for duration; N.W. or nearby Va.; by Feb. 1. OL. 2279.

R. A. F. officer requires small 4 or 5 room house, unfurnished, for immediate rental; 2 in family. Call DE. 9000, Ext. 104.

HAVE CLIENTS for house, furnished or unfurnished, $75 to $300 month. Call Mr. Johnson, EM. 1200, until 9 p. m. P. A. Tweed Co., 5804 Conn. ave.

FAMILY with 2 children desires furnished apt. or house within ½ hour commuting distance downtown; have furnished home in Chicago available for exchange if desired; $1350-$1850. SL. 0481.

DESK SPACE, RENT 67

DESK SPACE AVAILABLE IN LAW OFFICE. ME. 4300.

PRIVATE branch office, specialized phone, mail, secretary service. EX. 1439.

STORES FOR RENT 69

LARGE STORE at Wisconsin ave. and Van Ness st. nw.; about 34x90 feet. LINKINS CO., 1 Dupont Circle.

GARAGES FOR RENT 70

GARAGE FOR RENT. REASONABLE. 3827 PORTER ST. NW. CALL EM. 3978.

GARAGE—1910 Biltmore nw. AD. 8546. Vicinity 18th and Columbia road.

BUSINESS PROP., RENT 78

NEAR 14TH AND K STS. N.W.
Four-story loft building, about 7,000 sq. ft. of floor space; elevator; available immediately. LINKINS CO., 1 Dupont Circle.

SALE INVESTMENT PROP. 81

I Have An Excellent Bldg.
containing a store, with a large concrete storeroom in the rear, opening upon a large alley, with 2 apts. above, in a rapidly growing community. Leased to one tenant at $200 month, with tenant paying all utilities. Priced for quick sale, $18,500. Call ADams 7901.

SALE D. C. HOUSES 83

CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Close to Conn. Ave.
$13,950.
Brick center-hall Colonial, only 8 years old; slate roof, copper gutters and downspouts; insulated, weatherstripped; paneled den, complete kitchen, 3 bedrooms and 2 baths, paneled recreation room with tiled floor, built-in cabinets and bookcases, fireplace for gas burner, screened living porch with second-floor open deck, very efficient oil furnace. CALL WOODLEY 2300 for appointment to inspect.
EDW. H. JONES & CO., INC.

WEST CHEVY CHASE
GAS HEAT
$10,500
6-room brick home, substantially built; very large kitchen, lavatory and maid's room in basement; finished attic; attached garage. Terms.
C. ALLEN SHERWIN, 4845 MASS. AVE.
EMERSON 9132

IN CLEVELAND PARK
A splendid value in a detached brick home with 4 bedrooms, sunroom and first-floor lavatory; located between Conn. and Wisconsin aves. This section ¼ high in elevation and very convenient to downtown as well as all schools, stores and transportation. The price is $13,500 and possession may be obtained. Call ME. 1143 until 9 p. m. J. WESLEY BUCHANAN, Realtor.

HILLANDALE
1 1/5 ACRES
Beautiful 7-room brick, New England type. 2 bedrooms and bath on first floor. Grand electric kitchen. 2 bedrooms and bath on 2nd floor. Recreation room with fireplace. Major owning home is being transferred. Priced for quick sale at cost, $12,500. Call EMerson 1200 'til 9 p. m., P. A. Tweed Co., 5804 Conn. ave. nw.

SHEPHERD PARK—$11,750
ARRANGED FOR TWO APARTMENTS
This neat semi-detached brick home can be used to bring in a nice income and provide a home at the same time. Has first-floor bedroom and four bedrooms on the second floor. Close to Walter Reed Hospital and short walk to every convenience. It presents an unusual opportunity.
FRANK S. PHILLIPS. DI. 1411.

WOODRIDGE SPECIAL
Large 8-room, 4-bedroom home, inclosed porch, automatic heat, garage; vacant; move in. Bargain. Special today at $9,900.
H. G. MAYNOR,
2314 Rhode Island Ave. N.E. NO. 4238.

BRICK BUNGALOW, near Takoma Park Sanitarium; living room with fireplace, two bedrooms and bath; full basement; coal hot-water heat; 2-car garage; wooded lot; 100-foot frontage. $5,750.
ROBERTS E. LATIMER, GE. 1306.

SALE D. C. HOUSES 83

(Continued From Preceding Column.)

SOUTHEAST BARGAIN
ONLY $7,450
Ideal for Navy Yard employes. Modern 6-rm. brick house with GAS HEAT. Vacant; immed. poss. Terms. Mr. 16th and Mass. ave se. DIXIE REALTY CO., NA. 8880.

OVERLOOKING PARK
3RD ST. NW., near Sheridan. Detached, on spacious lot, 7 rooms, bath, porches, etc. Beautiful location. To be thoroughly reconditioned. Priced for only $8,950 on terms.
"YOUR NEIGHBOR BOUGHT FROM US."
Leo M. Bernstein & Co. ME. 5400

BUNGALOW BARGAIN,
$5,950
This lovely bungalow has 5 rooms and bath with automatic oil heat. The owner has, however, installed coal grates for the duration. Located near Western ave. and River rd., in one of the good locations around the town. A level lot especially desirable for children. $1,800 cash required. Call ME. 1143 till 9 p. m.
J. WESLEY BUCHANAN.

An Excellent Guest House
Recently renovated and completely refurnished with new furnishings, offered for sale, including the building, at a very reasonable figure. The house is located just a few doors from the intersection of 16th and Newton sts. nw., adjacent to shopping area and transportation facilities. Monthly income $670 with a waiting list. This house must be seen to be appreciated. Make an appointment by calling ADams 7901.

NEAR-IN VA.
Ballston. $7,950. Only 4 years old; detached brick; near Glebe rd., just off Wilson blvd.; six large rooms, bath, hot-water heat, garage. Also detached frame in same neighborhood, $5,950.
L. T. GRAVATTE
729 15th St. Realtor. NAtl. 0753.

35 COLUMBIA AVE., Takoma, 6-r. & b. bun.; a.m.i.; big lot; $6,500. 600 block Buchanan nw. 6-r. & b.; a. m. i.; 3 porches; $8,450. 12th nr. R. I. ave. ne., 7-r. & b.; a.m.i.; gar.; $7,950. Nr. York Theater, 7-r. & b.; $8,950; above possession, terms. Capitol Hill, $10,750; $650 cash, $100 mo. Nr. 14th & N; under $11,000; $950 cash, $100 mo. Elvans rd. se., $2,950; $650 cash, $30 mo. Also Md., Va. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave. NA. 7907.

$16,950
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Very close to Conn. ave. and shopping center; large library with fireplace and lavatory on first floor; 4 bedrooms and 3 finished porches; 1/3 of the best lots 125x130 beautifully landscaped; 2-car garage. For appointment to inspect call Edward H. Jones Co., WO. 9300, until 9 p. m.

CHARMING BRICK HOME
$11,750
This unusual home is a real buy. Owner leaving city, reason for selling. Contains large living and dining rooms, first-floor lavatory, 3 excellent bedrooms, 2 baths, large storage attic, automatic gas heat, built-in garage. Situated in a good residential section, convenient to direct transportation, schools and shopping center.
FRANK S. PHILLIPS. DI. 1411.

NR. COL. RD. & BELMONT
A 14-room home that can be easily converted into 4 apts. or is suitable for a rooming house. Will meet all zoning and safety regulations. Has outside fire escape. For full details and location, call EM. 1200 until 9 p. m. P. A. TWEED CO., 5804 Conn. ave.

BUNGALOW—$5,950
Immediate possession; 4 yrs. old, detached, 5 rooms and bath, h. w. h., stoker, large lot, near River Road. Reasonable terms.
A. D. CRUMBAUGH
4008 Wisc. Ave. Realtor. WO. 1-3-6-4.

Due to the Emergency and the Pressing Need for Houses
Our Real Estate Office Will Be Open Every Day Until 9 P. M.
We have several desirable houses for sale and rent in Washington's better home sections.
**JUST PHONE US UP TO 9 P.

Postlude

Pro-Musica Quartet Scores In Second Candlelight Concert

By Ray C. B. Brown

Washington Chamber Music Society presents the Pro-Musica Quartet (Owen Lusak, Jeno Sevely, George Wargo and Joseph Coppin) on Monday evening in Phillips Memorial Gallery. Program: Quartet in E flat major, Op. 74 (Beethoven), Quartet in A minor (Kreisler).

Ludwig Beethoven and Fritz Kreisler were composer companions on the the program of the second Candlelight Concert of the Washington Chamber Music Society's ninth season last evening in Phillips Memorial Gallery. This juxtaposition brought into contrast one of the most familiar of chamber music works, Beethoven's "Harp" quartet in E flat major, and the single essay that the popular violinist made in writing for four string instruments. Both works were creditably played by Owen Lusak, Jeno Sevely, George Wargo and Joseph Coppin, who constitute this year's personnel of the Pro-Musica Quartet. The ensemble was considerably steadier in cohesion and more secure in intonation than on its previous appearance.

BROWN

The "Harp" quartet, so dubbed because of the pizzicato argeggio passages in the first movement, has a glittering facade, thanks to the technical brilliance required of the leading violin and the ornamental character of the opening movement. The succeeding adagio in A flat major is in much the same mood as the slow movement of the "Pathetic" sonata, but less sentimental in expression and stronger in motivation. For the scherzo Beethoven used one of the hammering rhythms which he frequently associated with the key of C minor, and it serves here as a powerful driving force. The concluding set of variations is graceful and attractive. The quartet has great gallantry and an adventurous air, but it is not one of Beethovan's greatest works in this form, because its spiritual values do not match the panoply.

Kreisler's quartet is, in a way, a self-portrait of the composer. In it one sees certain traits of his personality—his amiability, his tenderness, his power of dramatization, his poetic sensitiveness, his tendency to be nostalgic, and his sense of humor. It abounds in the idioms of his musical speech, and one who had never heard it before would instantly recognize some of the turns of phrase.

Opening with a strong dramatic statement that is answered by a lyrical cadence in unmistakable Viennese dialect, the first movement is one of contrasts between emotional agitation and reflective calm. The scherzo has a lively lilt based on a tambourin rhythm of compulsive drive. The Prelude and Romance—a better title for a suite than for a quartet movement—is in the typical Kreislerian vein of melodic languour, and the finale contains echoes of gypsy music in the cafes of Praha. While rather loose in structure, the quartet is unified by the repetition of the first themes at the end.

Rationed Food Theft May Be Federal Crime

By the Associated Press

Complaints from grocers that "pilferage is rising at an alarming rate' caused the Office of Price Administration to agree tentatively yesterday to make it a Federal offense for anyone to steel any of the foods that are going to be rationed.

Kenneth E. Stauffer, chief of the Processed Foods Division of OPA, was explaining to a group of food industry representatives how they'll have to turn in the coupons received from housewives to replace stocks of canned fruits and vegetables when those articles are rationed soon.

Suppose, several men suggested at once, a grocer loses a few cans every day through thievery, and thus doesn't get enough coupons with which to buy new stock. Some day he might find himself without merchandise and be unable to get more.

Pilferage Runs Up

One grocer said the usual pilferage loss in grocery stores used to be between one-fourth and one-half of 1 per cent. Now, he estimated, it is running as high as 3 per cent.

Stauffer said it was impractical to give grocers a blanket allowance for losses, but OPA legal experts said they would try to help grocers keep pilferage down by making such petty thefts a Federal offense. They indicated they could do this by issuing regulations under the Price Administration Act.

For four hours, Stauffer stood up to a barrage of both technical and general questions. Here are some of the queries and answers:

Q. How will point values of canned goods be adjusted to sizes of cans?

A. OPA will fix a separate point value for each size, of each item.

Q. When will rationing of canned, frozen and dried foods start?

A. Don't know yet.

Q. How will point values be determined for different kinds of food?

A. Points will be determined on (A) supplies available for civilians, (B) reports on sales by canners, wholesalers and retailers, and (C) a special survey of housewife habits being conducted by the Census Bureau with the assistance of 5000 typical housewives.

In Heavy Industries

Q. Will workers in heavy industries get more rations?

A. Not under initial plans, because heavy workers needing extra food will be able to eat all the unrationed food they want—especially fresh fruits and vegetables.

Q. Will special diets ordered by doctors necessitating extra quantities of rationed foods be given special attention?

A. Yes, through local ration boards.

Q. What about people living in isolated places who stock up once or twice a year?

A. They can make arrangements with local boards.

Q. If a housewife buys too many cans of a rationed food, can she trade some of them in without losing her coupon values?

A. Yes. Grocers can swap cans of equivalent point values, but they can't refund the coupons.

Q. Suppose a housewife comes up to the end of a ration period, probably a month each, and finds she has, for instance, six unused ration points, but that isn't enough to buy anything she wants?

A. The ration periods will overlap each other by a few days, so she can put that six from the last period with any other number of points from the next period to make a purchase.

Union Record Ban to Get New Court Test

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 11.—James C. Petrillo was ordered today to return to court for a new round in the Government's fight to break his musicians union's ban on making records for public purposes.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes directed President Petrillo and eight other officers of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. L.) to appear here next Monday and show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from further enforcement of their order prohibiting members from making recordings for the radio and juke boxes.

New Line of Attack

His action cleared the legal ring for a new battle—this one featuring a different line of attack.

Judge Barnes dismissed a Government plea for an injunction against Petrillo and the other leaders last October 12. He ruled that the matter essentially was a labor dispute, and that the antitrust laws did not apply to a labor union under certain conditions.

But last December 24 the Government filed an amended petition for an injunction designed to forestall an adverse decision on the labor angle. The revised suit charged that the ban would destroy independent radio stations which rely on record for most of their programs. These stations, it added, operate in areas where union musicians are not available and, hence, they are not involved in labor disputes.

Conspiracy Alleged

The original petition had alleged, among other things, that the defendants violated the anti-trust law by conspiring to restrain trade in records and transcriptions.

Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust proceedings planned to argue the Government's side of the case next Monday.

Senator Clark (Democrat) of Idaho reported recently that Petrillo had agreed to appear January 12 before a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee "for a full inquiry into his activities." Clark also stated he would seek approval of his bill to bring the Musicians' Union within the scope of the anti-trust law and, if that failed, he would appeal to President Roosevelt to force Petrillo to lift the ban on record-making.

Republicans Elect Brown to Rules Comittee

House Republicans today elected Representative Brown of Ohio to fill the new Rules Committee post granted the minority party under the new committee realignment based on increased Republican membership in the House.

Brown's election, approved at a Republican conference, is subject to formal approval of the entire House. It gives the Republicans five places on the powerful rules group, compared with nine Democratic seats. The old alignment was 10 Democrats and four Republicans.

The Republicans elected Representative Jensen of Iowa, Andersen of Minnesota, Dworshak of Idaho and Ploeser of Missouri to new minority seats on the Appropriations Committee, and Dewey of Illinois and Simpson of Pennsylvania to fill Republican vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee.

The selections were made originally by the Republican committee on committees, which later in the week will nominate members for other Republican committee assignments.

RIGHT AROUND HOME — **BY DUDLEY FISHER**

RIGHT NOW WOULD BE A FINE TIME TO GET RID OF THESE BOXING-GLOVES.
I'M TIRED OF PATCHING UP MYRTLES BLACK EYES!
Copr. 1943, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
1-7

JOE PALOOKA — A Real Gift — BY HAM FISHER

THAT WAS SWELL, MISSIS PURDY. I NEVER ET A CRUMPET BEFORE.
I GUESS YOU USED UP A WEEK'S RATIONS ON OUR TEA PARTY.
OH DON'T BE SILLY.
1-12
WE BROUGHT YOU SOME CHOCOLATE AND JOE DID SOME SHOPPING-- HERE'S SUGAR--- BACON--
OHH--OHH--I CAN'T BELIEVE MY EYES--OH YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE DONE THIS-- I CAN'T BELIEVE IT-- BACON-BUTTER-SUGAR--
SHUCKS THAT'S JUST ONE BREAKFAST IN THE ARMY.
DARLING--- THE INN IS JUST A HALF MILE DOWN THE ROAD.
I'LL TAKE MY BAG DOWN AN' COME BACK FER YOU.
HOW DO YOU LIKE MY JOB, TRUDY?
HE'S TOPPING, ANN. JUST WHAT I EXPECTED HIM TO BE, REALLY.

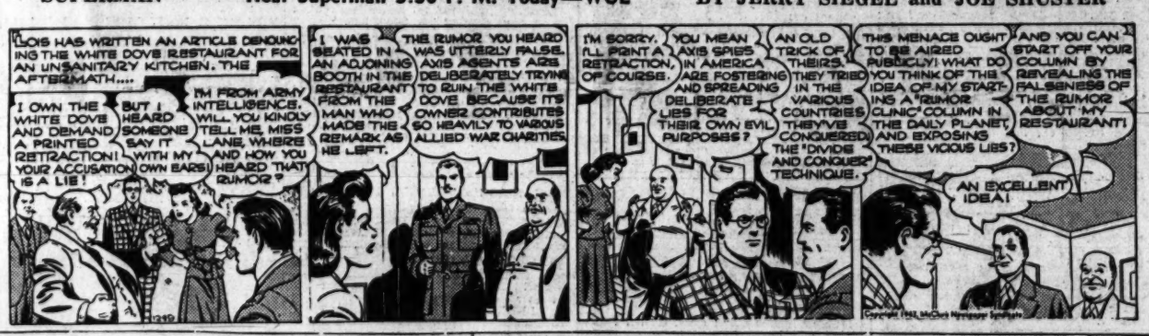
NAPOLEON AND UNCLE ELBY — BY CLIFFORD McBRIDE

GUESS I'LL JUST TAKE TIME TO CLEAN OUT THIS CLOSET. THERE'S A LOT OF JUNK THAT NEEDS THROWING AWAY.
OH BOY! DID I LOOK LIKE THAT WHEN I WAS IN SHORT PANTS?
BY GOLLY THIS CLOSET'S A GOLD MINE OF MEMORIES! I'VE DUG UP AN INDIAN HEAD LEATHER PILLOW, A CIGAR BAND ASH TRAY, A WOOD BURNING OUTFIT, MY OLD BAND UNIFORM, THE MOST HIDEOUS HAND PAINTED PITCHER IN THE WORLD; A RECORD OF "PONY BOY", A BOOK BY OLIVER OPTIC AND MY FISHING BOOTS!

JANE ARDEN — Challenged — BY MONTE BARRETT and RUSSELL ROSS

1943, The Register and Tribune Syndicate 1-12
ALL TOGETHER NOW— ONE— TWO— THREE—
THAT LEAVES THREE MORE LINES TO GO— WE'RE RIGHT ON SCHEDULE!
WE'LL MAKE IT!
WE'VE GOT TO MAKE IT!
OH-OH!
HALT! WHO'S THERE?
BETTER INVESTIGATE—
PROWLERS HAVE NO BUSINESS OUT AT NIGHT— WE'VE GIVEN ORDERS!

SUPERMAN — Hear Superman 5:30 P. M. Today—WOL — BY JERRY SIEGEL and JOE SHUSTER


LOIS HAS WRITTEN AN ARTICLE DENOUNCING THE WHITE DOVE RESTAURANT FOR AN UNSANITARY KITCHEN. THE AFTERMATH....
I OWN THE WHITE DOVE AND DEMAND A PRINTED RETRACTION! YOUR ACCUSATION IS A LIE!
BUT I HEARD SOMEONE SAY IT WITH MY OWN EARS!
I'M FROM ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WILL YOU KINDLY TELL ME, MISS LANE, WHERE AND HOW YOU HEARD THAT RUMOR?
I WAS SEATED IN AN ADJOINING BOOTH IN THE RESTAURANT FROM THE MAN WHO MADE THE REMARK AS HE LEFT.
THE RUMOR YOU HEARD WAS UTTERLY FALSE. AXIS AGENTS ARE DELIBERATELY TRYING TO RUIN THE WHITE DOVE BECAUSE ITS OWNER CONTRIBUTES SO HEAVILY TO VARIOUS ALLIED WAR CHARITIES.
I'M SORRY, I'LL PRINT A RETRACTION, OF COURSE.
YOU MEAN AXIS SPIES IN AMERICA ARE FOSTERING AND SPREADING DELIBERATE LIES FOR THEIR OWN EVIL PURPOSES?
AN OLD TRICK OF THEIRS. THEY TRIED IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES THEY'VE CONQUERED. THE "DIVIDE AND CONQUER" TECHNIQUE.
THIS MENACE OUGHT TO BE AIRED PUBLICLY! WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE IDEA OF MY STARTING A "RUMOR CLINIC" COLUMN IN THE DAILY PLANET, AND EXPOSING THESE VICIOUS LIES?
AND YOU CAN START OFF YOUR COLUMN BY REVEALING THE FALSENESS OF THE RUMOR ABOUT MY RESTAURANT!
AN EXCELLENT IDEA!

Legal Record

DAILY ASSIGNMENT, JANUARY 12, 1943

JURY ACTIONS

same as yesterday.

NONJURY ACTIONS

Same as yesterday, with the following omissions:

231, 11465—Jones vs. Jones.
867, 10670—Wright vs. Wright.
769, 11933—McComb vs. Fulton.

MOTIONS COURT ASSIGNMENT, JAN 12

Justice Proctor, Presiding

47938—Keyser vs. Keyser. Attys., Neudecker—Halpern.
17719—Preinkert vs. Preinkert. Attys., Neudecker—Ditto.
18084—General Credit, Inc., vs. Griggs, et al. Atty., Lichtenberg.

Civil Actions Filed January 8, 1943

18259—Alice R. Suthard vs. Irvin Lester Suthard; legal separation. Atty., Raymond Neudecker.
18260—Albert C. Goodwin vs. Elsie M. Goodwin; divorce. Atty., William B. O'Connell.
18261—Lawrence J. Mattingly vs. Grace C. Mattingly; divorce. Attys., McCullough & Gordon.
18262—John M. Hopwood vs. Conway P. Coe, commissioner of patents; patent. Atty., Donald A. Gardiner.
18263—William S. Miller vs. The Riggs National Bank, substitute trustee; substitute trustee. Atty., W. Oliver Donohoe.
18264—Virginia Hall vs. Raymond Hall et al.; maintenance, etc., Atty., Cecil M. Roeder.
18265—Cornwell Investment Co., a corporation, vs. Craigin W. Donaldson; promissory note. Atty., William E. Carey, Jr.
18266—Esther M. Babbitt vs. Ira M. Gullickson et al., libel and slander. Atty., Abraham Chaifetz.
18267—Mary V. Sanders vs. William Sanders; divorce. Atty., Richard A. Harman.
18268—Harry T. Easton et al. vs. Frank A. Cardillo, Deputy Commissioner for the D. C., etc.; injunction under the D. C. Workmen's Compensation Act. Atty., Frank H. Myers.

Docketed Judgments Filed January 8, 1943

8310—F. L. Watkins vs. Lavy Fields; $71.22. Atty., Charles V. Hilton.
8311—Ellis P. Block vs. William Edward Cash; $230. Atty., Stanley H. Kamerow.
8312—Dr. Paul Hoffman vs. Isidor Paskow; $80. Attys., Block & Kamerow.
8313—S. H. Speer vs. Joseph Alfandre; $340. Attys., Scharfeld & Ziaa.

CIVIL ACTIONS FILED, JAN. 9, 1943

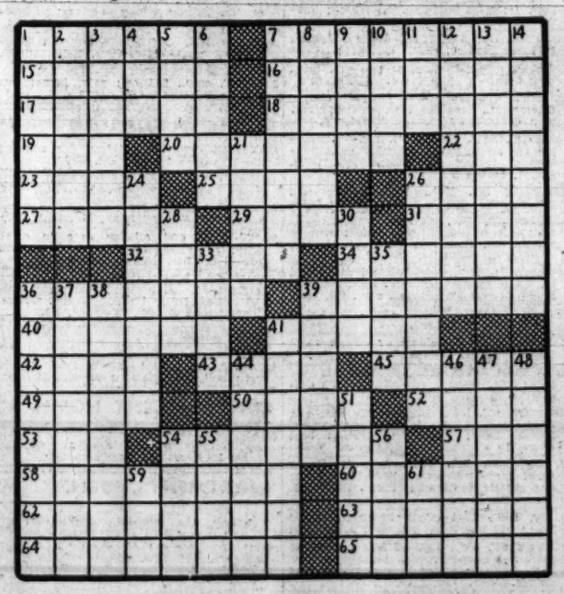
18269—Ruth S. Valdez vs. Joseph Valdes.; divorce. Atty., Milton I. Lewis.
18270—Willard W. Chesser vs. Capital Transit Co., Inc.; negligence. Atty., Dorsey K. Offutt.
18271—Hilliard Olsen vs. Grace Adeline Olsen; divorce. Atty., William J. Kelly.
18272—Jane Guthrie Beckley vs. Pendleton Beckley; divorce. Atty., Aubrey St. C. Wardwell.
18273—Capital View Realty Co. vs. Richard L. Harris et al.; to enforce judgment lien. Atty., Herman Miller.
18274—Elna Lindborg Stein vs. Joseph W. Stein; divorce. Atty., William C. DeLacy.

PROBATE MATTERS

Justice Adkins, Presiding

Estate of Julia Ready; order admitting will and granting letters testamentary to John Patrick McMahon; special undertaking, $1500. Attys., O'Connell & Suraci.
Estate of Katherine Weaver; order granting letters of administration to Paul F. Weaver; undertaking, $1500. Atty., J. A. Rafferty.
Estate of Charles H. Dailey; order granting letters of administration to Sally Dailey; undertaking, $000. Atty., T. [illegible] Rhodes.
Estate of Mary J. Harris; order admitting will and granting letters of administration to Bertram L. Harris; special undertaking, $1000. Attys., Bulman & Goldberg.
Estate of Louise S. Glenn; order admitting will and granting letters testamentary to National Savings & Trust Co. Atty., J. F. Hall.
Estate of Mamie Beatrice Hunting; petition for probate and letters testamentary. Atty., D. L. Grantham.
Estate of Alverda B. Hutson; petition for probate and letters of administration. Atty., H. Gilligan.
Estate of Mary (Minnie) Moynihan; petition for probate and letters testamentary. Atty., D. Collins.
Estate of Dora M. W. Parker; petition for probate and letters testamentary. Atty., J. W. Wyatt.
Estate of Waller Sheridan; will dated December 4, 1942.
Estate of Myron Reed Walker; will dated May 18, 1935.
Estate of Edward D. W. Jones; petition for letters of administration. Atty., J. F. Wilson.
Estate of Lavinia F. Lewis; petition for letters of administration. Atty., G. C. Gertman.
Estate of Ruth V. Pumphrey; petition for letters of administration. Atty., F. L. Neubeck.
Estate of Helen B. Steigner; petition for letters of administration. Attys., Douglas, Obear & Campbell.
Estate of Anna M. Gross; will dated March 22, 1940.
Estate of William B. McGrath; petition for probate and letters testamentary. Atty., E. L. Sheehan.
Estate of Mathilde A. Puller; will dated August 15, 1925.
Estate of Ruth V. Pumphrey; order granting letters of administration to Sidney R. Pumphrey; special undertaking, $1000. Atty., F. L. Neubeck.
Estate of Mamie B. Hunting; order admitting will and granting letters testamentary to G. Mallet Prevost; undertaking, $1000. Atty., D. L. Grant.
Estate of Helen B. Steigner; order granting letters of administration to National Savings & Trust Co. Attys., Douglas, Obear & Campbell.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



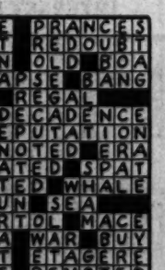
ACROSS.

1 Hidden
7 Sieve
15 Tumult
16 Four-side.
17 Parasite
18 Not painted
19 Likewise
20 Research class
22 Raze
23 Inspect
25 Father
26 Survey a wall
27 Replace
29 Vend
31 Biblical name
32 Sighted
34 Burning
36 Siren
39 Ribbed, as cloth
40 Messenger
41 Rib
42 Grafted: her.
43 Scent
45 Bar legally
49 Elderly
50 Ivernian
52 Ripped
53 Spread for drying
54 Physicians
57 Existed
58 Descendants of Uranus
60 Swimming
62 Sby
63 Become apparent
64 Toothless
65 Remitter

DOWN.

1 Gloss
2 Place in proximity
3 Soldiers
4 Ages
5 Irritates
6 Corners
7 Escorted: slang
8 Underpass
9 Worthless: Heb.
10 Sacrificial grain
11 Masculine name
12 Citizen
13 Perpetuate
14 Saved
21 Penny pincher
24 Longed for
26 Make steady
28 Regulate
30 Statutes
33 South American fish
35 Morsel of food
36 Living being
37 Starved
38 Anticipate
39 Body
41 Retinue
44 Pour off gently
46 Approaching
47 Citrus fruit
48 Brother
51 Eagles
54 Sell
55 Biblical name
56 Likewise
59 None: Prov. Eng.
61 Decade

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.



Radio Highlights

The Victory Hour. Florence Eldridge, stage star, in an original drama by Ken Kagan of OWI; Songstress Ella Logan, Raymond Gram Swing and Fowler Harper, deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission. WMAL—2:30 p. m.

A typical Chilean holiday with vigorous and gay music is celebrated on the musical series of the "School of the Air of the Americas." WJSV—3 p. m.

Farm Mobilization Day. Federal Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard speaks on a special program emphasizing the importance of food as a weapon of war. Also to be heard are British Food Minister Lord Woolton and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Maxim Litvinov. WMAL, WJSV, WRC, WOL, WINX, WWDC—4:00 p. m.

"Lights Out." Arch Oboler strikes terror into the hearts of even the most fearless listener with a mystery thriller. WJSV—8 p. m.

Duffy's. Deems Taylor, radio commentator, composer and music critic, visits Ed (Archie) Gardner. WMAL—8:30 p. m.

Robert Benchley, noted humorist, will swap gags with Al Jolson on Al's weekly funfest. Adding to the merriment will be Carol Bruce, Parkyakarkus and Ray Bloch's Orchestra. WJSV—8:30 p. m.

A special radio salute in connection with "United Nations Week." Guest stars are James Cagney, Nelson Eddy, Irene Manning and Jean Hersholt. Don Ameche is emcee. WOL—9:30 p. m.

Bob Hope Variety Show, with Frances Langford warbling to the strains of Skinny Ennis' Orchestra. WRC—10 p. m.

Representative Emanuel Celler will discuss "Nazi War Guilt and Punishment." WOL—10:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Jan. 12. Washington Eastern War Time

WMAL 470M 630KC	WRC 316M 950KC	WOL 229M 1260KC	WJSV 208M 1500KC
News, 6, 7, Star Flashes, 8:30 A. M. Today's Prelude. 6:05 Hitt'mark, 7:10, 8, 8:35 C. Mahony, 7:45.	News at 6, 7 A.M. Dawn Detail, 6:15, Your Timekeeper, Bill Herson. 6:05, 6:45, 7:05, 8:05.	Dawn Patrol to 6:30. Art Brown. 6:35-9:30. News at 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 by Jefferay.	Sun Dial. 6, 6:30 Arthur Godfrey. 7 to 9:45 A.M. News, 6, 6:30, 7 & 7:30 A.M. Lee 8:55
9:00—Breakfast Club	Mary	Art Brown	Sun Dial
9:15—Breakfast Club	Mason	At the Organ	Sun Dial
9:30—Breakfast Club	News	Homemakers Club	Sun Dial
9:45— " "	Rhyme Time	News—Club	Elinor Lee
10:00—Star Parade	Robert St. John	Homemakers	Valiant Lady
10:15—Roy Porter	The O'Neills	Mr. Moneybags	American Stories
10:30—Pin Money	Helpmate	Morning Serenade	Honeymoon Lane
10:45—Pin Money	Music Room	Morning Serenade	Bach. Children
11:00—Breakfast	Road of Life	Sydney Moseley	Mary Lee Taylor
11:15— at Sardi's	Vic and Sade	Zomar's Scrapbook	Second Husband
11:30—Hank Lawson	Snow Village	News—Compton	Bright Horizon
11:45—Lit. Jack Little	David Harum	Boothby Mansell	Aunt Jenny
12:00—News; Rogers	News; Acres	Boake Carter	Kate Smith Speaks
12:15—Little Show	Words and Music	Bill Hay	Big Sister
12:30—Nat'l Farm &	Devotions	U. S. Marine	Helen Trent
12:45— Home Hour	Matinee Today	Band	Our Gal Sunday
1:00—News, B'kh'ge	Matinee Today	News, Hodges'	Life Beautiful
1:15—Open House	Matinee Today	Sports Page	Ma Perkins
1:30—Open House	Matinee Today	Strictly Personal	Vic and Sade
1:45—Army Band	Carey Longmire	Mr. Moneybags	The Goldbergs
2:00—Army Band	Light of World	Russ	Young Dr. Malone
2:15—Open House	Lonely Women	Hodges'	Joyce Jordan
2:30—The Victory	Guiding Light	Sports	Love and Learn
2:45— Hour	Church Hymns	Page	Pepper Young
3:00—Musical	Mary Marlin	News; Compton	Amer. School
3:15— Matinee	Ma Perkins	Russ Hodges'	of the Air
3:30—Musical	Pepper Young	Sports Page	Sweet Rhythms
3:45— Matinee	Right to Hap'iness	Hay Burners	Shannon Bolin
4:00—Farm	Farm	Farm	Farm
4:15— Mobilization	Mobilization	Mobilization	Mobilization
4:30—Music	Lorenzo Jones	Sports Page	Popular Rhythms
4:45—Accent	Widow Brown	Sports Page	Organ Music
5:00— on	Girl Marries	Pres. Conference	Texas Rangers
5:15— Music	Portia Faces Life	Medical Forum	Texas Rangers
5:30—Jack Armstr'g	Just Plain Bill	Superman	Dream House
5:45—Capt. Midn'ht	Front Page Farrell	Junior Newscaster	Ben Bernie
6:00—Terry & Pir'tes	News; Allies	Prayer; News	Fraxier Hunt
6:15—Baukhage	Musicade	String Ensemble	Edwin C. Hill
6:30—Bits o' Hits	Robert St. John	News-Compton	Hemisphere Music
6:45—Low. Thomas	Musicade	Syncopations	The World Today
7:00—Day Is Done	Fred Waring	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Richard Eaton	News of the World	Johnson Family	Harry James Or.
7:30—Dream House	In the Service	Confidentially	American
7:45—Dream House	Neighborh'd Call	Don Reid's Orch.	Melody Hour
8:00—E. Godwin	Johnny Presents:	Singin' Sam	Lights Out
8:15—Lum 'n' Abner	Ginny Simms	Philip Murray	Lights Out
8:30—Duffy's	Horace Heidt's	Magic	Al Jolson
8:45— Tavern	Treasure Chest	Dollars	Variety Show
9:00—Famous Jury	Battle of	Gabriel Heatter	Burns and Allen
9:15— Trials	the Sexes	News; Music	Show
9:30—Spotlight	Fibber McGee	United Nations	Suspense
9:45—Bands	and Molly	Day	"
10:00—Gram Swing	Bob Hope	John B. Hughes	Victory Auction
10:15—Gracie Fields	Show	Art Kassel	H. J. Van Mook
10:30—This Nation	Red Skelton	Paul Schubert	Mme. C. Kai Shek
10:45— at War	Show	Dick Kunn's Or.	Safer Washington
11:00—News	News; Music	News; B. Repaid	News; Howe
11:15—Hollyw'd N'ws	Story Dramas	Jimmy Joy	Arch McDonald's
11:30—E. Heatherton	Music You Want	Melody	Moon Dial
11:45—Spiritual Life	Music You Want	Hall	Dancing in Dark

250W—WINX—1340KC

News Every Hour On the Hour.	11:45—Hymns	6:15—Choristers
6:00—Jerry Strong	12:00—News; Music	6:35—Hollywood Orchestra
6:30—Morning Offering	12:15—Just Lee Everett	7:00—News
6:45—Jerry Strong	12:30—Luncheon Music	7:05—Money Calling
7:00—News; Jerry Strong.	1:00—News; Sports Parade	7:30—Bethel Tabernacle
8:00—Breakfast With Jerry	2:00—News; Sports Parade	8:00—Quartermaster Corps
9:00—News	2:30—Music	8:15—My Problem
9:15—Give Us This Day	3:00—News; Sports Parade	8:30—Traffic Court
9:30—Win Money From WINX	3:15—Music	9:00—News; Symphony Hour
10:00—News	3:45—Tony Wakeman	10:00—Guy Lombardo
10:05—Win Money From WINX	4:00—Farm Mobilization	10:15—Stella Dallas
10:30—Traffic Court	4:45—Tony Wakeman.	10:30—McFarland Twins
11:00—News	5:00—News	11:00—News
11:15—Eileen George	5:15—Ramblers	11:15—Kay Kyser
11:30—Victory Starts at Home	5:30—Horsy Carmichael	11:30—Alvino Rey
	5:45—News Roundup	12:00—Midnight Newsreel
	6:00—Sports Parade	1:00—Sign Off

250W—WWDC—1450KC

6:00—Sunrise Serenade	11:30—Kenny Baker	6:15—Elder Boothby
Associated Press News Every Hour on the Half-Hour Throughout the Day.	12:00—Password Please	6:30—"Strick" Gillian
	12:15—Rev. Clifford	6:45—Welcome Stranger
	12:35—Dixieland Jamboree	7:00—Romantic Rendesvous
6:45—Dale Crowley.	12:45—Headlines From Washington	7:20—Freddie Martin
7:00—Let's Go, Washington		7:30—Xavier Cugat
7:15—"Let's Get Moving"	1:00—Concert Hour	7:45—Richard Eaton
7:35—Let's Go Washington	2:30—Vincent Lopez.	8:00—Star Parade
8:30—Musical Clock	2:45—"On Stage"	8:15—Capital Revue
8:45—Rev. Clifford	3:00—Sweet and Swing	9:00—Music by Gerawin
9:05—Bing Crosby	3:15—news by Dale	9:30—Dean Kayser
9:30—Alice Lane	3:35—1450 Club	9:45—Glenn Miller
9:45—Harry Horlick	4:00—Farm Mobilization	10:00—Cab Calloway
10:00—Lands Trio	4:45—Richard Eaton	10:35—Dick Jurgens
10:15—Town Crier	5:00—1450 Club	10:45—News From London.
10:35—J. Herrick Hall	5:30—News.	11:00—Jack Stevens
10:50—Between the Lines	5:45—Ray Carson.	11:15—Benny Goodman.
11:00 Harmony House	6:00—Hollywood Camera	11:30—Continental Mts
		12:00—Sign Off.

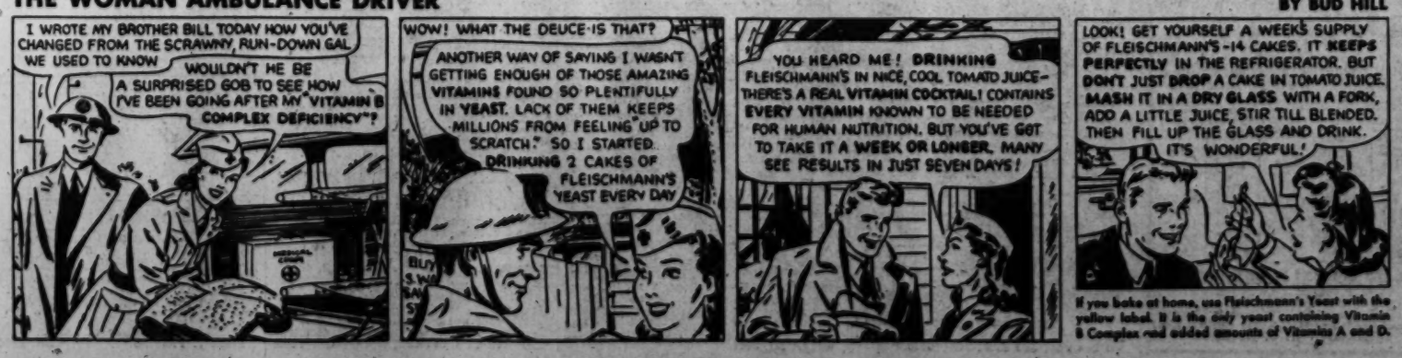
WILL HITLER ATTACK THROUGH SPAIN

On Tonight's NEWS by FRAZIER HUNT

GENERAL ELECTRIC NEWS TIME
EVERY TUESDAY-THURSDAY-SATURDAY

WJSV 6:00 P. M.
1500 on your dial

THE WOMAN AMBULANCE DRIVER — BY BUD HILL


I WROTE MY BROTHER BILL TODAY HOW YOU'VE CHANGED FROM THE SCRAWNY, RUN-DOWN GAL WE USED TO KNOW
WOULDN'T HE BE A SURPRISED GOB TO SEE HOW I'VE BEEN GOING AFTER MY VITAMIN B COMPLEX DEFICIENCY"?
WOW! WHAT THE DEUCE IS THAT?
ANOTHER WAY OF SAYING I WASN'T GETTING ENOUGH OF THOSE AMAZING VITAMINS FOUND SO PLENTIFULLY IN YEAST. LACK OF THEM KEEPS MILLIONS FROM FEELING "UP TO SCRATCH." SO I STARTED DRINKING 2 CAKES OF FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EVERY DAY
YOU HEARD ME! DRINKING FLEISCHMANN'S IN NICE, COOL TOMATO JUICE— THERE'S A REAL VITAMIN COCKTAIL! CONTAINS EVERY VITAMIN KNOWN TO BE NEEDED FOR HUMAN NUTRITION. BUT YOU'VE GOT TO TAKE IT A WEEK OR LONGER. MANY SEE RESULTS IN JUST SEVEN DAYS!
LOOK! GET YOURSELF A WEEK'S SUPPLY OF FLEISCHMANN'S-14 CAKES. IT KEEPS PERFECTLY IN THE REFRIGERATOR. BUT DON'T JUST DROP A CAKE IN TOMATO JUICE. MASH IT IN A DRY GLASS WITH A FORK, ADD A LITTLE JUICE, STIR TILL BLENDED. THEN FILL UP THE GLASS AND DRINK.
IT'S WONDERFUL!

If you bake at home, use Fleischmann's Yeast with the yellow label. It is the only yeast containing Vitamin B Complex and added amounts of Vitamins A and D.

Contract Bridge

By Florence Osborne

This question concerns your defense of today's deal. You are sitting West against South's four-spade contract and you open the king, ace of hearts, which win. East plays high, low, on these two leads and you continue a third heart, which he takes with the queen. East then returns the ten of clubs, declarer puts on the jack and overtakes with dummy's ace.

A trump is set from the board. East follows low and South wins with the queen. He then leads the nine of diamonds toward dummy. How do you play so as to defeat the hand? The solution is presented below.

Today's Hand

Neither East West Vulnerable

SOUTH DEALER

♠ 7 5 3 2
♡ 9 6 4
◇ A J 4
♣ A 9 3

♠ none — ♠ K 10 6 4
♡ A K 8 5 — ♡ Q 7 2
◇ Q 10 8 3 — ◇ 7 6 5 2
♣ 7 6 5 4 2 — ♣ 10 8

♠ A Q J 9 8
♡ J 10 3
◇ K 9
♣ K Q J

NORTH — WEST — EAST — SOUTH

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: K ♡.

The solution:
West sets declarer's foursome contract by depriving him of a vital entry to the board. Although South has no diamond losers, he sees that he must enter dummy twice again in finesse against East's guarded king-ten of trumps and capture them. He realizes the only way he can get to the board twice to do this is to find West with the diamond queen and finesse dummy's diamond jack, then later overtake the diamond king with North's ace.

West is pretty sure that East holds a finessable trump trick because of declarer's previous play, and the fact that his own hand is void. Declarer certainly will win any diamond finesse against the queen, so West cannot gain by playing low in the lead of the nine. He might as well play the queen in this instance and hope it block's declarer's chance of capturing his partner's trump honor.

With West's play of the queen, declarer must win with North's ace. He can take another trump finesse, but cannot return to dummy as his diamond king blocks the suit. East will take a trump trick which, with the three hearts already won, puts South down one.

What's Going On And Where

Meetings

International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Mayflower, 9:30 a. m.
Home Builders, Mayflower, 10 a. m.
Washington Astrological Association, Hamilton, 7:30 p. m.
Ferry Ship, Hamilton, 7:30 p. m.
American Federation of Physically Handicapped, Representative Ramspeck, speaker; National Press Club, 7:30 p. m.
District of Columbia Bar Association, Mayflower, 8 p. m.
Southeast Council of Citizens Associations, Anacostia High School, 8 p. m.
Collectors Club, Branch 3, B. P. A., Thompson Community Center, 8 p. m.
Trinidad Civilian Defense Committee, mass meeting, Holy Name School, 8 p. m.
United Nations Victory Girls, Willard, 8 p. m.
Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, Willard, 8 p. m.
Union No. 105, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Willard, 8 p. m.
Community Players Club, Central High School, 8 p. m.
"Behind the Scenes in Hotel Land," John L. Horgan, speaker; Lewis Hotel Training School, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, 8 p. m.
National Executive Housekeepers Association, Washington Chapter, Annapolis, 8 p. m.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers, "Mobilization of Engineers and Scientists for War," G. W. Bailey, speaker; P. E. P. Co. auditorium, 8 p. m.
Junior Hadassah, Jewish Community Center, 8:15 p. m.
Special Libraries Association, Washington Chapter, "The Purpose, Training and Work of the WAAC," Lieut. Marian MacAdam and Lieut. Julia Kerby, speakers; National Archives Auditorium, 8:30 p. m.

Luncheons

District of Columbia Life Underwriters Association, Willard, 12:15 p. m.
Dartmouth Club, Annapolis, 12:30 p. m.
Civitan Club, Mayflower, 12:30 p. m.
Optimists Club, Mayflower, 12:30 p. m.
Overseas Writers, Willard, 1 p. m.

Dinners

American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Harrington Hotel, 6:30 p. m.
Women's National Press Club, 6:30 p. m.
Early Birds Breakfast Club, Willard, 6:30 p. m.
Washington Association of Purchasing Agents, University Club, 7 p. m.

Entertainment

United States Marine Band, Marine Barracks Auditorium, 12:30 p. m.
United States Soldiers' Home Band, Stanley Hall, 5:30 p. m.
Capital Hiking Club, party, Palisades Field House, 8 p. m.
Federal Bridge League, Wardman Park, 8 p. m.
"Modern Books on Review," Dr. Norman Gerstenfeld on "Storm," Jewish Community Center, 8:30 p. m.
Iowa's Congressmen at State Night, Stage Door Canteen, all evening.

Concerts

UNITED STATES MARINE BAND
Marine Barracks—12:30 P. M.
Capt. William F. Santelmann, leader.
Henry Weber, second leader.

The Marines' Hymn.
March, "The Purple Pageant" ..... King
"Malaguena," from "Suite Espagnole." Lecuona
"Excerpts From Ballet of the Flowers" Hadley
March, "Hail to America" ..... Huffer
"Torchlight Dance No. 1" ..... Meyerbeer
March, "The Famous 22nd Regiment." Gilmore
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

SOLDIERS' HOME BAND ORCHESTRA
Stanley Hall—5:30 P. M.
John S. M. Zimmermann, bandmaster.
Franklin B. Charles, assistant.
March, "The American Ace" ..... Hildreth
Overture, "Dramatic" ..... Moses
Entr'Acte—
(a) "In Poppyland" ..... Albers
(b) "Dream of the Flowers" ..... Cohen
Excerpts from musical comedy, "The Half Moon" ..... Jacobs
Popular numbers—
"Bumpity Bump" ..... Lombardo
"Behind the Clouds" ..... De Sylva
Waltz suite, "Baron Trenck" ..... Albini
Finale, "All America" ..... Zamecnik
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Boldin Heads Arlington Birthday Ball Celebration

Mrs. Laura T. Boldin has been appointed to direct Arlington County's participation in the annual celebration of the President's birthday, sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for the seventh consecutive year. The appointment was announced by G. Jeter Jones of Richmond, chairman for the Virginia State celebration.

Tentative plans have been announced for the annual President's Birthday Ball, to be held the night of January 30 at the Washington Golf and Country Club, and a number of other activities will be scheduled in connection with the paralysis benefit.

No definite quotas have been assigned Virginia communities, but most local chairmen have agreed they will attempt to equal last year's contribution to the drive.

Alexandria Kiwanis Club Now Meets on Tuesday

Weekly meetings of the Alexandria Kiwanis Club, held on Thursdays for more than a decade, will convene on Tuesdays at 12:15 p. m., effective today. Until further notice, the sessions will be held in the Christ Church Parish Hall, where luncheons will be served by members of the church auxiliary.

City Manager Carl Budwesky will be the guest speaker at the initial Tuesday session, and will discuss "The Ups and Downs of Alexandria in 1942."

The program has been arranged under the direction of Lieut. Col. Everett A. Hellmuth. Eppa Kane, newly elected Kiwanis president, will conduct the business session.

The Weather

Weather Conditions

U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Washington, Mon., Jan. 11, 5:30 p. m.

Forecasts

For the District of Columbia—Colder in afternoon; fresh winds.
For Virginia—Colder in afternoon.
For Maryland—Colder in afternoon.
Temperatures—Highest, 44; lowest, 29.

Departures

Accumulated deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1943, 2 degrees.
Deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1943, 2 degrees.
Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1943, 1.31 inches.
Deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1943, 1.21 inches.
Temperatures same date last year—Highest 34; lowest, 6.

	Last 24 hours High	Low
Washington, D. C.	44	29
Albuquerque	50	27
Atlanta	47	27
Bismarck	21	14
Bowerville	58	53
Cheyenne	45	20
Chicago	30	24
Columbus	38	25
Des Moines	30	25
Detroit	31	26
Fort Worth	69	38
Kansas City	42	...
Louisville	48	27
Memphis	53	27
Miami	70	44
Mpls.-St. Paul	20	15
New Orleans	56	45
New York	39	28
Pittsburgh	32	26
St. Louis	43	27

TERRY AND THE PIRATES — She's a Slicker With a Ticker — BY MILTON CANIFF

...CAN'T HELP THINKING THIS PRINCESS ROJO IS A DANCER NAMED "ROXIE" THE SIGN USED TO RING ABOUT... GOOD THING I SLEEP LIGHTLY — CAN'T AFFORD TO BE SNEAKED UP ON...
PRINCESS! ARE YOU AWAKE?
BUT OF COURSE, FLEEP GORKEEN, PRINCESS ROJO IS ENJOYING A BATH!
A BATH? WHERE DID YOU GET HOT WATER — AND SOAP — AND TOWELS?
NOTHING TO GET... I MERELY BRIBED THE GUARD WITH YOUR WRIST WATCH!

MARY WORTH'S FAMILY — BY DALE ALLEN

YOU NEVER HEARD OF COUNTESS DI SALLE? THEN YOU ARE NOT A LOVER OF THE OPERA, UH?
I'M AFRAID NOT... I LIKE MUSIC... BUT, FRANKLY, OPERA ALWAYS PUT ME TO SLEEP!
A PITY! BUT NO MATTER! I MUST TALK WHILE I HAVE STRENGTH!... 17 YEARS AGO, I, COUNTESS DI SALLE, WAS THE TOAST OF TWO CONTINENTS...
"AT THE PEAK OF MY CAREER, I MARRIED A RICH YOUNG MAN... YEARS YOUNGER THAN I... BUT HE LOVED ME! PLEASE UNDERSTAND THAT!
BEFORE HE DIED, SO PITIFULLY YOUNG, A CHILD WAS BORN... AND IT IS FOR PATTI, MY LOST LITTLE DAUGHTER... THAT I BEG YOU TO HELP ME!"

MICKEY FINN — Task Force! — BY LANK LEONARD

DO YOU THINK UNCLE PHIL MIGHT POSSIBLY SELL THE RAMROD TO THE POST EXCHANGE, TOM?
NOT A CHANCE, MICKEY! THEY ONLY SELL THINGS LIKE CANDY, CIGARETTES AND SOUVENIRS!
GEE—HE ALWAYS BUILDS HIMSELF UP FOR SUCH TERRIBLE LETDOWNS!
MAYBE WE'D BETTER GO OVER—AND BE ON HAND TO CHEER HIM UP!
HE'S NOT HERE, TOM! HE MUST'VE BEEN TURNED DOWN QUICK!
NO, MICKEY! HERE HE COMES NOW! AND I'M BEGINNIN' TO WONDER IF HE'LL BE TURNED DOWN!

MR. AND MRS. — One of Life's Mysteries — BY ARTHUR FOLWELL and ELLISON HOOVER

AREN'T YOU ALMOST READY?
BE DOWN IN A SECOND. JUST PUTTING ON MY HAT
BLESSED IF I SEE HOW YOU CAN USE UP SO MUCH TIME. TAKES YOU EVERY BIT AS LONG TO PUT ON—
A DINKY LITTLE SKULL CAP LIKE THAT AS IT DID TO—
GET UNDER ONE OF THOSE OLD-TIME FLOWER GARDENS WITH SEVENTEEN HAT PINS

DIXIE DUGAN — Dixie's Fell-uh — BY J. P. McEVOY and H. J. STRIEBEL

HOW DO YOU LIKE YOUR NEW BOY FRIEND?
OH—HE'S ALL RIGHT I GUESS—
—BUT DON'T CALL HIM MY BOY FRIEND! I'VE ONLY BEEN WITH HIM ONCE AND THE WAY HE REACTED HE'LL NEVER COME AROUND AGAIN
MISS DUGAN'S GOT UH FELL-UH MISS DUGAN'S GOT UH FELL-UH
W'LO
OH—IT IS YOU!

DON WINSLOW OF THE NAVY — Shock Treatment — BY FRANK MARTINEK

RED, YOU SAVED MY BACON! WHEW! IF YOU HADN'T SPOILED HESLAU'S AIM—
AW, HE'D PROBABLY HAVE MISSED YOU ANYWAY, SKIPPER
SEE WHAT I MEAN? HE MUST HAVE BEEN SPENDING HIS LAST GLINT OF CONSCIOUSNESS REALIZING HIS LONG AND MISERABLE LIFE
SAY! SPEAKING OF STRENGTH... YOU KNOW SOMETHING, FOLKS? THAT ROUGH-HOUSE REALLY DID SOMETHING FOR ME. I FEEL SWELL!!
YESSIR, THAT TIRED FEELING'S GONE! I WANT EXERCISE AND PLENTY OF IT! I'M BEIN' BIG BOSSED, I'M BEIN' FOR ACTIVE DUTY!

BIG CHIEF WAHOO — BY SAUNDERS AND WOGGON

INTO THE CLUTTER AND TURMOIL OF BRIMSTONE BAY, TOUGHEST ISLAND PORT ON THE PACIFIC, GLIDES MARKO'S WAR CANOE, BEARING STEVE ROPER AND HIS DESPERATELY INJURED PAL, CHIEF WAHOO!
WE SHALL MAKE A STRETCHER OF THE OARS AND BLANKET AND CARRY HIM TO DR. SHEPHERD!
IF WE'RE ONLY NOT TOO LATE!
ODD!—NOBODY PAYS ANY ATTENTION TO US HERE!!
NO—IN BRIMSTONE BAY THEY ARE USED TO SEEING THE DYING AND THE DEAD CARRIED THROUGH THE STREETS!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

BY THE TIME BULL LET'S KING'S YOUNG FRIENDS ESCAPE FROM THE SHIP I'LL LOOK ENOUGH LIKE OLD PATCH TO PUT THE MOUNTIE OFF HIS GUARD—
—IF HIS AMNESIA IS REAL, HE'LL FIT RIGHT INTO MY PLANS — BUT IF HE RECOGNIZES THOSE KIDS, I'LL KILL ALL THREE OF THEM!
BUT ABOARD THE WHITE RAVEN, KID AND TAMMIE HAVE CAPTURED THE MATE, BULL!
THERE, KID! HE'S TIED UP GOOD AND TIGHT!
SWELL, TAMMIE! NOW WE'LL FIND OUT JUST WHAT'S GOIN' ON ASHORE!
NOT FROM ME!
OH, YES, MISTER BULL! YOU'RE GONNA BE GLAD TO TALK!

DONALD DUCK — An Eye to Patriotism! — BY WALT DISNEY

HE'S LOST HIS MIND! I PEEKED IN AND HE WAS SITTING THERE WITH A FISH ON HIS FACE!
HMM... SOUNDS LIKE HE THOUGHT HE WAS A SEAL! I BETTER GO OVER!
SEE, DOCTOR!
YOUNG MAN, WHY ARE YOU SITTING THERE WITH A FISH ON YOUR FACE?
MEATLESS TUESDAY, BROTHER!

Vital Statistics

Deaths

Samuel Grilz, 82, 704 M st. nw.
Mary V. Nichols, 82, 1924 N st. nw.
Abram S. McCoy, 82, 917 16th st. nw.
Sarah E. Taylor, 78, 2815 30th st. nw.
Francis E. Sadtler, 71, 3922 21st st. nw.
James F. Jett, 68, 5234 Illinois ave. nw.
William D. Stubbs, 68, 1536 F st. ne.
William M. Holtzman, 65, St. Elizabeths.
Thomas B. Love, 64, 1925 S st. nw.
Walter A. Edelen, 57, 321 Nicholson st. nw.
Robert McGowan, 48, 719 Varnum st. nw.
John Kelly, 46, 431 Rittenhouse st. nw.
John S. Grimm, 46, 1846 Upshur st. nw.
Gertrude Baer, 43, 5436 Conn. ave. nw.
Lilla M. Claunch, 30, 3519 Runnymede nw.
Richard E. Miller, 2 mos., Silver Spring.
Elaine J. Curl, 23 days, Cabin John, Md.
Infant Herfindahl, 3 days, Arlington, Va.
Infant Frederick, 9 hrs., 2517 K st. nw.
Infant Smith, 4 hrs., Falls Church, Va.
Infant Morris, 1 day, 939 C st. sw.
Infant Edelman, 2 days, 1407 15th st. nw.
Infant Rosesco, 20 min., 1316 N. C. ave.
John T. Martin, 60, 1132 Howard rd. se.
Gertrude R. Freeman, 56, 1106 Lamont nw.
Norman Duncan, 38, 1113 49th st. nw.
Infant Harris, 8 days, 5500 Sheriff rd.
Infant Moss, 2 days, 1271 6th st. nw.
Infant Hill, 2 days, 121 12th st. se.

Births

Irving and Mollie Aaron, boy.
Harry and Bertie Adkins, boy.
Melvin and Fannie Anderson, girl.
Grayson and Nan Baker, girl.
Elmer and Rosemary Burns, boy.
Cabell and Melba Carter, boy.
Pleasant and Dorothy Cole, girl.
Pasquale and Doris Coppola, girl.
Hugo and Cherrill Czerwonky, boy.
Arthur and Altha Farwell, girl.
Max and Dorothy Feldman, boy.
Joseph and Helen Gentilcore, boy.
Francis and Mary Ging, girl.
Maurice and Mildred Goldman, girl.
Morris and Frieda Gould, girl.
Maynard and Mary Groves, boy.
Tate and Catherine Hackney, boy.
Charles and Nellie Harrison, boy.
William and Ida Herron, boy.
George and Ruth Hoff, boy.
Phillip and Anna Israel, girl.
Frederick and Mary Jaeschke, girl.
Charles and Angela Jones, girl.
Elmer and Louise Jones, boy.
James and Dorothy King, girl.
Joseph and Rose Krahling, girl.
John and Mildred Maguire, boy.
John and Ann Pollevka, boy.
Daniel and Rebecca Rudden, boy.
Cecil and Helen Sisk, girl.
Virgil and Helen Sisk, girl.
Andrew and Eileen Smego, boy.
Irving and Edna Stein, boy.
Howard and Anna Stone, girl.
Coy and Virginia White, girl.
Brooks and Mary Young, girl.
Stanley and Martha Bell, boys (2).
Clarence and Annie Douglas, boy.
Willis and Dorothy Eldridge, girl.
Charles and Patricia Carris, girl.
Augustus and Robornetta Gaskins, boy.
Joseph and Charlsie Grady, boy.
Prince and Minnie Griffin, girl.
William and Agnes Hill, boy.
James and Essie Jones, girl.
Joseph and Helen Knight, girl.
Stewart and Kathleen Martin, girl.
Walter and Nannie Miles, girl.
Rance and Alberta Mitchell, boy.
Bennie and Jeanette Morrow, girl.
John and Cremashly Moss, boy.
Arthur and Katherine Murray, girl.
Albert and Esther Pearson, boy.
James and Annie Price, boy.
Adolphus and Rosalie Ricks, boy.
Samuel and Olean Stevenson, boy.
Cecil and Regina Swann, boy.
Edward and Mary Whitley, girl.

Applications for Marriage Licenses

George Power Fulton, 32, 1406 Holly st. nw., and Jacqueline Eshleman, 24, Silver Spring, Md. The Rev. W. E. Fries.

Jack Bergman, 27, and Ruth Lieblich, 24, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Rev. S. H. Mels.

Howard Stephans Rue, jr., 26, 2431 Connecticut ave. nw., and Jacqueline Bond Jones, 22, 2153 California st. nw. The Rev. A. T. Eyler.

Benjamin Aloysis McCall, 23, 1222 Kirby st. nw., and Mary Eleanore Johnson, 18, 138 Fifth st. nw. The Rev. E. J. O'Connell.

James Kenny Kimball, 22, Oshkosh, Wis., and Virginia Krueger, 24, 2707 Adams Mill rd. nw. The Rev. E. R. Arthur.

George MacGovern, 20, 2231 Worthington st. nw., and Anna Betty Anderson, 21, St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. J. H. Hollister.

Donald James Tweith, 22, 2618 Thirteenth st. nw., and Gloria Irene Stelting, 21, 6601 First st. nw. The Rev. J. W. Austin.

Michael Frank Ognisty, 23, and Lubi Mary Pilkovic, 24, both of New York, N. Y. The Rev. J. E. Cowhig.

Willis Rudolph Coffman, 22, 2232 Chester st. se., and Dorothy Margaret Scherich, 21, 310 Adams pl. se. The Rev. C. F. Blackwelder.

William Gordon Tiffe, 31, Arlington, Va., and Pearl Lillian Somers, 21, 221 Adams st. nw. The Rev. J. W. Austin.

Frank Neri, 27, 1443 Monroe st. nw., and Virginia Margaret Pareso, 21, 6303 7th st. nw. The Rev. M. J. Fannon.

Irvin Rich, 22, 1356 Taylor st. nw., and Leona Marans, 20, 4306 Arkansas ave. nw. The Rev. S. H. Mels.

Samuel Meredith Pruett, 24, Merry Point, Va., and Martha Virginia Hill, 24, 1348 Euclid st. nw. The Rev. A. L. Lewis.

Frederick Bartling Beasley, 39, 3434 Porter st. nw., and Helene Susette La Machine, 36, Coral Gables, Fla. The Rev. F. S. Buschmeyer.

George Milo Bell, jr., 24, Flint, Mich., and Eva Faye Spears, 19, 4108 New Hampshire ave. nw. The Rev. F. S. Buschmeyer.

Willard Odell Cranford, 23, Kings Mountain, N. C., and Ida Louise Shawk, 20, 3319 Northampton st. nw. The Rev. J. W. Hastings.

Roy Willard Thilberg, 20, Youngstown, Ohio, and Florence Gunhild Francen, 20, 1606 Webster st. nw. The Rev. J. W. Hastings.

William Francis Dunn, 27, 1464 Clifton st. nw., and Virginia Celeste Beck, 20, Greenbelt, Md. The Rev. F. Y. Jaspers.

Joseph Edwin Holten, 23, 930 Emerson st. nw., and Helen Mara Shorter, 18, 93 N st. se. The Rev. C. B. Winckler.

Henry J. Miller, 25, 2033 H st. nw., and Margaret Maxine Paxton, 22, Cheverly, Md. The Rev. J. C. Eckert.

Jerome Lawrence Weinberger, 20, New York, N. Y., and Marian Clare Ely, 20, Worcester, Mass. Judge George Neilson.

James Carlos Brown, 34, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Frances Dolores Sheridan, 21, 2118 18th st. se. The Rev. J. C. Eckert.

Fred P. Radke, 44, 1607 17th st. nw., and Ruby F. Hawes, 43, Detroit, Mich. The Rev. Charles Enders.

Napoleon Eugene Rose, 22, Lorton, Va., and Florence Amanda Jennings, 21, Alexandria, Va. The Rev. E. M. Thompson.

Clarence Mae Shull, 27, Landisburg, Pa., and Annabelle Isophine Thomas, 23, Millerstown, Pa. The Rev. H. M. Heaning.

Charles Evans Hughes, 26, Chevy Chase, Md., and Marion Lee Harden, 24, 1014 Taussig pl. ne. The Rev. J. L. Bailey.

John Michael Sertic, 27, 634 F st. ne., and Ruth Pearl Harrigan, 22, 625 6th st. sw. The Rev. P. S. Wheelock.

Albert Beverly Radway, 40, Brighton, Mass., and Gertrude Ann O'Flaherty, 30, Brookline, Mass. Judge Fay L. Bentley.

Milton Thomas Julson, 21, 1408 18th st. nw., and Mary Kathleen Ozzie, 22, Pro.t, Tex. The Rev. E. H. Pruden.

John Lewis Hamilton, 35, Richmond, Va., and Mary Wells Puryear, 30, St. Petersburg, Va. The Rev. H. F. Strack.

Thomas Earl McCue, 19, 1913 G st. nw., and Minnie Lee Wynn, 19, 5402 Connecticut ave. nw. The Rev. S. K. Cockrell.

Clide Moton, 27, 1461 Florida ave. nw., and Mattie Price, 20, 5018 Lee st. ne. The Rev. C. T. Mitchell.

John Harold Miller, 34, Stanford, Conn., and Melissa McKay, 27, 1615 Kenyon st. ne. The Rev. C. T. Warner.

James Eakes Satterfield, 30, Arlington, Va., and Elizabeth Marion Minish, 18, Winston-Salem, N. C. Judge G. D. Neilson.

David De Santis, 21, Quincy, Mass., and Patricia Anne Gray, 18, 4606 Fifth st. nw. The Rev. Clyde Brown.

Albert Edward Bell, 33, 1483 Columbia rd. nw., and Myrtle Marie Tom, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The Rev. J. W. Rustin.

Chester Weston Snow, 34, Chevy Chase, Md., and Aurelia Lillian Dusek, 28, 2228 Hiatt pl. nw. The Rev. R. P. Repetti.

Harry Thomas Walker, 22, and Nancy Robinson Childs, 22, both of Columbia, S. C. The Rev. C. D. Trexler.

John Lawrence Sullivan, 30, Arlington, Va., and Elizabeth Nolan, 33, 322 Webster st. nw. The Rev. S. V. Hannon.

Harold Joseph Lepert, 21, Arlington, Va., and Johanna E. Griffith, 21, Atlantic City, N. J. Judge G. D. Neilson.

Irving Allan Schulist, 27, and Therese Vance, 22, both of Detroit, Mich. The Rev. Norman Gerstenfeld.

Wallace Blair Woolstencroft, 24, Glendale, Calif., and Hazel M. Morton, 22, 3717 R st. nw. The Rev. J. H. Phillips.

Benjamin Franklin Herbert, 25, 1447 W st. nw., and Constance Cockrell, 24, 1845 12th st. nw. The Rev. J. L. Henry.

James Walter Mobley, 21, 3408 29th st. nw., and Geraldine Emily Watts, 19, 1409 Fairmont st. nw. The Rev. J. W. Rustin.

James Beryll Minor, 23, 630 E. Capitol st., and Mary Beatrice Brooks, 19, 2123 Lincoln rd. ne. The Rev. G. H. Bennett.

Blaine Weston Hoover, 20, Johnstown, Pa., and Mary Elizabeth Morton, 19, 909 13th st. nw. The Rev. L. W. Albert.

Marriage Licenses Issued at Rockville

Archie C. Noel, 30, Washington, and Ellen M. Riesenthaler, 24, Salem, Ohio.
James A. Prada, 28, Washington, and Helen M. James, 20, Silver Spring, Md.
Ray Kenneth Kessler, 24, Johnsonburg, Pa., and Rita Mae Nelson, 21, St. Marys, Pa.
Thomas J. Sullivan, 42, and Fredericka Mauthe, 31, both of Washington.
Idis C. Grayson, 26, and Margie Daugherty, 23, both of Washington.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"Rationing has hit grandpa pretty hard—no one will listen to his tale of hardship when he was young!"

Private Lives

By Edwin Cox

ZDRAS TZITYE!
BY THE TIME THE WAR IS OVER, BETCHA VICE PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE WILL BE ABLE TO GREET ALL OUR ALLIES IN THEIR OWN TONGUES. HE'S LEARNED SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE FOR OUR GOOD NEIGHBORS —AND NOW HE'S TACKLING RUSSIAN!
OPTICIANS' DELIGHT
MISPLACING HIS GLASSES IS NO CATASTROPHE FOR HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. THE ARTIST-WRITER CARRIES NOT ONLY AN EXTRA PAIR, BUT A MONOCLE AS WELL!
BACKSTAGE BEVERAGE
DURING HIS CONCERT INTERMISSIONS VIOLINIST JOSEF SZIGETI DRINKS ORANGE JUICE, PREPARED BY HIMSELF ON A SQUEEZER HE TAKES ON EVERY TOUR.

PUC Refuses Hankin Use Of Machines

Refusal of the use of the Public Utilities Commission's mimeographing machine yesterday to minority PUC Member Gregory Hankin for circulating his dissenting opinion on a question involving legal fees of the Washington Gas Light Co. in the pending rate case set the traditional friction between Hankin and his colleagues to a new intensity.

The crucial order was one permitting the gas company to transfer from a suspense account to operating expenses the $34,524.26 paid Sullivan & Cronwell, New York attorneys; Hewes, Prettyman & Awalt, a local firm, and Renah Camalier for their counsel during the protracted rate hearings.

Too Hasty Action Charged

Hankin charged that the commission acted too hastily upon this request, and that in issuing permission in the form of a letter rather than as an order, it had refused to note his dissension.

Hankin objected to this bookkeeping transaction on grounds that it was for the purposes of avoiding an excess profit tax, which, he said, was not the function of the commission to assist. He questioned the large amounts paid these attorneys, but the commission ruled that it should examine the reasonableness and propriety of these fees in the 1943 rate hearing, rather than now.

For Fund Earmarking

PUC chairman said that the suspense account had been set up some time ago to "earmark" funds used when necessary for a utility to appear before a regulatory body.

"The commission has disapproved the mimeographing at public expense of the dissenting opinion," he said. "We feel that dissenting opinions should go only to parties who receive copies of the order to which the dissent is taken. In this case our order concerns only the Washington Gas Light Co."

Hankin had stated that his opinion was being sent to Harry R. Booth, OPA utilities counsel, and to Charles A. Horsky, counsel for citizens' associations intervening in the rate case.

She Says 'I Do' by Phone

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

LONG-DISTANCE MARRIAGE—Evalyn Daniel, 19-year-old employe of the Consolidated Aircraft plant in Fort Worth, Tex., and George M. Shoffner, an aircraft engineer at Hickam Field, Hawaii, exchanged marital vows Sunday over 4000 miles of telephone line. The Rev. J. Hoytt Boles reads the ceremony as Evalyn listens in by headset preparatory to saying "I do"

Author Gets WMC Post in Atlanta

Hervey Allen, author of "Anthony Adverse" and other novels, was nominated by President Roosevelt yesterday to be "information specialist" in the Atlanta office of the War Manpower Commission. The post pays $4600 a year. Allen lives in Miami, Fla.

Allen's was among 29 nominations for posts with the War Manpower Commission sent to the Senate for confirmation.

D. C. Delegate Prospects Gain

Prospects for enactment of legislation to give the District a delegate to Congress grew apace yesterday as a sampling of the views of new Representatives showed unanimous approval of votes for the District.

This came after the two new Republican appointees to the Senate District Committee had indorsed suffrage for Washington on Friday.

"It is difficult for me to see why some plan of representation has not been worked out before," declared Representative Slaughter (Democrat) of Missouri. "I see no objection at all to a delegate plan. It seems as though the man or woman who has lived here for years should have as much right to a representative as citizens of other communities."

Slaughter also said he believed Congress would be doing itself a favor by providing for the election of someone who could give his entire attention to and be responsible for District legislation.

Representative Mansfield (Democrat) of Montana added that "the present set-up is very unfair" and asserted that "the people of Washington certainly deserve the vote."

Direct support of delegate legislation was indicated by Representatives Curtis (Republican) of Nebraska and Elmer (Republican) of Missouri. Elmer thought that the plan would mean more efficient government for the city, and said he would "consider the matter favorably if it comes up this session."

Curtis said that he "would be particularly sympathetic to the matter if it should come up this session."

Representative Buffett (Republican) of Nebraska told reporters: "I haven't had a chance to go into the matter fully, but it certainly seems reasonable that the people of Washington should have a vote. We claim to be a free Nation and part of that freedom is the right of all citizens to vote."

Man Found Hiding Under Bed Is Slain

By the Associated Press

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 11.—Returning to his home unexpectedly for his badge yesterday, Howard W. Smith, 49, a guard at a factory here and prominent in veterans' circles, shot and killed James A. Thompson, 35, whom he found hiding under a bed, said Lieut. Michael Flynn of New Britain police.

Smith personally notified police of the shooting.

Smith pleaded innocent to a first-degree murder charge, waived examination and was bound over to superior court in police court this morning. His wife, Anna C. Smith, 45, was held under $500 as a material witness.

Flynn said this was Smith's explanation of the shooting:

Shortly after leaving his apartment, Smith missed the badge from his uniform. Returning to his home for it, he found his wife moving about the apartment and thought she appeared upset.

"She told me there was nothing wrong," Flynn quoted Smith.

"We were standing near the bedroom door and I noticed a movement under the bed. It appeared to be something covered with a blanket.

"I made a kick at it and shouted 'Get out!' Thompson stood up and I pulled my gun and shot him under the eye."

Dr. Clifton M. Cooley, medical examiner, said Thompson's body had no shoes on when he viewed it.

Smith is commander of Walter J. Smith Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, named for his brother who died in France.

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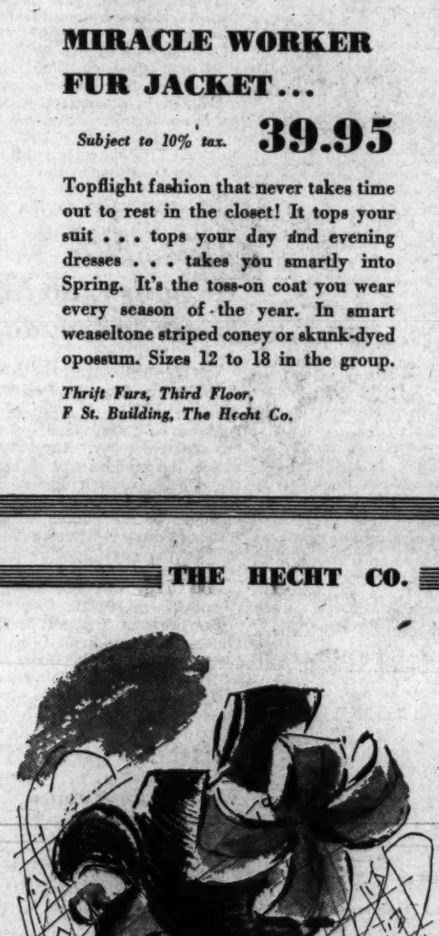

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Thrift Furs, Third Floor, F St. Building, The Hecht Co.

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Warm Hose

Doing more than ever? Walking more than ever? Nice going little lady! That is provided your "underpinnings" are prepared to take it! What with waiting in the cold for cars and busses and finding the office far below 65 degrees on many a morning . . . you'd be wise to come to The Hecht Co. and fortify yourself with some of our wonderful warm hose . . . they'll keep you snug and comfy however hard breezes breeze and snows snow! Sizes 9 to 11. *Hosiery, Main Floor, F St. Building, The Hecht Co.*

Burson wool-rayon-and-cotton hose . . . gray and beige tones 1.15

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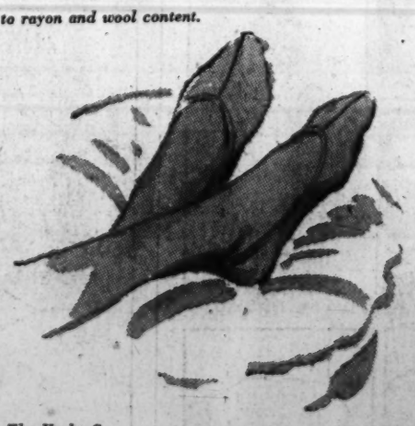
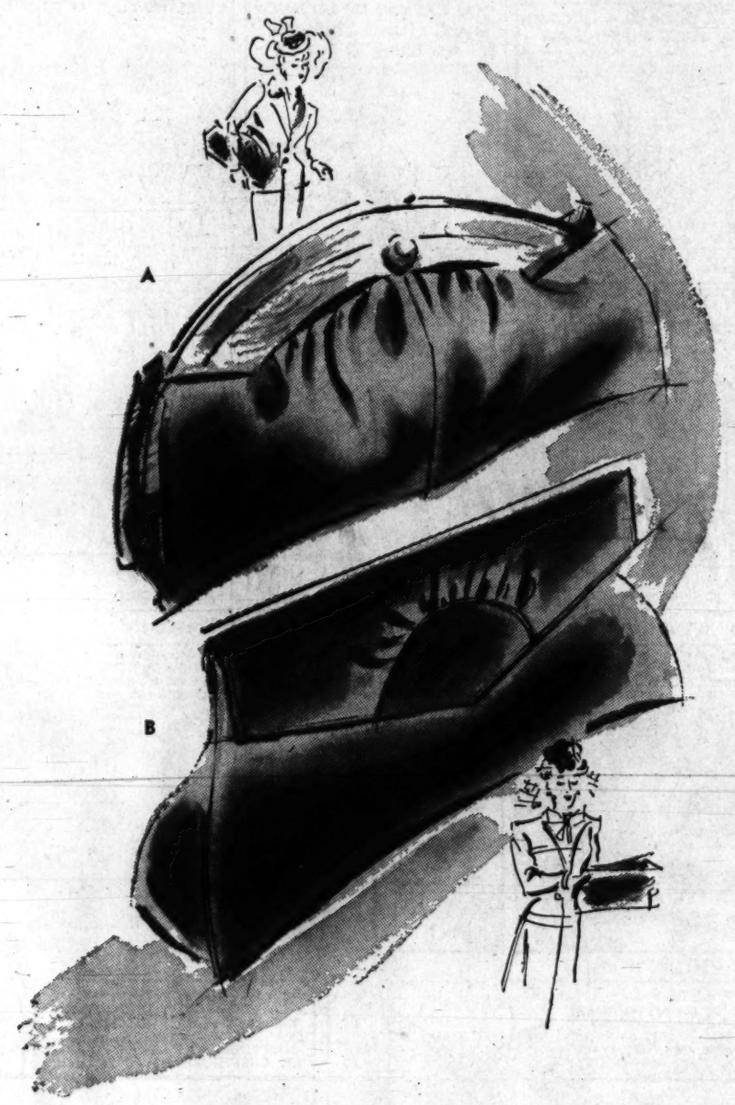


69c pair

Hosiery, Main Floor, F St. Building, The Hecht Co.



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